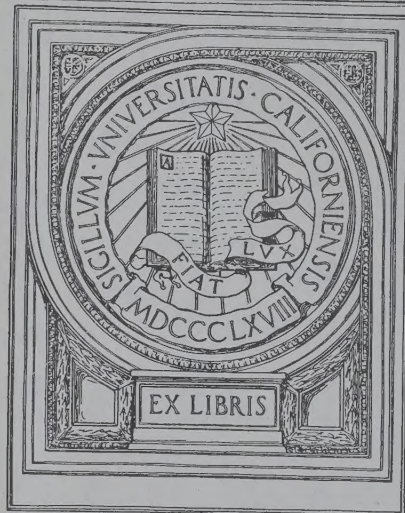


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**INTERNATIONAL CRITICAL TABLES
OF
NUMERICAL DATA
PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY**

INTERNATIONAL CRITICAL TABLES OF NUMERICAL DATA, PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY

Prepared under the Auspices of the International
Research Council and the National
Academy of Sciences

BY THE
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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PREFACE BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The publication of International Critical Tables at a price that would make possible a world-wide distribution required that the undertaking be financed by those appreciating its importance and in a position to make the necessary investment. Some 244 firms and individuals and two of the larger Foundations have provided a sum of \$170,000 required for the compilation.

Many individuals have given freely of their time and effort helping to obtain the funds necessary for the compilation of this work. In addition to those who have been responsible for assigned territory, there are a large number of others in industrial organizations which have supported the enterprise, and grateful acknowledgment is made of their interest and help, quite as much as if it were possible to give here the complete list of names. Indeed, it is possible for the trustees to know of all those who at different stages of the work have rendered valuable assistance.

Special acknowledgment is due to the Carnegie Corporation of New York and to the International Education Board, whose appropriations in the support of this work were a large factor in making its successful completion possible.

It is appropriate to give here special recognition to those who assumed and carried out definite responsibility in the solicitation of funds, as well as to those whose financial support enabled the project to be made a reality.

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The work of the trustees began with the appointment of Hugh K. Moore in 1920, with whom were later associated Julius Stieglitz, representing the American Chemical Society, and E. P. Hyde, representing the American Physical Society. After a substantial sum had been procured, the number was enlarged to include H. E. Howe and later George P. Adamson and Charles L. Reese. Mr. Hyde resigned to go abroad and was succeeded by Frank B. Jewett, who has lately been succeeded by Michael Pupin as representative of the American Physical Society. Upon relinquishing his active duties in the National Research Council, H. E. Howe was succeeded as Secretary of the Board of Trustees by W. M. Corse, but remained a member of the Board; and a little later Edward B. Craft was added to the Board.

The trustees have been obliged to place a maximum limit on the cost of this work, but they realize that other material which could not be included because of financial limitations should be made available and that International Critical Tables, if it is to render maximum service, should become an established institution, with supplements and revisions published from time to time, in order that these fundamental data may be made available as rapidly as the values are established through further research. An endowment therefore should be sought for International Critical Tables, and with the appearance of the completed set it is believed the enterprise will appeal to many of those able to make such an endowment a reality.

The trustees wish to express their gratitude to the many industrialists who have given of their time to become acquainted with this enterprise, for the courtesy which they have everywhere met, and for the widespread cooperation without which International Critical Tables could not have been brought into existence.

George P. Adamson
 William M. Corse
 Edward B. Craft
 Harrison E. Howe

Hugh K. Moore
 Michael I. Pupin
 Charles L. Reese
 Julius Stieglitz

PREFACE BY THE BOARD OF EDITORS

At the organization meeting of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, held in London in June 1919, the Union approved as one of its projects the compilation of International Critical Tables of Numerical Data of Physics, Chemistry, and Technology, and assigned to the United States of America the financial and editorial responsibility for the undertaking. The project was later given the patronage of the International Research Council at its Brussels meeting in 1923.

On behalf of the National Academy of Sciences, the National Research Council of the United States accepted the executive, editorial and financial responsibilities of the project, and with the cooperation of the American Chemical Society and the American Physical Society, created a Board of Trustees to take charge of the financial and business administration, and a Board of Editors to supervise and carry out the preparation of the text.

The first action of the Board of Editors, early in 1922, was to approve the appointment of Corresponding Editors in different parts of the world, particularly in all those countries in which conditions were such that they might be expected to take a really active part in the undertaking. In making these appointments, the Board first sought the advice of competent individuals in the several countries, and in accordance with the suggestions thus received, appointed ten Corresponding Editors and empowered them to arrange for Advisory Committees to assist in the work. In the case of certain countries, the Board was unsuccessful in its efforts to secure cooperation, usually either because of the receipt of no reply or an unfavorable reply, or through failure of the Corresponding Editor, after appointment, to perform his duties.

The general plan of preparation of the Tables was as follows: The subject matter was first divided into some 300 different sections. The Corresponding Editors were then asked to recommend for the several sections one or more persons who should either have some special knowledge of the subject matter of the section, or be otherwise qualified to pass critical judgment upon the available information on the subject. On the basis of the recommendations thus received, the Board of Editors selected the Cooperating Experts, to whom was intrusted the task of critically compiling, and displaying in suitable form, the available quantitative information upon the several topics. In making these selections, the Board consistently endeavored to secure the best man available in the light of all the information which it possessed. In certain special fields composed of closely related topics, the Board provided also for the appointment of Special Editors to supervise the work and to assist in the final arrangement of the material.

In the course of its labors the Board of Editors has enjoyed the cooperation of numerous organizations and individuals whose advice, suggestions, and assistance, in many ways have greatly aided it in its complex and difficult task. It is especially indebted to the several Corresponding Editors and their Advisory Committees, who have generously contributed their time and thought to the success of the work; to the Special Editors; to the U. S. Bureau of Standards, the National Physical Laboratory of Great Britain and the Physical Society of France; to the International Commission in charge of Annual Tables; and to various organizations and individuals who made available unpublished data for the use of the Cooperating Experts.

PREFACE PAR LE COMITÉ DES RÉDACTEURS

Lors de l'Assemblée d'organisation de l'Union internationale de Chimie pure et appliquée, qui eut lieu à Londres en Juin 1919, l'Union approuva comme l'un de ses projets l'élaboration de Tables critiques de valeurs numériques de physique, chimie et technologie, et elle chargea les Etats-Unis d'Amérique de la responsabilité financière et d'édition de l'entreprise. Le projet fut, plus tard, placé sous le patronage du Conseil international de Recherches, à son assemblée de Bruxelles en 1923.

Chargé de ces attributions, le Conseil national de Recherches des Etats-Unis, agissant en collaboration avec la Société chimique américaine et la Société physique américaine, nomma un Conseil d'Administration et un Comité des Rédacteurs.

La première activité que manifesta le Comité des Rédacteurs, au début de 1922, fut d'approuver la nomination de Rédacteurs-correspondants dans les différentes parties du monde, particulièrement dans tous les pays dont les conditions autorisaient l'espoir d'une collaboration active dans cette entreprise. Pour procéder à ces nominations, le Comité sollicita d'abord l'avis de personnalités compétentes dans les divers pays, et c'est en tenant compte des suggestions ainsi obtenues qu'il nomma dix Rédacteurs-correspondants et leur donna les pouvoirs nécessaires pour organiser des Comités-consultatifs dans le but d'aider à l'accomplissement du travail. Dans le cas de certains pays, les efforts du Comité en vue de s'assurer leur coopération furent vains, soit qu'il n'y eût pas de réponse ou que celle-ci fut défavorable, soit encore que le Rédacteur-correspondant, après sa nomination, eût manqué à ses engagements.

Le plan général de préparation de ces Tables fut le suivant: l'ensemble des matières à traiter fut d'abord divisé en quelque 300 différentes sections. Les Rédacteurs-correspondants furent alors priés de recommander, pour les différentes sections, une ou plusieurs personnes qui eussent des connaissances spéciales du sujet traité dans la section ou qui fussent qualifiées pour formuler un jugement critique sur les informations à disposition concernant le sujet. Sur la base des recommandations ainsi reçues, le Comité des Rédacteurs choisit les Experts-coopérants qui furent chargés de la compilation critique et de la disposition sous une forme convenable des informations quantitatives disponibles sur les différents sujets. En faisant cette sélection, le Comité s'efforça de s'assurer la collaboration de la personne qui, d'après les renseignements recueillis, était la plus qualifiée et qui se trouvait alors disponible. Dans certains domaines spéciaux, composés de sujets étroitement apparentés, le Comité se chargea aussi de nommer des rédacteurs spéciaux pour diriger le travail et pour aider à l'arrangement final de la matière.

Au cours de ses travaux, le Comité des Rédacteurs a eu le plaisir d'enregistrer la coopération de nombreuses organisations et de particuliers dont les conseils, les suggestions et l'aide lui ont été, en maintes circonstances, d'un grand secours dans l'accomplissement de sa tâche complexe et difficile. Il est spécialement reconnaissant aux nombreux Rédacteurs-correspondants et à leurs Comités-consultatifs qui ont généreusement donné leur temps et leur pensée pour assurer le succès de l'oeuvre; aux Rédacteurs spéciaux, au U. S. Bureau of Standards, au National Physical Laboratory of Great Britain et à la Société de Physique de France; à la Commission internationale chargée des Tables annuelles; ainsi qu'aux

VORWORT DER REDAKTIONS-KOMMISSION

An der geschäftlichen Sitzung der Internationalen Union für reine und angewandte Chemie in London, Juni 1919 billigte die Union, als eine ihrer Aufgaben, die Abfassung Internationaler kritischer Tafeln, numerischer Daten der Physik, Chemie und Technologie und betraute die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika sowohl mit dem finanziellen als auch mit dem redaktionellen Teil dieser Aufgabe. Der Plan erhielt später die Förderung durch International Research Council an der Tagung in Brüssel 1923.

Entsprechend dieser Betraung errichtete National Research Council der Vereinigten Staaten, zusammenwirkend mit American Chemical Society und American Physical Society vorgehend, eine geschäfts-führende Kommission und eine Redaktions-Kommission.

Die ersten Schritte, welche die Redaktions-Kommission zu Beginn des Jahres 1922 machte, war, sich korrespondierende Mitglieder in allen Teilen der Welt zu sichern, besonders in denjenigen in welchen die Bedingungen vorhanden waren, die eine lebhaftige Beteiligung an dem Unternehmen erwarten liessen. Nach diesem nahm die Kommission zuerst den Rat massgebender Persönlichkeiten verschiedener Länder entgegen; in Übereinstimmung mit ihnen so erhaltenen Vorschlägen, wurden zehn korrespondierende Mitglieder bestimmt, welche nun einen beratenden Ausschuss zu bilden hatten, um der Arbeit ihre Unterstützung zu zuwenden. In einigen Ländern gelang es der Kommission nicht Mitarbeiter zu erlangen, meistens deshalb weil keine, oder eine ablehnende Gegenäusserung erfolgte, oder, dass das korrespondierende Mitglied, nach der entsprechenden Zusage nicht vorging.

Die Grundlinien für die Bearbeitung der Tafeln waren die folgenden. Das Material wurde zuerst in etwa dreihundert verschiedene Abschnitte zerlegt. Die korrespondierenden Mitglieder wurden dann gebeten, für einige dieser Abschnitte, einen der mehrere Mitarbeiter zu empfehlen, die entweder besondere Kenntnisse über den Gegenstand des Abschnittes besitzen, oder in demstande waren, kritisch, vorhandenes Material durchzugehen. Auf Grund der so erhaltenen Empfehlungen, wählte die Redaktionskommission die Mitarbeiter aus, die mit der Aufgabe betraut wurden, kritisch die numerischen Daten des betreffenden Gegenstandes durcharbeiten und in entsprechender Form darzustellen. Bei dieser Auswahl war die Kommission ganz besonders bestrebt, sich den vorhandenen Mitteilungen, den besten zur Verfügung stehenden Mitarbeiter zu erhalten. In gewissen nahe verwandten Gebieten war man darauf bedacht, besondere Redaktions-mitglieder zu erhalten, um die Arbeit hier zu überwachen und tätigen Anteil an der Schlussredaktion des Materials zu nehmen.

Im Laufe ihrer Bestrebungen konnte sich die Redaktionskommission der Mitarbeit zahlreicher Vereinigungen und einzelner Personen erfreuen, deren Ratschläge, Winke und Beihilfe ihnen bei der verwickelten und schweren Aufgabe von grossem Nutzen waren. Die Redaktionskommission ist besondern Dank ihren verschiedenen korrespondierenden Mitgliedern und dem beratenden Ausschuss schuldig, die in grossmütiger Weise ihre Zeit und Arbeit dem Erfolg dieser Tafeln gewidmet haben, ferner auch den Mitgliedern, die die Arbeit an den besonderen Kapiteln übernahmen. Der Dank gebührt U. S. Bureau of Standards, National Physical Laboratory of Great Britain und Société de Physique de France, der Internationalen Kommission betraut mit der Herausgabe der Tables annuelles und den verschiedenen Ver-

PREFAZIONE DELL' UFFICIO DI REDAZIONE

Nella conferenza tenuta a Londra nel giugno 1919 per organizzare la Unione Internazionale della Chimica Pura ed Applicata venne, tra gli altri, formulato il progetto di compilare delle Tabelle Critiche Internazionali contenenti dati numerici di fisica, chimica e tecnologia, e venne affidata agli Stati Uniti la responsabilità finanziaria ed editoriale dell'impresa. Al progetto fu in seguito accordato il patronato del Consiglio Internazionale di Ricerche nella riunione del 1923 a Bruxelles.

In seguito all'incarico ricevuto, il Consiglio Nazionale di Ricerche degli Stati Uniti, d'accordo con la American Chemical Society e con la American Physical Society, nominò un Consiglio di Amministrazione ed un Ufficio Editoriale.

Come suo primo atto, l'Ufficio, nel 1922, nominò Redattori Corrispondenti in tutto il mondo, scegliendoli di preferenza nei Paesi dove poteva ritenersi che essi avrebbero preso parte attiva al lavoro. Le nomine furono fatte dopo aver sentito il parere di persone competenti. A questo modo furono scelti dieci Redattori Corrispondenti e ad essi venne data facoltà di nominare ciascuno un Comitato consultivo col compito di assisterli nel lavoro. In alcuni Paesi l'Ufficio non riuscì ad assicurarsi collaborazione di sorta, o perchè addirittura non gli fu possibile ottenere una risposta, o perchè la risposta fu negativa, o perchè il Redattore Corrispondente scelto, dopo essere stato nominato, mancò agli obblighi assunti.

Il piano generale di preparazione delle tabelle è stato il seguente. Si è divisa la materia in circa 300 capitoli differenti, e i Redattori Corrispondenti sono stati invitati a suggerire per ogni singolo capitolo il nome di una o più persone le quali o avessero una speciale competenza nell'argomento o potessero ritenersi capaci di vagliare criticamente tutto quello che si conosce al riguardo. In base alle proposte ricevute, l'Ufficio di Redazione scelse gli Esperti, e a questi affidò l'incarico di raccogliere, vagliare ed esporre in forma opportuna i dati quantitativi che si sono potuti riunire sui diversi argomenti.

Nel fare la scelta degli Esperti l'Ufficio cercò sempre di assicurarsi la collaborazione degli uomini che, in base alle informazioni avute, dovevano ritenersi i migliori di cui si potesse disporre. In certi campi speciali, comprendenti argomenti strettamente connessi, l'Ufficio nominò anche dei Redattori Speciali col compito di sorvegliare il lavoro e collaborare alla disposizione definitiva del materiale.

Nell'espletare il suo compito, l'Ufficio di Redazione ha potuto giovare della collaborazione di numerose organizzazioni e di numerose persone, le quali con consigli e suggerimenti vari sono state di grande aiuto nel portare a fine un lavoro che è stato certamente complesso e difficile. L'Ufficio è specialmente grato ai vari Redattori Corrispondenti e ai rispettivi Comitati Consultivi i quali hanno generosamente dato il loro tempo e la loro intelligenza al successo dell'opera, ai Redattori Speciali, al Bureau of Standards degli Stati Uniti, al National Physical Laboratory inglese e alla Société de Physique francese, alla Commissione Internazionale in carica per le Tabelle annuali e alle varie organizzazioni e persone che misero a disposizione degli Esperti dati inediti.

Infine i Membri dell'Ufficio desiderano manifestare l'alto apprezzamento che fanno dei contributi di tutti gli Esperti, il lavoro dei quali, compiuto in larga misura con entusiasmo e disinteressatamente, ha reso possibile queste tabelle; ed in particolar modo

Finally, the members of the Board desire to record their appreciation of the work of all of the Cooperating Experts whose contributions, largely a labor of love, have made these tables possible; and in particular, of the work of the Editorial Staff, Messrs. Washburn, Dorsey, and West, to whom indeed the utility of this collection of tables should be largely accredited.

George K. Burgess	S. C. Lind
Saul Dushman	C. E. Mendenhall
John Johnston	R. B. Moore.

organisations diverses et aux personnes qui ont procuré des données inédites à l'usage des Experts-coopérants.

Efin, les membres du Comité désirent exprimer leur appréciation pour le travail de tous les Experts-coopérants dont les contributions, pour une large part désintéressées, ont rendu possible l'élaboration de ces Tables, et en particulier pour le travail des Rédacteurs, MM. Washburn, Dorsey et West, auxquels nous sommes en grande partie redevables des services que rendra cette collection de Tables.

George K. Burgess	S. C. Lind
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INTRODUCTION

International Critical Tables is the result of the cooperative labors of a large number of specialists, each of whom has been charged with the responsibility for the critical compilation of the quantitative information available on his topic. The word "critical" in this connection means that the Cooperating Expert was requested to give in each instance the "best" value which he could derive from all the information available, together, where possible, with an indication of its probable reliability.

Through a cooperative arrangement with International Annual Tables, the Board of Editors has been able to place in the hands of each Cooperating Expert the literature references belonging to his topic for the years 1910-1923 inclusive, as compiled by the staff of International Annual Tables. For the period preceding 1910, each Cooperating Expert was directed to collect the necessary literature references from the various published handbooks, special treatises, works of reference, and other sources known to him as a specialist in the field. No attempt has been made to systematically cover the literature since 1923, although a certain amount of information published since then has been utilized.

In preparing the various sections, the Cooperating Experts were instructed,—

1. To include in the bibliography only (a) the sources of the data upon which their reported values actually rest, and (b) the sources of available data of the same kind pertaining to those systems for which no numerical value is given. It is not intended to be a complete bibliography of the field.

2. To omit from the tables of numerical data all those systems for which the available data (a) were of slight scientific or practical interest, or (b) were so discordant as to be of little, if any, value.

3. To set forth the results of their work in the form of text, equations, tables, graphs, or charts, as seemed most appropriate under the circumstances, having regard to the necessity of space economy.

4. To give only selected samples illustrating types in the case of very large and heterogeneous fields, such as colloids, chemical kinetics, and certain classes of industrial materials.

5. To restrict the accompanying explanatory text to the amount necessary for the intelligent use of the data. (Under this restriction, the Expert is given no opportunity to present a general discussion of his subject or of the methods by which he obtained the values given.)

In preparing the textual material for publication the Editors have been compelled, in the interest of economy of space, to enforce the restrictions imposed by sections 3 and 5 of the preceding paragraph and have freely rearranged and rewritten the text, whenever it was evident that a compression or an improvement in logical order could be so secured. With few exceptions, which are duly

INTRODUCTION

Les Tables critiques internationales sont le résultat du travail coopératif d'un grand nombre de spécialistes, chacun de ceux-ci ayant été chargé de la responsabilité de la compilation critique des informations disponibles sur son sujet. Le mot "critique" dans ce cas signifie que l'expert coopérant fut invité à donner dans chaque circonstance la "meilleure" valeur qu'il pouvait recueillir de toutes les informations disponibles, en ajoutant si possible une indication au sujet de la confiance probable qu'on pouvait avoir en elle.

Par le fait d'un arrangement coopératif avec les Tables annuelles internationales, le Comité des Rédacteurs a été en mesure de mettre à la disposition de chaque expert coopérant les références bibliographiques appartenant à son sujet de l'année 1910 à l'année 1923 inclusivement, celles-ci ayant été compilées par le Bureau des Tables annuelles internationales. Pour la période précédant 1910, chaque expert coopérant fut chargé de recueillir les références bibliographiques nécessaires en usant des manuels variés publiés, des traités spéciaux, des ouvrages de références, et d'autres sources connues de lui en sa qualité de spécialiste du sujet traité. En ce qui concerne la littérature depuis 1923, aucune tentative n'a été faite pour la couvrir d'une façon systématique; un certain nombre d'informations postérieures à 1923 ont cependant été utilisées.

Pour la préparation des différentes sections, il fut recommandé aux experts coopérants:

1. D'inclure dans la bibliographie seulement (a) les sources de valeurs sur lesquelles reposent actuellement leurs valeurs reportées, et (b) les sources des données de même nature appartenant aux systèmes pour lesquels aucune valeur numérique n'est donnée. Le but poursuivi n'est pas de constituer une bibliographie complète du sujet.

2. De ne pas introduire dans les tables de valeurs numériques tous les systèmes pour lesquels les valeurs disponibles (a) sont de peu d'intérêt scientifique ou pratique, ou (b) sont par trop discordantes pour être d'une valeur quelconque, si toutefois elles en présentent une.

3. De disposer les résultats de leur travail sous la forme d'un texte, d'équations, de tables, de graphiques ou de cartes, en employant le moyen qui leur parut le mieux approprié suivant les circonstances, en ayant en vue la nécessité d'économiser de la place.

4. De ne donner que des exemples choisis, illustrant les types, dans le cas d'un champ très vaste et hétérogène, tel que: les colloïdes, la cinétique chimique et certaines classes de matières industrielles.

5. De restreindre le texte explicatif accompagnant les données au strict nécessaire pour la compréhension de celles-ci. (Vu cette restriction, l'expert n'a donc pas l'occasion de présenter une discussion générale de son sujet et des méthodes par lesquelles il a obtenu les valeurs données).

igungen und Freunden, die noch nicht veröffentlichten Daten den Mitarbeitern zur Verfügung stellten.

Schliesslich möchte die Redaktions-Kommission ihre Anerkennung den Mitarbeitern ausdrücken, deren Arbeitsfreudigkeit diese Tafeln möglich machten, im besondern aber auch der Mühewaltung des Redaktionsstabes der Herrn Washburn, Dorsey und West, denen man vorwiegend den Erfolg und die Nützlichkeit dieses Tabellenwerkes schulden muss.

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EINLEITUNG

Die Internationalen kritischen Tafeln stellen die Ergebnisse des Zusammenwirkens einer grossen Zahl von Mitarbeitern mit besonderen Erfahrungen dar, die mit der Aufgabe betraut wurden, die erreichbaren Daten des entsprechenden Gebietes kritisch darzustellen. In dieser Verbindung bedeutet das Wort kritisch soviel, dass der Mitarbeiter gebeten wurde, in jedem einzelnen Fall die „besten“ Werte zu geben, die er auf Grund aller zur Verfügung stehenden Literaturstellen, ableiten konnte, zugleich ferner, wenn möglich, alle Angaben mit dem Grade ihrer Zuverlässlichkeit zu versehen.

Durch ein Übereinkommen mit der Redaktion der Tables annuelles konnte die Redaktionskommission jedem einzelnen Mitarbeiter, über seinen Gegenstand die Literatur der Jahre 1910 bis einschliesslich 1923 soweit übergeben, als sie durch die Redaktion der Tables annuelles ausgearbeitet worden ist. Für die Zeit vor 1910 wurde ein jeder Mitarbeiter gebeten, die notwendigen Literaturstellen und Daten aus den verschieden vorhandenen Handbüchern Spezial- und Nachschlagewerken und anderen, ihm besonders bekannt, auf diesem Gebiete erreichbaren Quellen, zu sammeln. Es ist nicht versucht worden, die Literatur seit 1923 noch systematisch darzustellen, obwohl ein gewisser Teil davon noch Berücksichtigung finden konnte.

Bei der Bearbeitung der verschiedenen Abschnitte erhielt der Mitarbeiter folgende Anweisungen:

1. Als Literatur sind (a) nur diejenigen Stellen anzugeben, auf Grund deren die angegebenen Werte besonders folgerten, (b) die Quellen, über denselben Gegenstand, die aber keine numerischen Daten enthalten, die Verwendung gefunden haben.
2. Es sind in den Zahlenangaben der Tafeln alle diejenigen Systeme wegzulassen, deren vorliegende Daten, (a) von geringem wissenschaftlichen und praktischen Werte sind, oder (b) die Daten sind so widersprechend, dass sie, wenn überhaupt, von geringem Werte sind.
3. Die Ergebnisse ihrer Arbeit sind in einer solchen Form darzustellen, dass durch den Text, die Gleichungen, Tabellen und Tafeln mit Rücksichtnahme auf Raumersparnis, der Zweck am besten erfüllt wird.
4. In sehr grossen, heterogenen Gebieten wie in denen der Kolloide, der chemischen Kinetik und in gewissen Fällen von technischer Bedeutung, sind nur ausgewählte Beispiele zu geben, die das Gebiet charakterisieren sollen.
5. Der erläuternde Text ist soweit zu beschränken, dass eine angemässige Verwertung der Tafeln noch möglich ist. (Bei dieser Beschränkung hat der Experte nicht die Gelegenheit allgemein seine Aufgabe, noch die Methode, darzustellen, nach welchen er seine Angaben erhalten hat.)

ricordano l'opera dei dirigenti dell'Ufficio di Redazione, Sigg. Washburn, Dorsey, e West ai quali soprattutto si deve essere grati per l'utilità che si avrà dalla presente raccolta di tabelle.

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INTRODUZIONE

Le Tabelle Critiche internazionali sono il frutto della collaborazione di un gran numero di specialisti a ciascuno dei quali è stato affidato il compito di vagliare i dati disponibili sopra un determinato soggetto. La denominazione di tabelle „critiche“ indica che l'esperto è stato incaricato di dare in ogni caso il valore „migliore,“ deducibile da tutte le notizie che si hanno a disposizione. Tutte le volte che è stato possibile l'esperto è stato incaricato anche di dare indicazioni sul grado di attendibilità dei valori numerici.

In seguito ad accordi intervenuti con le Tabelle annuali internazionali, l'ufficio di Redazione ha potuto fornire a ciascun esperto le indicazioni bibliografiche riferentisi agli anni dal 1910 al 1923 incluso, quali vengono compilate dalla direzione delle Tabelle internazionali. Per gli anni precedenti al 1910, gli esperti vennero consigliati a raccogliere la letteratura dai vari manuali, trattati speciali, lavori bibliografici e da altre fonti ad essi note data la qualità di ognuno di specialista in un determinato campo. Dei dati pubblicati dopo il 1923 si è tenuto conto solo in parte.

E' stato raccomandato agli esperti che, nel preparare le varie parti:

1. Includessero nella Bibliografia soltanto: (a) le fonti delle indicazioni sulle quali sono basati i valori riportati, e (b) le fonti delle indicazioni riguardanti i sistemi per i quali non viene dato nessun valore. Non si è riportato inteso una bibliografia completa del soggetto.
2. Omettessero nelle tabelle delle grandezze numeriche tutti quei sistemi per i quali i dati disponibili; (a) fossero di poco interesse scientifico o pratico, oppure (b) fossero così in disaccordo da essere di poco o di nessun valore.
3. Esponessero, a seconda dei casi, i risultati del loro lavoro in forma di testo, di equazioni, di tabelle, di grafici, o di tavole tenendo presente la necessità di economia di spazio.
4. Riportassero soltanto esempi tipici nei campi molto vasti ed eterogenei come colloidi, cinetica chimica ed alcune classi di prodotti industriali.
5. Limitassero il testo esplicativo a quel tanto sufficiente per un uso intelligente delle tabelle (data questa limitazione, all'esperto non è stato consentito di redigere una esposizione generale del suo soggetto o dei metodi con i quali egli ha ottenuto i valori che riporta).

Nel preparare il testo per la pubblicazione i Redattori sono stati obbligati, per economia di spazio, ad applicare le restrizioni imposte nei capoversi 3 e 5 del precedente paragrafo, ed hanno liberamente cambiato disposizione e forma al testo, ogni qualvolta era evidente che potesse derivarne un miglioramento. Salvo poche eccezioni, tutte indicate la forma definitiva del testo è stata sottoposta alla approvazione dell'Esperto.

noted, the final form of the rewritten text was submitted to the Expert and was accepted by him.

In preparing the numerical data for publication the Editors have made no change except in their arrangement and in their mode of presentation. In making such changes the Editors have been guided by the necessity of saving space. The numerical data are in all cases those submitted by the Expert, excepting that (a) a few additional values, all duly indicated, have been inserted, and (b) when an Expert has submitted a number of values for the same nominal quantity, these have been grouped so as to make a single entry with an indication of the range covered by the values submitted, whenever such grouping seemed justifiable. In these cases, the final manner of grouping was in every case where possible submitted to and accepted by the Expert. The exceptional cases are noted as they occur.

Owing to the method of publication, *i.e.*, one volume at a time, a strictly logical arrangement of subject matter is not always followed. Among such a large number of Cooperating Experts a few instances of greatly delayed reports, arising from illness, accident, or other unforeseen causes, are to be expected; and certain sections or parts of sections, therefore, may not appear in their logical places but will be found in a later volume. The whole set of volumes is very completely indexed, however, and the user who consults the index should have no difficulty in locating any information given.

Chemical compounds are arranged in the tables by formula according to a definite system, called the "Standard Arrangement." This system is based upon a set of key numbers for the chemical elements and is fully explained in Volume One.

In order to find a given substance in the longer tables it is therefore necessary to know its chemical formula, at least approximately. If only the name is known, the formula, for most organic compounds or minerals, may be found with the aid of the name indices in Volume One, p. 174 and 280.

Pour la préparation du texte destiné à la publication, les rédacteurs se sont vu obligés, afin d'économiser encore de la place, d'accentuer encore les restrictions imposées dans les sections 3 et 5 du paragraphe précédent et ils ont pris la liberté de ré-arranger et de ré-écrire le texte partout où il était évident qu'une compression ou une amélioration dans l'ordre logique pouvait ainsi être réalisée. A part de rares exceptions, qui sont du reste dûment notées, la forme définitive du texte ré-écrit fut soumise à l'expert et acceptée par lui.

En disposant les données numériques pour la publication, les rédacteurs n'ont fait aucune modification, excepté en ce qui concerne l'arrangement et le mode de présentation. En faisant ces changements, les rédacteurs ont été guidés par la nécessité d'épargner de la place.

Les données numériques sont dans tous les cas celles fournies par les experts, à l'exception (a) d'un petit nombre de valeurs, toutes dûment indiquées, qui ont été insérées, et (b) lorsqu'un expert a soumis un certain nombre de valeurs pour la même quantité nominale, ces valeurs ont été groupées de façon à constituer une entrée unique, avec une indication du range occupé par les valeurs fournies, toutes les fois qu'un tel groupement paraissait indiqué. Dans ces cas, la forme définitive du groupement fut, partout où cela était possible, soumise à l'expert et acceptée par lui. Les cas exceptionnels sont notés lorsqu'ils se présentent.

Etant donné le mode de publication par un volume à la fois, un arrangement strictement logique de la matière traitée n'est pas toujours possible. En effet, avec un tel nombre d'experts co-opérants, il faut s'attendre à ce qu'il y ait quelques circonstances imprévues, telles que maladies, accidents ou autres causes, occasionnant un grand retard dans la remise des rapports; c'est pourquoi certaines sections ou parties de sections ne peuvent paraître à leur place logique mais se trouveront dans un volume suivant. Cependant, la série complète des volumes étant indexée d'une façon très détaillée, le lecteur qui consulte la table des matières n'aura aucune difficulté pour repérer toute information donnée.

Les composés chimiques sont disposés dans les tables suivant leurs formules et cela d'après un système défini appelé "arrangement type." Ce système est basé sur une suite de "nombres clés" pour les éléments chimiques, et il est expliqué d'une façon complète dans le volume I.

Afin de trouver une substance donnée dans les longues tables, il est nécessaire de connaître sa formule chimique au moins approximativement. Si le nom seul est connu, la formule peut être trouvée pour la plupart des composés organiques ou des minéraux au moyen des noms indices qui se trouvent dans le volume I, p. 174 et 280.

Bei der Zusammenstellung des Textes für die Veröffentlichung waren die Herausgeber gezwungen, im Interesse der Raumerparnis die unter 3 und 5 oben angegebenen Richtlinien besonders zu betonen. Sobald erkannt wurde, dass eine Zusammenziehung und eine Verbesserung in der logische Anordnung möglich war, wurde der Text frei zusammengestellt und frisch geschrieben. Mit wenigen Ausnahmen, welche besonders bezeichnet sind, wurde die entgültige Form des neu geschriebenen Textes dem Experten vorgelegt und von ihm angenommen.

Bei der Vorbereitung des Zahlenmaterials für die Veröffentlichung änderten die Herausgeber nichts, ausgenommen war nur dessen Anordnung und die Form der Darstellung, wobei man sich an der Notwendigkeit, Raum zu sparen, leiten liess. Die Zahlenwerte sind in allen Fällen dieselben, welche vom Experten vorgegeben, ausgenommen, (a) dass einige ergänzende, besonders bezeichnete Werte hinzugefügt wurden und (b), wenn der Experte für dieselbe quantitative Grösse mehrere Werte angegeben hatte. Diese wurden dann, sobald ein solches Vorgehen gerechtfertigt war, zusammengestellt, so, dass nur eine Zahl, mit den Grenzen umschrieben werden konnte, welche durch die Werte gegeben wurde. In so einem Falle wurde die Endform der Anordnung desmal dem Experten, wo möglich vorgelegt und von ihm angenommen. Die Ausnahmefälle sind dorten wo sie vorgekommen sind bezeichnet.

Entsprechend der Publikationsmethode, der Herausgabe eines Bandes zu einer bestimmten möglichen Zeit, konnte eine genaue logische Anordnung eines bestimmten Kapitels nicht immer erreicht werden. Unter einer so grossen Zahl von Mitarbeitern und Fälle zu erwarten, wo sich einige Artikel stark verzögern werden, sei es durch Krankheit oder andere unvorhergesehene Ursachen. Deshalb werden gewisse Abschnitte oder deren Teile nicht an ihren richtigen Plätzen erscheinen, sondern sie können in einem späteren Band gefunden werden. Die ganze Bänderfolge ist mit einem sehr vollständigem Verzeichnis versehen und der Leser, welcher das Verzeichnis benützt, wird keine Schwierigkeit haben, Vorhandenes aufzufinden.

Die chemischen Verbindungen sind in den Tafeln nach einem Formelsystem angeordnet, das als "Normalanordnung" (standard Arrangement) bezeichnet wird. Dieses System, das im ersten Bande vollständig erklärt wird, beruht darauf, dass für die chemischen Elemente Schlüsselnummern gewählt werden.

Um im den längeren Tafeln eine gegebene Substanz aufzufinden, ist es notwendig, deren chemische Formel wenigstens annähernd zu kennen. Ist nur der Name bekannt, so kann die Formel der meisten organischen Verbindungen und der Minerale, mit Hilfe des englischen Namenverzeichnisses im Bande 1 Seite 174 und 280 gefunden werden.

Nell'allestire i dati numerici per la pubblicazione i Redattori hanno fatto cambiamenti solo nel modo di disporli e di presentarli. Nel fare questi cambiamenti i Redattori sono stati guidati dalla necessità di risparmiare spazio. I dati numerici sono in tutti i casi quelli forniti dall'Esperto; solo qualche volta sono stati aggiunti alcuni pochi valori, tutti bene indicati, e qualche altra, avendo l'Esperto riportato parecchi valori per una stessa grandezza, questi—allorchè è sembrato giustificato il farlo—sono stati raggruppati indicando un solo numero ed i limiti entro i quali oscillano i valori considerati. In questi casi, la disposizione finale fu sempre, quando possibile, sottoposta all'approvazione dell'Esperto. Tutte le volte che è stato fatto diversamente, lo si è indicato.

Siccome le tabelle vengono pubblicate un volume alla volta, non sempre la disposizione della materia è fatta in modo strettamente logico.

Dato il numero grande di Esperti, è da aspettarsi che qualche rapporto sarà presentato con grande ritardo a causa di malattie o di incidenti imprevedibili. Certe parti perciò potranno comparire non nel posto che logicamente ad esse spetterebbe, ma in volumi posteriori. Tutti i volumi sono però muniti di indici accurati e il lettore, consultandoli, non avrà difficoltà a rintracciare una notizia qualunque.

I composti chimici sono disposti nelle tabelle in base alle formule seguendo un sistema chiamato "disposizione Standard." Questo sistema è fondato sopra una serie di numeri chiave assegnati agli elementi chimici ed è esaurientemente spiegato nel primo volume.

Per poter quindi trovare una data sostanza nelle tabelle più lunghe, è necessario conoscerne la formula chimica, almeno approssimativamente. Se si conosce solo il nome, la formula si può trovare (per la massima parte dei composti organici o minerali) con l'aiuto degli indici per nome contenuti nel 1° volume p. 174 e 280.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Preface by the Board of Trustees	vii
Preface by the Board of Editors	x
Introduction	xii
Cooperating Experts—Volume One	xx
National and Local Systems of Weights and Measures	1
(a) International Metric System	1
(b) Modern systems	2
(c) Systems of antiquity	14
Symbols, Basic Constants, Conversion Data, Dimensions, Definitions	16
(a) Symbols and abbreviations	16
(b) Fundamental constants of nature, accepted and conventional values	17
(c) Conversion factors and dimensional formulae	18
(d) Hydrometers	31
(e) Technical efflux viscometers	32
(f) Selected scientific and technical terms. Definitions, dimensional formulae, etc	34
Chemical Elements and Atoms	43
(a) Atomic numbers. Atomic weights for each year since 1880	43
(b) The Periodic System	46
(c) Isotopes	45
(d) Structure of the isolated atom	47

LABORATORY TECHNIQUE

Thermometry	52
(a) Thermometric scales	52
(b) Fixed points	53
(c) Resistance thermometers	54
(d) Liquid-in-glass thermometers	54
(e) Thermocouples	57
(f) Optical pyrometry	59
Laboratory Methods for Producing and Maintaining Constant Temperatures	61
(a) Temperatures below 0°C	61
(b) Production of cold	62
(c) Temperatures above 0°C	66
(d) Production of high temperatures	67
Laboratory Methods for Maintaining Constant Humidity	67
Barometry and Manometry	68
Psychrometry, Density of Moist Air, Change in Barometric Pressure with Altitude	71
Volume of Liquid Menisci	72
Weights and Weighing. Adjustment and Constancy of Weights; Correction for Air Buoyancy; Determination of Density	73
Calibration of Volumetric Vessels	80
Standard Buffer Solutions and Acid-base Indicators	81
High Vacuum Technique	91
Errors of Observation	92

MATIÈRES

	PAGE
Préface, Conseil d'Administration	vii
Préface, Comité des Rédacteurs	x
Introduction	xii
Experts coopérants pour le Vol. I	xx
Systèmes de poids et mesures nationaux et locaux	1
(a) Système métrique international	1
(b) Systèmes modernes	2
(c) Systèmes de l'antiquité	14
Symboles, constantes de base, facteurs de conversion, dimensions, définitions	16
(a) Symboles et abréviations	16
(b) Constantes fondamentales de la nature. Valeurs acceptées et conventionnelles	17
(c) Facteurs de conversion et formules de dimensions	18
(d) Hydromètres	31
(e) Viscosimètres techniques à écoulement	32
(f) Terms scientifiques et techniques choisis. Définitions, formules de dimensions, etc	34
Eléments chimiques et atomes	43
(a) Nombres atomiques. Poids atomiques pour chaque année depuis 1880	43
(b) Le système périodique	46
(c) Les isotopes	45
(d) Structure de l'atome isolé	47

TECHNIQUE DU LABORATOIRE

Thermométrie	52
(a) Echelles thermométriques	52
(b) Points fixes	53
(c) Thermomètres à résistance	54
(d) Thermomètres de verre à colonne liquide	54
(e) Couples thermo-électriques	57
(f) Pyrométrie optique	59
Méthodes de laboratoire pour la production et le maintien de températures constantes	61
(a) Température au-dessous de 0°	61
(b) Production du froid	62
(c) Température au-dessus de 0°	66
(d) Production de hautes températures	67
Méthodes de laboratoire pour maintenir une humidité constante	67
Barométrie et Manométrie	68
Psychrométrie, Densité de l'air humide, Variation de la pression atmosphérique avec l'altitude	71
Volume du ménisque liquide	72
Poids et pesée. Adjustment et constance des poids, correction pour la poussée de l'air, détermination de la densité	73
Calibrage des récipients volumétriques	80
Solutions tampons types et indicateurs pour les acides et les bases	81
Technique du vide élevé	91
Erreurs d'observation	92

INHALTSVERZEICHNIS

	SEITE
Antwort der geschäftsführenden Kommission.	vii
Antwort der Redaktions-Kommission	x
Einleitung.	xii
Mitarbeiter des I. Bandes	xx
Mass- und Gewichtssysteme in den verschiedenen Ländern und Gebieten.	1
a) Das internationale metrische System.	1
b) Moderne Systeme.	2
c) Systeme des Altertums.	14
Einheiten, Grundkonstanten, Umrechnungsgrößen, Dimensionen, Definitionen.	16
a) Zeichen und abkürzungen	16
b) Naturkonstanten, festgelegte und konventionelle Größen	17
c) Umrechnungsfaktoren und Dimensionen.	18
d) Hydrometer	31
e) Technische Ausfluss-Viskosimeter.	32
f) Ausgewählte wissenschaftliche und technische Ausdrücke, Definitionen, Dimensionen u.s.w.	34
Chemische Elemente und Atome	43
a) Atomzahl. Atomgewichte für jedes Jahr seit 1880.	43
b) Das periodische System der Elemente	46
c) Isotope Elemente.	45
d) Aufbau der einzelnen Atome	47

HILFSTAFEL PHYSIKALISCH CHEMISCHER MESSUNGEN

Thermometrie	52
a) Temperaturskalen.	52
b) Fixpunkte	53
c) Widerstandsthermometer	54
d) Glas-Flüssigkeits-Thermometer.	54
e) Thermoelemente	57
f) Optische Pyrometrie.	59
Laboratoriumsmethoden für die Erzeugung und Konstanterhaltung von Temperaturen.	61
a) Temperaturen unter 0°C.	61
b) Erzeugung von Kälte	62
c) Temperaturen über 0°C.	66
d) Erzeugung hoher Temperaturen.	67
Laboratoriumsmethoden zur Erhaltung konstanter Feuchtigkeit.	67
Volumetrie und Manometrie.	68
Densitometrie, Dichte feuchter Luft, barometrische Höhenskale.	71
Menisken des Flüssigkeits-Meniskus.	72
Wägen und Waagen. Justierung und Konstanz der Gewichte, Korrektion wegen des Luft-Auftriebes, Bestimmung der Dichte	73
Calibration von Gefäßen in der Volumetrie.	80
Standard Puffer-Lösungen und Indikatoren für Säuren und Basen.	81
Technique der luftleerer Raum.	91
Beobachtungsfehler.	92

INDICE

	PAGE
Prefazione degli editori	vii
Prefazione dei redattori	x
Introduzione.	xii
Collaboratori del volume primo.	xx
Sistemi nazionale e regionali di pesi e misure.	1
(a) sistema metrico internazionale	1
(b) sistemi moderni.	2
(c) sistemi dell'antichità	14
Simboli, costanti fondamentali, coefficienti di riduzione, dimensioni, definizioni	16
(a) simboli e abbreviazioni.	16
(b) costanti fondamentali della natura. Valori stabiliti e convenzionali.	17
(c) coefficienti di riduzione e formule di dimensione.	18
(d) areometri	31
(e) viscosimetri tecnici ad efflusso	32
(f) termini scelti scientifici e tecnici. Definizioni, formule di dimensione ecc.	34
Elementi chimici e atomi	43
(a) numeri atomici. Pesì atomici per tutti gli anni a partire del 1880.	43
(b) il sistema periodico	46
(c) isotopi.	45
(d) struttura dell'atomo.	47

TECNICA DI LABORATORIO

Termometria.	52
(a) scale termometriche.	52
(b) punti fissi	53
(c) termometri a resistenza	54
(d) termometri a liquidi (in vetro)	54
(e) coppie termoelettriche.	57
(f) pirometria ottica	59
Metodi di laboratorio per produrre e mantenere temperature costanti	61
(a) temperature al di sotto di 0°C	61
(b) produzione del freddo	62
(c) temperature al di sopra di 0°C	66
(d) produzione di temperature elevate.	67
Metodi di laboratorio per mantenere una umidità costante	67
Misura delle pressioni (barometro manometro).	68
Psicrometria, densità dell'aria umida, variazioni della pressione barometrica con l'altezza	71
Volume dei menischi liquidi	72
Pesi e pesare. Rettifica e costanza dei pesi; correzione per la spinta dell'aria; determinazione della densità.	73
Taratura di recipienti per la misura di volumi	80
Soluzioni a concentrazione costante di ioni idrogeno e indicatori per acidi e basi	81
Tecnica degli alti vuoti	91
Errori di osservazione.	92

	PAGE		
METHOD OF ARRANGEMENT OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND SYSTEMS IN I. C. T.	96	METHODE POUR L'ARRANGEMENT DES SUBSTANCES CHIMIQUES ET SYSTÈMES EMPLOYÉS DANS LES T. C. I.	
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES		PROPRIÉTÉS PHYSIQUES DES SUBSTANCES CHIMIQUES	
Ready Reference Tables	98	Tables de références rapides	
(a) Explanatory introduction	98	(a) Introduction explicative	
(b) Elementary substances and atmospheric air	102	(b) Substances élémentaires et air atmosphérique	
(c) Chemical compounds (including minerals)	106	(c) Composés chimiques (minéraux inclus)	
(d) Chemical compounds arranged in the order of their properties	165, 276, 306	(d) Composés chimiques arrangés dans l'ordre de leurs propriétés	
(e) Liquid crystals	314	(e) Cristaux liquides	
(f) Crystallography of compounds of carbon	320	(f) Cristallographie des composés du carbone	
Crystal Structure. X-Ray Diffraction Data for Crystals and Liquids	338	Structure cristalline. Données relatives à la diffraction des rayons X pour les cristaux et les liquides	
Disperse Systems ("Colloids")	354	Systèmes dispersifs ("colloïdes")	
Sweetening Agents	357	Agents de sucrage	
Odoriferous Materials	358	Substances odoriférantes	
RADIOACTIVITY		RADIOACTIVITÉ	
International Table of the Radioactive Elements and their Constants	362	Table internationale des éléments radioactifs et de leurs constantes	
Physical Properties of Radioactive Elements	364	Propriétés physiques des éléments radioactifs	
Artificial Disintegration of the Elements	365	Désintégration artificielle des éléments	
Electron Emission Produced by Radiations from Radioactive Substances	365	Emissions électroniques sous l'influence des rayonnements radioactifs	
Energy of Radioactive Processes	366	Energie des processus radioactifs	
Chemical Effects of α -Particles	366	Effets chimiques des particules α	
Saturation Current	367	Courant de saturation	
Absorption in Liquids and Solids	368	Absorption dans les liquides et les solides	
Radioactive Radiations in Gases	369	Radiations radioactives dans les gaz	
β -Rays: Absorption and Diffusion in Liquids and Solids	370	Rayons β ; absorption et diffusion dans les liquides et les solides	
Wave Lengths of γ -Rays	371	Longueurs d'onde des rayons γ	
Ionizing Radiations from Ordinary Substances	372	Rayonnements d'ionisation des corps ordinaires	
Distribution of Radioactive Materials in the Atmosphere, the Hydrosphere and the Lithosphere	372	Distribution des substances radioactives dans l'atmosphère, l'hydrosphère et la lithosphère	
Age of Rocks and Minerals	381	Age des roches et des minéraux	
ASTRONOMICAL AND GEODETIC DATA		DONNÉES ASTRONOMIQUES ET GÉODÉSIQUES	
Stars and Nebulae	384	Etoiles et nébuleuses	
(a) Spectral classes, masses, densities, temperatures, diameters	384	(a) Classes spectrales; masses, densités, températures, diamètres	
(b) Distribution	388	(b) Distribution	
(c) Motions	389	(c) Mouvements	
Time. Units, Correlation of Chronological Eras, Equation of Time	391	Temps. Unités. Corrélation des ères chronologiques. Angle horaire de soleil moyen	
The Solar System. Orbital Data, Selected Characteristics of the Members	392	Le système solaire. Données relatives aux orbites. Caractéristiques choisies des membres	
Composition of the Atmosphere	393	La terre. Forme, Dimension, Densité	
The Earth. Figure, Size, Density	393	Composition de l'atmosphère	
Gravity Data. At Over 400 Selected Stations. Correction for Depth and Height. The Gravitation Constant 395		Intensité de la pesanteur à plus de 400 stations choisies. Correction pour la profondeur et la hauteur. La constante de gravitation	
AERODYNAMICS	402	AERODYNAMIQUE	
LIST OF JOURNALS AND THEIR KEY NUMBERS	412	LISTE DES JOURNAUX ET LEURS NOMBRES-CLÉS	

	SEITE		PAGE
METHODEN DER ANORDNUNG CHEMISCHER STOFFE UND SYSTEME IN I. C. T.	96	METODI ADOTTATI PER L'ORDINAMENTO DELLE SOSTANZE NELLE T. C. I.	96
PHYSIKALISCHE EIGENSCHAFTEN CHEMISCHER STOFFE		PROPRIETÀ FISICHE DEI CORPI	
Übersichts-Tafeln	98	Tabelle di riferimento	98
a) Erklärende Einleitung	98	(a) introduzione esplicativa	98
b) Elementare Stoffe und atmosphärische Luft	102	(b) elementi e aria atmosferica	102
c) Chemische Verbindungen (einschliesslich Minerale)	106	(c) composti (minerali inclusi)	106
d) Chemische Verbindungen in der Reihenfolge ihrer Eigenschaften	306	(d) composti ordinati secondo le loro proprietà	306
e) Flüssige Kristalle	314	(e) cristalli liquidi	314
f) Kristallographie der Kohlenstoffverbindungen	320	(f) cristallografia dei composti del carbonio	320
Strahlbau, Zerstreuung der Röntgenstrahlen an Kristallen	338	Struttura cristallina. Valori della diffrazione dei raggi X in cristalli e liquidi	338
Dispersions-Systeme (Kolloide)	354	Systemi dispersi ("colloidi")	354
Stoffe	357	Sostanze dolcificanti	357
Stoffe	358	Profumi	358
RADIOAKTIVITÄT		RADIOATTIVITÀ	
Internationale Tafeln der radioaktiven Elemente und deren Konstanten	362	Tabelle internazionali degli elementi radioattivi e loro costanti	362
Physikalische Eigenschaften radioaktiver Elemente	364	Proprietà fisiche degli elementi radioattivi	364
Radioaktiver Zerfall der Elemente	365	Disintegrazione artificiale degli elementi	365
Elektronen-Emission radioaktiver Strahler	365	Emissione di elettroni prodotta da radiazioni di sostanze radioattive	365
Energie radioaktiver Prozesse	366	Energia dei processi radioattivi	366
Chemische Wirkungen der α -Teilchen	366	Azioni chimiche delle particelle α	366
Strahlungsstrom	367	Corrente di saturazione	367
Absorption in Flüssigkeiten und festen Stoffen	368	Absorbimento nei liquidi e nei solidi	368
Radioaktive Strahlung in Gasen	369	Radiazioni radioattive nei gas	369
Strahlen, Absorption in Flüssigkeiten und festen Stoffen	370	Raggi β : assorbimento e diffusione nei liquidi e nei solidi	370
Wellenlänge der γ -Strahlen	371	Lunghezza d'onda dei raggi γ	371
Strahlung gewöhnlicher Stoffe	372	Radiazioni ionizzanti emesse da sostanze ordinarie	372
Verteilung radioaktiver Stoffe in der Atmosphäre, Hydrosphäre und Lithosphäre	372	Distribuzione dei materiali radioattivi nell'atmosfera, nell'idrosfera e nella litosfera	372
Strahlung der Gesteine und Minerale	381	Età delle rocce e dei minerali	381
ASTRONOMISCHE DATEN UND DIE ERDE		DATI ASTRONOMICI E GEODETICI	
Sonne und Nebel	384	Stelle und nebulose	384
a) Spektralklassen, Massen, Dichten, Temperaturen, Durchmesser	384	(a) classi spettrali, masse, densità, temperature, diametri	384
b) Verteilung	388	(b) distribuzione	388
c) Bewegung	389	(c) movimento	389
d) Einheiten, Beziehungen der Zeitepochen, Zeitgleichung	391	Tempo. Unità, rapporti fra le ere cronologiche, equazione del tempo	391
e) Sonnensystem, Bahnen, ausgewähltes Verhalten seiner Glieder	392	Il sistema solare. Orbite e caratteristiche principali dei singoli componenti	392
f) Zusammensetzung der Luft	393	Composizione dell'atmosfera	393
g) Erde, Gestalt, Grösse, Dichte	393	La Terra. Forma, dimensione, densità	393
h) Gravitations-Daten, von über 400 ausgewählten Stationen, Korrekturen für die Tiefe und Höhe. Die Gravitationskonstante	395	Valori della gravità relativi a più di 400 stazioni. Correzione per l'altezza. Costante di gravitazione	395
AERODYNAMIK	402	AERODINAMICA	402
VERZEICHNIS DER ZEITSCHRIFTEN UND DEREN SCHLÜSSELNUMMERN	412	ELENCO DEI PERIODICI E NUMERO CHIAVE DI ESSI	412

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INTERNATIONAL CRITICAL TABLES

NATIONAL AND LOCAL SYSTEMS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

CHARLES-ÉDOUARD GUILLAUME AND CHARLES VOLET

Section A: International Metric System; list of countries which its use was compulsory on January 1, 1925; list of those which its use was either legally optional or partially compulsory same date.

Section B: Other modern systems; the more important units at present in use or in use before adoption of metric system.

Section C: Weights and measures of antiquity.

Style and Abbreviations.—Only the singular number of the units of the units are used; ten meters will appear as 10 meter. Units of area and of volume will be written in the form centimeter² (=cm²) and centimeter³ (=cm³), respectively.

Value given is only approximate.

Units have changed from time to time.

Square centimeter = centimètre carré = Quadrat-zentimeter = centimetro quadrato.

Units, other than metric, which are now in use; some of the units included in this class are practically obsolete. (See Local.)

Units of local or native origin or derivation which are in use, but which are embraced neither by the metric system nor by that of the central government. Applies mainly to colonial possessions. (See Current.)

Cubic meter = mètre cube = Kubikmeter = metro cubico.

International metric system compulsory since . . .

International metric system legally optional since . . .

Units used before adoption of international metric system.

The older units were those of . . .

Units vary from one province or city to another.

Since . . . the units have been the same as those of . . .

Vide = see.

Units are variable, not rigidly defined.

A. INTERNATIONAL METRIC SYSTEM

The decimal metric system, established in France by the Loi of April, 1795, and represented by standards deposited in the Archives de France, became international on May 20, 1875, by action of the Convention Internationale du Mètre. The new standards, of platinum-iridium, constructed at that time and serving as the basis of the international system, were copied from those in the Archives.

On January 1, 1925, the metric system was compulsory in:

Algeria	Greece	Peru
Allemagne	Guam	Poland
Argentina	Guatemala	Porto Rico
Austria	Haiti	Portugal and colonies
Autriche	Holland	Rumania
Belgium	Honduras	Russia
Bolivia	Hungary	Salvador
Brazil	Iceland	Schweden
Bulgaria	Italy & colonies	Schweiz
Chile	Japan	Serbie-Croatie-Slovénie
Colombia	Kolumbien	Seychelles Islands
Congo, Belgian	Kongo, Belgisch	Siam
Costa Rica	Kuba	Spain
Cuba	Luxemburg	Suède
Czechoslovakia	Malta	Suisse
Denmark	Mauritius	Svázia
Deutschland	Mexico	Svizzera
Ecuador	Netherlands & colonies	Sweden
Equateur	Nicaragua	Switzerland
Espagne	Norway	Tchécoslovaquie
Filippine	Olanda	Tunis
Finland	Österreich	Ungarn
France	Panama	Ungheria
Germany	Pay-Bas & colonies	Uruguay
Gioppone	Philippine Islands	Venezuela
		Yugoslavia

On the same date, it was legally optional or partially compulsory in:

Canada	Great Britain	Irish Free State
China	India, British	Paraguay
Egypt	Ireland, Northern	Turkey
Ethiopia		United States of America

The fundamental units are: METER (m), which is the distance at 0°C between the axes of two lines ruled on the prototype deposited at the Bureau international des Poids et Mesures, Sèvres, France; KILOGRAM (kg), which is the mass of the prototype deposited at the same Bureau; and LITER (l), which is the volume of one kilogram of pure water at the temperature of its maximum density, under the pressure of one normal atmosphere.¹

The primary units of the system are the meter (m), micron (μ) = 10^{-6} meter, gram (g) = 10^{-3} kilogram, liter (l), are (a) = area of a square with a side 10 meter long, and stère (s) = volume of a cube with an edge one meter long. The units of area [of volume], characterized by the adjective square [cubic], are not derived from a primary unit, but are each defined as the area [volume] of a square [cube] with side [edge] equal to the stated unit of length. The names of other secondary units are formed by attaching to the name of a primary unit certain prefixes of unvarying significance.

¹ Normal atmosphere, p. 18.

Secondary units.

LENGTH m = meter		
μ	micon*	$= 10^{-6}$ m
mm	millimeter	$= 10^{-3}$ m
cm	centimeter	$= 10^{-2}$ m
dm	decimeter	$= 10^{-1}$ m
dkm	dekameter	$= 10$ m
hm	hectometer	$= 10^2$ m
km	kilometer	$= 10^3$ m
Mm	myriameter	$= 10^4$ m
	megameter	$= 10^6$ m

* m μ millimicron $= 10^{-9}$ m $\mu\mu$ micromicron $= 10^{-12}$ m

MASS g = gram		
μg^*	microgram	$= 10^{-6}$ g
mg	milligram	$= 10^{-3}$ g
cg	centigram	$= 10^{-2}$ g
dg	decigram	$= 10^{-1}$ g
dkg	dekagram	$= 10$ g
hg	hectogram	$= 10^2$ g
kg	kilogram	$= 10^3$ g
q	metric quintal $= 10^2$ kg	$= 10^5$ g
t	metric ton $= 10^3$ kg	$= 10^6$ g
c	metric carat	$= 200$ mg

* Symbol γ also used.

CAPACITY l = liter = 1.000 027 dm ³		
μl^*	microliter	$= 10^{-6}$ l
ml	milliliter	$= 10^{-3}$ l
cl	centiliter	$= 10^{-2}$ l
dl	deciliter	$= 10^{-1}$ l
dkl	dekaliter	$= 10$ l
hl	hectoliter	$= 10^2$ l

* Symbol λ also used.

AREA m ² = square meter		
mm ²	square millimeter	$= 10^{-6}$ m ²
cm ²	square centimeter	$= 10^{-4}$ m ²
dm ²	square decimeter	$= 10^{-2}$ m ²
a	are	$= 10^2$ m ²
ha	hectare	$= 10^4$ m ²
km ²	square kilometer	$= 10^6$ m ²

VOLUME m ³ = cubic meter		
mm ³	cubic millimeter	$= 10^{-9}$ m ³
cm ³	cubic centimeter	$= 10^{-6}$ m ³
dm ³	cubic decimeter	$= 10^{-3}$ m ³
km ³	cubic kilometer	$= 10^9$ m ³
ds	decistere $= 0.1$ s	$= 10^{-1}$ m ³
s	stere	$= 1$ m ³
dks	dekastere $= 10$ s	$= 10$ m ³

B. MODERN SYSTEMS

Abyssinia.—var.: current, ca.:

Length	
1 pic	$= 0.686$ m
1 farsang	$= 5.07$ km
1 berri	$= \frac{1}{3}$ farsang

Mass

1 rottolo	$= 311$ g
Unit	Rottolo
1 drachm	$= \frac{1}{2}$
1 derime	$= \frac{1}{2}$

1 wakea	$= \frac{1}{2}$
1 mocha	$= \frac{1}{10}$

Capacity, dry

1 madega	$= 0.44$ l
1 ardeb	$= 10$ or 24 madega

Capacity, liquid

1 kuba	$= 1.016$ l
Ägypten v. Egypt.	
Äthiopien v. Ethiopia.	
Algeria.—since 1843 =	
France. Older:	

Length

1 pic (dzera à torky)	$= 0.640$ m
1 pic (dzera à rabry)	$= 0.480$ m

Unit

1 termin	$= \frac{1}{2}$
1 rebia	$= \frac{1}{2}$
1 nus	$= \frac{1}{2}$

Mass

1 ukkia	$= 34.13$ g
1 metical	$= ca. 4.7$ g

Unit

1 rottolo à thary	$= 16$
1 rottolo à khadhary	$= 18$
1 rottolo à kebyr	$= 24$
1 cantar	$= 100$ rottolo

Capacity, dry

1 caffiso	$= 317.47$ l
1 saah	$= 58$ l
1 tarri	$= \frac{1}{10}$ caffiso

Capacity, liquid

1 khoull	$= 16\frac{1}{2}$ l or 16 l
----------	-------------------------------

Allemagne v. Germany.

Anam.—var.: ch., current.*

Length

1 thuoc moc	$= 0.425$ m
1 thuoc de ruong	$= 0.470$ m
1 thuoc vai	$= 0.644$ m

Unit

1 ly	$= 0.001$
1 phan	$= 0.01$
1 tat	$= 0.1$

1 tam }	$= 5$
1 ngu }	$= 10$

1 truong	$= 10$
----------	--------

1 sao	$= 15$
-------	--------

1 chai vai }	$= 30$
--------------	--------

1 that	$= 150$
--------	---------

1 mao	$= 150$
-------	---------

1 gon	$= 300$
-------	---------

Mass

1 dong	$= 3.775$ g
--------	-------------

1 picul	$= 60$ kg
---------	-----------

Unit

1 hao	$= 0.001$
-------	-----------

1 li	$= 0.01$
------	----------

1 fan	$= 0.1$
-------	---------

1 huong	$= 10$
---------	--------

1 neu	$= 100$
-------	---------

1 can	$= 160$
-------	---------

1 yen	$= 1600$
-------	----------

1 binh	$= 8000$
--------	----------

1 ta	$= 16\ 000$
------	-------------

1 quan	$= 18\ 000$
--------	-------------

Area

1 ngu ²	$= 4.5156$ m ²
--------------------	---------------------------

Unit

1 thuoc	$= 6$
---------	-------

1 sao	$= 90$
-------	--------

Unit Ngu²

1 mau	$= 900$
1 quo	$= 1800$

Capacity

1 hao or shita	$= 28.26$ l
1 tao	$= 2$ hao

Angola.—m.c. 1910.

Arabia.—Provincial, cur

Length

1 covid	$= 0.482$ m
---------	-------------

1 guz	$= 0.635$ m
-------	-------------

1 cassaba	$= 3.84$ m
-----------	------------

1 farsakh	$= 4.83$ km
-----------	-------------

Unit Farsakh

1 baryd	$= 4$
---------	-------

1 marhala	$= 8$
-----------	-------

Mass

1 maund	$= 1350$ g
---------	------------

1 ratl	$= ca. 460$ g
--------	---------------

Unit Maund

1 cofflas	$= \frac{1}{40}$
-----------	------------------

1 vakias	$= \frac{1}{40}$
----------	------------------

1 tukeas	$= 10$
----------	--------

1 farzil	$= 10$
----------	--------

1 farecella	$= 10$
-------------	--------

1 bahar	$= 150$
---------	---------

1 bokard	$= 150$
----------	---------

Capacity, dry

1 téman	$= 85$ l
---------	----------

Unit Téman

1 mecmeda	$= \frac{1}{40}$
-----------	------------------

1 kella	$= \frac{1}{40}$
---------	------------------

1 mec dema	$= \frac{1}{80}$
------------	------------------

Capacity, liquid

1 nusfiah	$= 0.79$ l or
-----------	---------------

	$= 0.95$ l
--	------------

Unit Nusfiah

1 vakia	$= \frac{1}{10}$
---------	------------------

1 cuddy	$= 4$
---------	-------

1 zudda	$= 8$
---------	-------

Argentine Republic.—

1887; m.o. 1863. Older,*

vincial:

Length

1 vara	$= 0.8666$ m
--------	--------------

Unit Vara

1 linéa	$= \frac{1}{40}$
---------	------------------

1 pulgada	$= \frac{1}{80}$
-----------	------------------

1 pié	$= \frac{1}{2}$
-------	-----------------

1 brazza	$= 2$
----------	-------

1 cuadra	$= 150$
----------	---------

1 legua	$= 6000$
---------	----------

Mass

1 libra†	$= 459.4$ g
----------	-------------

Unit Libra

1 grano	$= \frac{1}{2000}$
---------	--------------------

1 adarme	$= \frac{1}{2000}$
----------	--------------------

1 onza	$= \frac{1}{16}$
--------	------------------

* National system derived from Spanish. Units given are those of the province of Buenos Aires.

† 1 libra de farmacia = $\frac{1}{2}$ libra = 344.5 g.

* By an ordinance of 1872, units were defined in terms of metric.

[illegible]

British India.—Cont'd.

Capacity	
1 pally	= 5.0 to 5.5 l
Unit Pally	
1 chattack	= $\frac{1}{80}$
1 khoonke	= $\frac{1}{64}$
1 kunk	= $\frac{1}{10}$
1 raik	= $\frac{1}{4}$
1 soally	= 20
1 khahoon	= 320

CEYLON.

<i>Length</i>	
1 covid	= 0.464 m
<i>Mass</i>	
1 candy	} = 226.8 kg
1 bahar	
<i>Capacity</i>	
1 ammonam	= 203.4 l
<i>Unit Ammonam</i>	
1 parrah	= $\frac{1}{8}$
1 seer	= $\frac{1}{288}$

MADRAS.

Length	
1 covid	= 0.472 m
Mass	
1 seer	= 283.495 g
1 cafh	= 1.230 447 mg
Unit Cafh	
1 fanam	= 80
1 pagoda	= 2880
Unit Seer	
1 pagoda	= $\frac{1}{80}$
1 pollam	= $\frac{1}{8}$
1 varahan	
1 powe	= $\frac{1}{4}$
1 vis	= 5
1 maund	= 40
1 candy	= 800

Area	
1 cawnie	= 53.41 a
1 maoney	= $\frac{1}{24}$ cawnie

Capacity	
1 puddy	= 1.533 l
Unit Puddy	
1 olluck	= $\frac{1}{8}$
1 measure	= 1
1 marcal	= 8
1 parah	= 40
1 garce	= 3200

RANGOON.

Length	
1 sandong	= 0.5588 m
Unit Sandong	
1 palgat	= $\frac{1}{22}$
1 taim	= $\frac{1}{9}$
1 cubit	
1 lan	= 4
1 bamboo	= 7
1 dha	
1 oke thapal	= 140
1 dain	= 7000

Mass	
1 tical	= 16.32 g

Unit Tical	
1 ruay	= $\frac{1}{64}$
1 pai	= $\frac{1}{10}$
1 moo	= $\frac{1}{8}$
1 mat	= $\frac{1}{4}$
1 cattie	= 33 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 viss	= 100
1 candy	= 15 000

Capacity	
1 byce	= 0.505 l

Unit Byce	
1 lamany	= $\frac{1}{8}$
1 zalay	= $\frac{1}{4}$
1 zayoot	= 2
1 scit	= 4
1 kwai	= 8

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Mass	
1 kati	= 604.79 g
Unit Kati	
1 tahlil	= $\frac{1}{10}$
1 pikul	= 100
1 bhara	= 300
1 koyan	= 4000

Capacity	
1 gantang*	= 4.545 96 l

Unit Gantang	
1 para	= 10
1 koyan	= 800

Bulgaria.—m.c. 1892.

Burma v. British India.

Cambodia v. Indo-China.

Canada.—m.o. 1871. Current = British, † French names are:

Length	
1 pouce	= 1 inch
1 chainon	= 1 link
1 pied	= 1 foot
1 verge	= 1 yard
1 perche	= 1 rod, pole
1 chaine	= 1 chain†
Mass	
1 livre	= 1 pound av.
1 cent	= 1 hundred weight
1 quintal	
1 tonneau	= 1 short ton

Area	
1 arpent	= 34.196 a

Capacity	
1 pinte	= 1 quart
1 chopine	= 1 pint
1 boisseau	= 8 gallons
1 minot	= 39.025 l

* Gantang = British gallon.
† Old French measures have been used, but only minot and arpent are now in use.
‡ Gunther's.

Ceylon v. British India.
Chile.—m.c. 1848. Older were from Spanish; legal values:

Length	
1 bara	= 0.836 m
Unit Bara	
1 linea	= $\frac{1}{432}$
1 pulgada	= $\frac{1}{32}$
1 pié	= $\frac{1}{3}$
1 cuadra	= 150
1 legua	= 5400

Mass	
1 libra	= 460.093 g
Unit Libra	

1 granos	= $\frac{1}{6316}$
1 adarme	= $\frac{1}{248}$
1 castellano	= $\frac{1}{100}$
1 onza	= $\frac{1}{16}$
1 arroba	= 25
1 quintale	= 100

Area	
1 bara ²	= 0.698 896 m ²

Capacity, dry	
1 almude	= 8.083 l
1 fanega	= 12 almude

Capacity, liquid	
1 cuartillo	= 1.111 l
1 arroba	= 32 cuartillo

China.—m.o. 1903 with the following names:

Length	
kilometer	= sin li
hectometer	= sin yin
dekameter	= sin tchang
meter	= sin tchi
decimeter	= sin tshwen
centimeter	= sin fen
millimeter	= sin li

Area	
hectare	= sin khing
are	= sin mcou
centare	= sin li

Capacity	
kiloliter	= sin ping
hectoliter	= sin chi
dekaliter	= sin teou
liter	= sin cheng
deciliter	= sin ho
centiliter	= sin cho
milliliter	= sin tshwo

Great diversity in national system; since 1908, defined by metric equivalents. (The orthography here employed is arbitrary; there is diversity in provincial pronunciation.)

Length	
1 tchi	= 0.32 m
Unit Tchi	
1 hoé	= 10 ⁻⁶
1 su	= 10 ⁻⁸

Unit Tchi	
1 hao	= 10 ⁻⁴
1 li	= 10 ⁻³
1 fen	= 10 ⁻²
1 tsouen	= 10 ⁻¹
1 pou	= 5
1 tchang	= 10
1 yin	= 100
1 yan	
1 fen	= 120
1 kyo	= 300
1 li	= 1800
1 pou	= 18 000
1 thsan	= 144 000
1 tou	= 450 000

Mass	
1 liang	= 37.301 g
Unit Liang	
1 hao	= 0.0001
1 lii	= 0.001
1 fen	= 0.01
1 tsien	= 0.1
1 kin	= 16
1 tchin	
1 kwan	= 480
1 tan	= 1600
1 shih	= 1920

Area	
1 meou	= 6000 tchi ²
	= 614.4 m ²

Unit Meou	
1 hao	= $\frac{1}{10000}$
1 pou ²	= $\frac{1}{400}$
1 kung	= $\frac{1}{100}$
1 lyi	= $\frac{1}{100}$
1 fen	= $\frac{1}{100}$
1 kish	= $\frac{1}{4}$
1 king	= 10
1 ching	= 100

Volume	
1 tchi ³	= 32.768 dm ³
1 mu	= 100 tchi ³
1 fang	

Capacity	
1 cheng	= 1.035 44 l
Unit Cheng	
1 quei	= 0.0001
1 go	= 0.001
1 chao	= 0.01
1 yo	= 0.5
1 khó	= 0.1
1 to	= 10
1 hou	= 50
1 chei	= 100
1 sei	
1 ping	= 500

Capacity, liquid

Liquids are measured weight.

Chypre, Cipro v. Cyprus.
Cochin-China v. Indo-China.
Colombia.—m.c. 1854, following, derived from metric system, are current:

Length	
vara	= 0.8 m
nit	Vara
algada	= $\frac{1}{2}$
arta	= $\frac{1}{4}$
medra	= 100
gua	= 6250
Mass	
ora	= 500 g
nit	Libra
za	= 16
roba	= 25
intal	= 100
eo	= 125
rga	= 250
melada	= 2000
Area	
ara ²	= 0.64 m ²
negada	= 10 000 vara ²
irénaique v. Tripoli.	
ongo, Belgian.—m.c. 1911.	
osta Rica, Guatemala,	
nduras, Nicaragua, Salva-	
—m.c. 1912 by a joint con-	
-tion; in partial use at earlier	
es. Older (modified Span-	
-ish, English, and local):	
Length	
ara	= 0.8393 m (Costa Rica)
	= 0.8359 m (Guatemala)
	= 0.8128 m (Honduras)
nit	Vara
arta	= $\frac{1}{4}$
reia	= $\frac{1}{2}$
ecate	= 24
Mass	
ja	= 16 kg
nega	= 92 kg
rga	= 161 kg
Area	
manzana	= 10 000 vara ²
	= 6960.5 m ² (Costa Rica)
	= 6987.4 m ² (Guatemala)
	= 6987.4 m ² (Nicaragua)
caballeria	= 64 manzana
Capacity	
botella	= 0.63 to 0.67 l
aguada	= 16.6 l
Cuartillo is very variable.	
Cuba.—m.c. 1858, but others	
of Spanish, American, and	
(1) are current:	
Mass	
melada	= 1015.65 kg
reio	= 72.22 kg
Area	
caballeria	
abana	= 1342.02 a
ordele	= $\frac{3}{2}$ caballeria

Capacity	
1 bocoy	= 126.27 l
1 barrile	= $\frac{1}{8}$ bocoy
C y p r u s.—British system.	
Accepted equivalents:	

Length	
1 pic	= 2 foot
	= 0.6096 m

Mass	
1 oke	{ = 2.8 pound av
	{ = 1270.06 g
1 moosa*	= 50 700 g

Unit	Oke
1 drachme	= $\frac{1}{16}$
1 rottolo	= 0.44
1 stone	= 5
1 kantar	= 44
1 kantar (Aleppo)	= 180
1 ton	= 800

Area	
1 donum	{ = 1600 yard ²
	{ = 13.378 a
1 scala	= 1 donum

Capacity	
1 oke	= 1.278 55 l
1 cass	= 4.73 l
1 kile†	= 36.368 l
1 medimno	= 75.05 l
1 kartos	= 4 oke
1 kouza	= 8 oke
1 gomari	= 128 oke

Cyrenaica v. Tripoli.
Czechoslovakia.—m.c. 1876.†

Local:

Length	
1 latro	= 1.917 m
BOHEMIA.	
1 stopa‡	= 0.296 m
1 sah	= 1.778 m
1 mile	= 7.003 km
PRAGUE.	
1 loket	= 0.593 m
MORAVIA.	
1 stopa‡	= 0.284 m
1 loket	= 0.594 m
SILEMIA.	
1 loket	= 0.579 m
1 mile	= 6.483 km

Area	
BOHEMIA.	
1 merice	= 19.99 a
1 korec	
1 strych	= 28.78 a
1 mira	

Unit	Korec
1 jitro	= 2
1 lan	= 60

* Moosa = hundredweight.
† Kile = bushel.
‡ Old Vienna (v. Austria) and some local measures were still in use when the state was established.
§ Stopa = strevie.

Capacity	
1 merice*	= 70.6 l
1 korec	
1 strych	= 93.592 l
Denmark.—m.c. 1912; m.o. 1910. Older:	

Length	
1 fod	= 0.313 857 m

Unit	Fod
1 linie	= $\frac{1}{14}$
1 tomme	= $\frac{1}{2}$
1 aln	= 2
1 faon, favn	= 6
1 ruthe	= 10
1 miil	= 24 000

Mass	
1 pund	= 500 g

Unit	Pund
1 es	= $\frac{1}{152}$
1 ort	= $\frac{1}{2}$
1 quintin	= $\frac{1}{25}$
1 loth	= $\frac{1}{2}$
1 unze	= $\frac{1}{16}$
1 mark	= $\frac{1}{2}$
1 bismerpund	= 12
1 lispund	= 16
1 wog	= 36
1 waag	
1 quintal	= 100
1 centner	
1 skippund	= 320
1 skyplast	= 5200
1 quint	= 0.1
1 ort	= 0.01
1 kvint	= 0.001

Area	
1 tondelande	= 55.162 a
1 tonde	= 283.69 a
Unit	
1 penge	= $\frac{1}{48}$
1 album	= $\frac{1}{6}$
1 fjerdingar	= $\frac{1}{2}$
1 skiepper	= $\frac{1}{2}$
1 pflug	= 32

Capacity, dry	
1 korntonde	= 139.12 l
Unit	
1 pott	= $\frac{1}{144}$
1 achtel	= $\frac{1}{8}$
1 viertel	= $\frac{1}{4}$
1 skieppe	= $\frac{1}{2}$
1 ottingkar	= $\frac{1}{2}$
1 fjerdingkar	= $\frac{1}{4}$
1 last	= 22

Capacity, liquid	
1 pott	= 0.9661 l
Unit	
1 pael	= $\frac{1}{4}$
1 kande	= 2
1 stubchen	= 4

* Moravian.

Unit	Pott
1 viertel	= 8
1 fod ²	= 32
1 snker*	= 40
1 ohm*	= 160
1 oxhoft*	= 240
1 pipe*	= 480
1 fuder*	= 960

Deutschland v. Germany.

Dutch East Indies.—Same as Netherlands. Old Dutch and local measures are also used. Latter very variable; recently they have been legally defined by their metric equivalents. Current:

Length	
1 depa	= 1.70 m
Unit	
1 hasta	= $\frac{1}{4}$
1 kilan	= $\frac{1}{2}$

Mass. (1) Ordinary	
1 pikol	= 61.761 3025 kg
1 pecul	

Unit	Pikol
1 thail	= $\frac{1}{1000}$
1 catti	= $\frac{1}{100}$
1 kabi	
1 kulack	= 0.0725
1 amat	= 2
1 small bahar	= 3
1 large bahar	= 4.5
1 timbang	= 5
1 kojang	
(Batavia)	= 1667.555 kg

1 kojang	
(Semarang)	= 1729.316 kg
1 kojang	
(Soerabaya)	= 1852.839 kg

Mass. (2) For precious metals	
1 thail	= 54.090 g
Unit	
1 wang	= $\frac{1}{48}$
1 tali	= $\frac{1}{16}$
1 soekoe	= $\frac{1}{6}$
1 reasl	= $\frac{1}{2}$

Mass. (3) For opium	
1 thail	= 38.601 g
Unit	
1 tji	= 0.1
1 tjembang Mata	= 0.001
1 hoen	

Area	
1 bañoe	= 70.965 a
1 bouw	
1 lieue ² †	= 55.0632 km

Volume	
1 kojang	= 1.976 362 m ³
1 toembak	= 6.684 m ³

Capacity, dry	
1 kojang	= 2011.2679 l
1 pikol	= $\frac{1}{25}$ kojang

* Variable.
† Geographic.

Dutch East Indies.—*Cont'd.**Capacity, liquid*

(Legal equivalents)

Unit	Liter
1 takar*	= 25.770
1 kit*	= 15.159
1 kocak*	= 3.709
1 kan†	= 1.5751
1 mutsje†	= 0.1516
1 pintje*	= 0.0758

Ecuador.—m.c. 1865, but the British and, more generally the old Spanish, measures are currently used.

Egypt.—m.o. 1873; m.c. in government use, 1891. Current:‡

Length

1 diraa baladi	= 0.58 m
1 kassabah	= 3.55 m

Unit	Diraa
1 kirat	= $\frac{1}{24}$
1 abdat	= $\frac{1}{8}$
1 kadam	= $\frac{1}{2}$
1 pic	= 1
1 gasab	= 4
1 mil hachmi	= 1000
1 farsakh	= 3000

Mass

1 oke	= 1248 g
-------	----------

Unit	Oke
1 kirat	= $\frac{1}{3400}$
1 dirhem	= $\frac{1}{400}$
1 miskal	= $\frac{1}{800}$
1 okieh	= 0.03
1 rotoli	= 0.36
1 kantar	= 36
1 helm	= 200

Area

1 feddan	= 42.008 a
----------	------------

Unit	Feddan
1 sahme	= $\frac{1}{375}$
1 kirat kamel	= $\frac{1}{24}$
1 feddan masri	= 1

Capacity

1 keddah	= 2.0625 l
----------	------------

Unit	Keddah
1 kirat	= $\frac{1}{32}$
1 khanoubah	= $\frac{1}{16}$
1 toumnah	= $\frac{1}{8}$
1 robhah	= $\frac{1}{4}$
1 nisf keddah	= $\frac{1}{2}$
1 malouah	= 2
1 rob	} = 4
1 roubouh	
1 keila	= 8
1 ardeb	= 96
1 daribah	= 768

* For oil.

† For various products.

‡ In national system, units and their interrelations were very variable, but since 1891, have been defined by their metric equivalents.

England v. Great Britain.

Equateur v. Ecuador.

Eritrea.—m.o. Local, provincial:

<i>Length</i>	
1 cubi	= 0.32 m
1 emmet	} = 0.46 m
1 derah	

<i>Mass</i>	
1 rotolo	= 448 g
1 okia	= $\frac{1}{15}$ rotolo
1 gisla	= 163 kg

Capacity

1 messé	= 1.50 l
---------	----------

Unit Messé

1 cabaho	= 4
----------	-----

1 tanica	= 12
----------	------

1 ghebeta	= 16
-----------	------

1 entelam	= 128
-----------	-------

Espagne v. Spain.

Esthonia.—Russian and local.

Current:

<i>Length</i>	
1 archine (Russian)	= 0.7112 m
1 elle (Livonian)	= 0.6096 m

Unit Archine

1 elle (Kuunar)	= 0.75
-----------------	--------

1 faden	= 3
---------	-----

Mass

1 pfund	= 430 g
---------	---------

Unit Pfund

1 quint	= $\frac{1}{128}$
---------	-------------------

1 loth	= $\frac{1}{32}$
--------	------------------

1 liespfund	= 20
-------------	------

1 centner	= 120
-----------	-------

1 tonne	= 240
---------	-------

1 schiffspfund	= 400
----------------	-------

Area

Reval

1 lofstelle	= 18.55 a
-------------	-----------

1 tonnland	= 54.627 a
------------	------------

Livonian

1 lofstelle	= 37.1 a
-------------	----------

1 tonnland	= 51.94 a
------------	-----------

Capacity

1 hulmit	= 11.48 l
----------	-----------

Unit Hulmit

1 lof (Reval)	= 3
---------------	-----

1 lof (Livonian)	= 6
------------------	-----

1 tonne (Livonian)	= 12
--------------------	------

Etablissements des Détroits

v. British India.

Etats-Unis v. United States.

Ethiopia.—var. Current:

Length

(Approximate only)

Unit cm

1 tat	= 2.5
-------	-------

1 gat	= 8
-------	-----

1 sinzer	= 16
----------	------

1 kend	= 49
--------	------

Mass

1 kasm	= 3.90 g
1 neter	= 336 g
1 farasula*	= 13.478 kg
1 farasula†	= 16.85 kg
1 farasula‡	= 17.972 kg
Unit Kasm	
1 mutagalla	= 2
1 alada	= 4
1 wogiet	= 8

Capacity

1 menelik	= 1 l (approximate)
Filippine v. Philippine.	
Finland.—m.c. 1892; m.o. 1887. Older (Russian and local):	

Area

1 tunnland	= 46.54 a
------------	-----------

Capacity

1 tunna	= 163.49 l
1 kannor	= $\frac{1}{8}$ tunna
1 ottingar	= 15.71 l
1 sextingkar	= $\frac{1}{2}$ ottingar
France.—m.c. 1794. Other legal units:	

Length

1 mille marin	= 1852 m
---------------	----------

Volume

1 tonneau de jauge	= 2.83 m ³
--------------------	-----------------------

1 tonneau de mer	= 1.44 m ³
------------------	-----------------------

Old measures derived from the system of Charlemagne are:

Length

1 toise§	= 1.949 0365 m ||
----------	----------------

1 toise§	= 1.949 090 m ¶
----------	-----------------

Unit Toise

1 ligne	= $\frac{1}{864}$
---------	-------------------

1 pouce	= $\frac{1}{72}$
---------	------------------

1 pied	= $\frac{1}{6}$
--------	-----------------

1 aune	= 0.6064
--------	----------

1 lieue	= 2280.3
---------	----------

1 mille marin	= 950.13
---------------	----------

1 lieue marine	= 2850.4
----------------	----------

Mass

1 livre**	= 489.505 85 g
-----------	----------------

Unit Livre

1 grain	= $\frac{1}{7213}$
---------	--------------------

1 scruple	= $\frac{1}{288}$
-----------	-------------------

1 gros	} = $\frac{1}{128}$
1 drachme	

1 once	= $\frac{1}{16}$
--------	------------------

1 marc ††	= $\frac{1}{2}$
-----------	-----------------

* For ivory.

† For coffee.

‡ For rubber.

§ Toise de Perou at 16.25°C.

|| Equivalent made legal in 1799.

¶ By measurement, in 1887, by

J. R. Benoit.

** One livre de Charlemagne =

367.128 g.

†† 1 Marc de la Rochelle = 244.75 g

1 Marc de Limoges = 240.93 g

1 Marc de Tours = 237.87 g

1 Marc de Troyes et

Paris = 260.05 g

Unit Livre

1 quintal	= 100
-----------	-------

1 millier	= 1000
-----------	--------

Unit Livre (Ch)

1 sol	= $\frac{1}{20}$
-------	------------------

1 denier	= $\frac{1}{240}$
----------	-------------------

1 obole	= $\frac{1}{480}$
---------	-------------------

1 grain	= $\frac{1}{5760}$
---------	--------------------

Area

1 pied ²	= 0.105
---------------------	---------

Unit Pied²

1 toise ²	= 36
----------------------	------

1 perche de Paris	= 324
-------------------	-------

1 perche des Eaux	} = 484
et Forêts	

1 arpent de Paris	= 32 400
-------------------	----------

1 arpent des Eaux	} = 48 400
et Forêts	

Capacity, dry

1 boisseau	= 1.862 78 l*
------------	---------------

Unit Boisseau

1 litron	= $\frac{1}{16}$
----------	------------------

1 quart	= $\frac{1}{4}$
---------	-----------------

1 minot	= 3
---------	-----

1 mine	= 6
--------	-----

1 setier	= 12
----------	------

1 muid	= 144
--------	-------

Capacity, liquid

1 muid	= 274.239 l†
--------	--------------

1 muid	= 268.241 l†
--------	--------------

1 pinte	= 0.931 389 l
---------	---------------

Unit Pinte

1 roquille	= $\frac{1}{32}$
------------	------------------

1 posson	= $\frac{1}{8}$
----------	-----------------

1 demi-setier	= $\frac{1}{4}$
---------------	-----------------

1 chopine	= $\frac{1}{2}$
-----------	-----------------

1 pot	= 2
-------	-----

1 velte	= 8
---------	-----

1 quarteau	= 72
------------	------

1 feuillette	= 144
--------------	-------

1 muid	= 288
--------	-------

Francia, Isola di v. Mauri

Frankreich v. France.

Germany.—m.c. 1872. S

the beginning of the nine

century, the other units

their interrelations have

fairly definite, but before

there was great diver

Length: fundamental unit

Fuss (foot), its value, dep

ing upon the state, varied f

0.280 to 0.320 m. The

most extensively used was

Rheinlandischer Fuss (Rhe

foot) = 0.313 857 m. *M*

fundamental unit was Pf

* From 1 muid = 268.241 l

relation 144 boisseau = 1 muid

Capacity, Liquid).

† Legal value.

‡ Derived from concrete st

ards.

§ From 1 muid = 268.241 l

relation 288 pinte = 1 muid.

md), its value generally
ed little from 467 g; during
sition period preceding 1872
accepted equivalents were
d = 30 Loth = 300 Zeut
000 Korn; Centner = 100
d. Older:

AVARIA.

Length	
1 Fuss	= 0.291 86 m
1 Elle	= 0.833 01 m
Mass	
1 Centner	= 110
1 Scheffel	= 16

Mass	
1 Pfund	= 560 g
1 Mark	= 34.072 a
1 Zentner	= 400 Ruthe ²

Area	
1 Morgen	= 34.072 a
1 Zentner	= 400 Ruthe ²

Capacity, dry	
1 Metzen	= 37.0596 l
1 Metzen	= 37.0596 l
1 Fass	= 1.069 03 l
1 Scheffel	= 16

Capacity, liquid	
1 Fasskanne	= 1.069 03 l
1 Metzen	= 37.0596 l
1 Scheffel	= 16

Length	
1 Fuss	= 0.313 857 m
1 Elle	= 0.833 01 m
1 Mark	= 34.072 a
1 Zentner	= 400 Ruthe ²

Mass	
1 Pfund	= 560 g
1 Mark	= 34.072 a
1 Zentner	= 400 Ruthe ²

Area	
1 Morgen	= 34.072 a
1 Zentner	= 400 Ruthe ²

Capacity, dry	
1 Metze	= 3.435 89 l
1 Quart	= 1/3
1 Zoll	= 1/10
1 Scheffel	= 16

Capacity, liquid	
1 Quart	= 64 Zoll ³
1 Quart	= 1.145 03 l
Unit	
1 Anker	= 30
1 Eimer	= 60
1 Ohm	= 120
1 Oxhoft	= 180
1 Fuder	= 720

WÜRTTEMBERG.

Length	
1 Fuss	= 0.286 49 m
Unit	
1 Linie	= 0.01
1 Zoll	= 0.1
1 Elle	= 2.144
1 Ruthe	= 10
1 Meile	= 26 000
Mass	
1 Pfund	= 467.728 g
1 Apotheker-Pfund	= 357.647 g
Unit	
1 Quantlein	= 1/10
1 Loth	= 1/10
1 Mark	= 1/10
1 Zentner	= 104

Area	
1 Ruthe ²	= 8.207 66 m ²
1 Morgen	= 384 Ruthe ²
1 Juchart	= 576 Ruthe ²
1 Tagwerk	= 576 Ruthe ²

Capacity, dry	
1 Simri	= 942.125 Zoll ³
1 Simri	= 22.1533 l
Unit	
1 Viertel	= 1/4
1 Erklein	= 1/4
1 Vierling	= 1/4
1 Scheffel	= 8

Capacity, liquid	
1 Maass	= 78.125 Zoll ³
1 Maass	= 1.837 05 l
Unit	
1 Schoppe	= 1/4
1 Imi	= 10
1 Eimer	= 160
1 Fuder	= 960

Gioppone v. Japan.
Great Britain, Irish Free State, and Northern Ireland.
m.o. 1864. Since 1898, the national measures are convertible to metric by the legally sanctioned factors given below. National fundamental units defined thus: *Length*: The yard is distance at 62°F between axes of two lines traced on gold plugs

set in a bronze bar preserved at the Standards Department of the Board of Trade. *Mass*: The pound avoirdupois is the mass of a certain platinum standard, similarly preserved. *Capacity*: The gallon is the volume of 10 pounds avoirdupois of pure water, as weighed in air against brass weights, the water and air being at the temperature of 62°F and the barometer at 30 inches. In official comparisons, the density of brass is taken as 8.143 g/cm³. Some of the units in the following tables are not in current use.

Length	
1 yard* (yd.)	= 0.914 3992 m
1 foot (ft.)	= 1/3 yd.
1 inch (in.)	= 1/36 yd.

Unit	
1 mil	= 0.001
1 point	= 1/72
1 line	= 1/64
1 barleycorn	= 1/3
1 nail	= 2.25
1 palm	= 3
1 hand	= 4
1 span	= 9
1 quarter	= 12
1 foot	= 12
1 cubit	= 18
1 pace	= 30
1 yard	= 36
1 ell	= 45

Unit	
1 fathom	= 6
1 pole	= 16.5
1 rod (rd.)	= 16.5
1 perch	= 20
1 rope	= 66
1 chain†	= 66
1 skein	= 360
1 furlong	= 660
1 cable length	= 720
1 mile (statute)	= 5280
1 mile (nautical)	= 6080
1 knot	= 15 840

Mass	
1 pound avoirdupois (lb. av.)	= 453.592 47 g
1 grain (gr.)	= 64.798 91 mg
(Three systems: avoirdupois, troy, apothecary.)	

* This is the present legal equivalent of the imperial yard; recent comparisons by the National Physical Laboratory show that the yard as defined by the Weights and Measures Act of 1878 = 0.914 3987 m.
† Gunther's chain, divided into 100 link.

Avoirdupois (av.)

(General use)

Unit	
1 dram (dm.)	= 1/16 lb.
1 ounce (oz.)	= 1/8 lb.
1 clove or customary stone	= 8
1 stone (legal)	= 14
1 quarter	= 28
1 cental	= 100
1 hundred-weight (cwt.)	= 112
1 wey	= 252*
1 load	= 2240
1 ton	= 2240

Troy (t.)

(For precious metals)

Unit	
1 pennyweight (dwt.)	= 24
1 ounce (oz.)	= 480
1 pound (lb.)	= 5760

Apothecary (ap.)

(For dispensing drugs)

Unit	
1 scruple (s.)	= 20
1 drachm (dr.)	= 60
1 ounce (oz.)	= 480
1 pound (lb.)	= 5760

Area	
1 inch ² (sq. in.)	= 6.451 5898 cm ²
1 foot ² (sq. ft.)	= 929.0289 cm ²
1 yard ² (sq. yd.)	= 0.836 1259 m ²
1 acre (A.)	= 4046.849 m ²

Unit	
1 inch ²	= 1/144
1 yard ²	= 1/9
Unit	
1 pole ² (sq. po.)	= 30.25
1 rod ²	= 30.25
1 perch ²	= 30.25
1 chain ² †	= 30.25

Unit	
1 pole ² (sq. po.)	= 30.25
1 rod ²	= 30.25
1 perch ²	= 30.25
1 chain ² †	= 30.25
1 acre (A.)	= 4840
1 mile ² (sq. mi.)	= 640

Volume	
1 yard ³ (cu. yd.)	= 0.764 552 85 m ³
1 foot ³ (cu. ft.)	= 28 316.77 cm ³
1 inch ³ (cu. in.)	= 16.387 0253 cm ³

Unit	
1 inch ³	= 1/27
1 yard ³	= 27

Great Britain.—Cont'd.

Unit	Foot ³
1 register ton	= 100
1 rod	= 1000

Capacity, dry

1 gallon (gal.)	= 4.545 9631 l
1 bushel (bu.)	= 8 gallon
	= 36.367 7048 l

Unit	Gallon
1 quartern	= $\frac{1}{2}$
1 peck	= 2
1 bucket	= 4
1 bushel	= 8
1 firkin	= 9
1 kilderkin	= 18
1 barrel	= 36
1 hogshhead	= 63
1 puncheon	= 84
1 butt	= 126

Unit	Bushel
1 strike	= 2
1 sack	} = 3
1 bag	
1 coomb	= 4
1 quarter	= 8
1 seam	= 8
1 chaldron	= 32*
1 wey	} = 40*
1 load	
1 last	= 80*

Capacity, Liquid

1 gallon (gal.)	= 4.545 9631 l
-----------------	----------------

Unit	Gallon
1 gill	} = $\frac{1}{8}$
1 quartern	
1 noggin	
1 pint	= $\frac{1}{2}$
1 quart	= $\frac{1}{4}$
1 pottle	= $\frac{1}{2}$

Greece.—m.c. 1922; m.o. 1836. Older:

Length

1 piki varies	0.640 to 0.670 m
1 pic	= 1 piki
1 small piki of Constantinople	= 0.648 m
1 large piki of Constantinople	= 0.669 m
1 piki (masonry)	= 0.750 m

Mass

1 dramme	= 3.2 g
1 livre (Venetian)	= 450 g
1 mna	= 1.5 kg
1 mine (royal)	= 1.5 kg
1 oka†	= 1.280 kg
1 oka	= 1.250 to 1.333 kg
1 stater	= 56.32 kg
1 talanton	= 150 kg

Area

1 stemma	= 10 a
----------	--------

* Variable.

† 0.85331 royal mine.

Capacity

1 oka	= 1.333 to 1.340 l
1 baril	= 74.236 l

Grossbritannien v. Great Britain.

Guam.—Metric is compulsory.

Guatemala v. Costa Rica.

Guinea.—m.c. 1910. Older = Portugal, England, and local:

Length

1 pik	= 0.578 m
1 jacktan	= 3.658 m

Mass

1 benda	= 64.2 g
1 kantar	= 977 kg
1 gammell	= $\frac{1}{5}$ kantar

Unit Benda

1 akey	= $\frac{1}{48}$
1 mediatabla	= $\frac{1}{32}$
1 aguirage	= $\frac{1}{16}$
1 quinto	= $\frac{3}{32}$
1 piso	} = $\frac{1}{8}$
1 uzan	
1 seron	= $\frac{3}{16}$
1 benda (offa)	= $\frac{1}{2}$

Haiti.—m.c. 1921. Older = British, old French, and Spanish; legal equivalents during transition period:

Length

1 toise	= 1.9488 m
1 aune	= 1.188 m

Area

1 carreau	= 1292.3 m
-----------	------------

Volume

1 baril	= 0.1 m ³
1 corde	= 3.84 m ³
1 toise	= 8 m ³

Holland v. Netherlands.

Honduras v. Costa Rica.

Hungary.—m.c. 1876. Older = old Vienna:

Length

1 mertföld	} = 8.3536 km
1 meile	
1 marok	} = 0.105 36 m
1 faust	

Area

1 hold	= 43.16 a
1 joch	= 43.16 a
1 meile ²	= 6978 ha

Volume

1 eimer	= 54.30 l
1 halbe	} = $\frac{1}{2}$ eimer
1 itcze	
1 metzen	} = 62.53 l
1 ako	

Iceland.—m.c. 1907. Older (analogous to Danish) were defined by their metric equivalents.

Length

1 fet	= 0.313 85 m
1 sjomilla	= 1855 m

Unit Fet

1 lina	= $\frac{1}{144}$
1 pumlungur	= $\frac{1}{12}$
1 alin	= 2
1 faðmur	= 6
1 mila a landi	= 24 000

Mass

1 pund	= 0.5 kg
Unit	Pund
1 mark	= 2
1 fisk	= 8
1 fierding	= 40
1 liespund	= 64
1 tunna smjör	= 224
1 skippund	} = 320
1 batt	

Area

1 ferfaðmur	= 3.546 m ²
1 fermilla	= 56.7383 km ²

Unit Ferfaðmur

1 ferpumlungur	= $\frac{1}{5184}$
1 ferfet	= $\frac{1}{36}$
1 feralin	= $\frac{1}{6}$
1 tundagslatta	= 900
1 engjateigur	= 1600

Capacity

1 pottar	= $\frac{1}{32}$ fet ³
	= 0.9661 l

Unit Pottar

1 kornskeppa	= 18
1 anker	= 39
1 almenn turma	= 120
1 öltunna	= 136
1 korntunna	= 144

India v. British India; v. Indo-China.

Indies, East v. British India; v. Dutch East Indies.

Indo-China, British v. British India.

Indo-China, French:

COCHIN CHINA.—m.c. 1911, with the names:

Length

1 môit thuoc	= 1 m
--------------	-------

Mass

1 môit cân tây	= 1 kg
1 môit dòng cân tây	= 1 g
1 picul	= 60 kg

Capacity

1 vuông môit bat tây	= 1 l
1 vuông môit gia	= 40 l

CAMBODIA.—m.c. 1914, with the names:

Length

1 muoi mètre	= 1 m
--------------	-------

Mass

1 pram rôl	= 1 kg
1 muoi gramme	= 1 g
1 hocsep	= 60 kg

Capacity

1 muoi litre	= 1 l
1 sêsep litre	= 40 l

Irish Free State v. Great Britain.

Islande v. Iceland.

Italian colonies.—Metric compulsory.

Italy.—m.c. 1861; adopted Milan as early as 1803, with the following names:

Length

metro	= m
palmo	= dm
dito	= cm
atomo	= mm

Mass

libbra nuova	= kg
oncia	= hg
grosso	= dkg
denar	= g
grano	= dg

Capacity

soma	= hl
mina	= dkl
pinta	= l
coppo	= dl

Older, provincial:

Length

1 piede liprando	= 0.513 77
Unit	Piede lip
1 punto	= $\frac{1}{144}$
1 oncia	= $\frac{1}{12}$
1 canna	= 4
1 trabucco	= 6
1 miglio	= 4333 $\frac{1}{3}$

Mass

1 libbra	= 307 to 398 g
----------	----------------

Unit Libbra

1 grano	= $\frac{1}{6912}$
1 denaro	= $\frac{1}{288}$
1 ottavo	= $\frac{1}{8}$
1 oncia	= $\frac{1}{12}$
1 rubbo	= 25
1 cantaro	= 150

Area

1 quadrao	} = 38 a
1 giornata	
1 tavola	= $\frac{1}{100}$ giornata

Capacity, dry

1 mine	= varies 12 to 120 l
--------	----------------------

Capacity, liquid

1 barile da vino	= 45.6 l
1 barile da olio	= 33.4 l

Japan.—m.o. 1893. Before 1, great diversity; since 1, fundamental units deduced by metric equivalents.

Length

Shaku* = $\frac{10}{32}$ m
= 0.303 0303 m

Unit Shaku

ni = 10^{-5}

ô = 10^{-4}

n = 10^{-3}

i = 10^{-2}

n = 10^{-1}

abiki = 2.5

ro = 5

en = 6

= 10

ô = 360

† = 12 960

Mass

van = $\frac{1}{4}$ kg

= 3.75 kg

Unit Kwan

ni = 10^{-7}

ô = 10^{-6}

n = 10^{-5}

n = 10^{-4}

ndareen = 10^{-4}

ommé = 10^{-3}

yo = 0.004

yaku-mé = 0.10

n = 0.16

nsoku-ichi-nin = 7

yak-kin = 16

urus hiri-ichi-da = 18

omma-ichi-da = 40

Area

(Land Measure)

= 100 m²

= 30.25

= 3.305 785 12 m²

Unit Bu

ô = 0.1

ubo = 1

= 30

n = 300

ô = 3000

= 46 656

Capacity

Shaku = $\frac{2401}{1331}$ l

= 1.803 9068 l

= 64827 bu³

Unit Shô

aku = 10^{-2}

ô = 10^{-1}

= 10

oku = 100

Canada v. Canada.

Columbia v. Columbia.

ongo v. Congo.

The old shaku (kujirajaku) = shaku is legal for fabrics.

neri marin (kai-ri) = nautical ri.

Kuba v. Cuba.

Latvia.—m.o. Russian and local measures since 1845. Old measures were those of Holland.

Length

1 elle = 0.537 m

1 quartier = $\frac{1}{4}$ elle

1 meile = 7 verste

(Russian)

= 7.468 km

Mass

1 pfund = 419 g

For secondary units, see Esthonia.

Area

1 kapp = 1.4864 a

Unit Kapp

1 pourvete } = 25

1 loofstelle } = 35

1 tonnstelle = 35

Volume

1 faden = 4.077 s

Capacity

1 stoof = 1.2752 l

Unit Stoof

1 kanne = 2

1 kulmet = 9

1 anker = 30

1 poure } = 54

1 loof } = 54

1 tonne = 108

Lettonie v. Latvia.

Luxemburg.—m.c. 1820. Previously used a local unit:

1 malter = 191 l.

Malacca.—

Length

1 asta = 0.457 m

1 depa = 4 asta

1 jumba = 8 asta

Mass

1 catty = 0.61 kg

Unit Catty

1 miam = $\frac{1}{320}$

1 buncal = $\frac{1}{25}$

1 tampang = 1

1 bedur = 2

1 kip = 15

1 pecul = 100

1 bahar = 300

Area

1 jumba² = 13.38 m²

1 orlong { = 400 jumba²

= 53.52 a

Capacity

1 chupa = ca. 1 l

1 gantang = 4 chupa

Malaysia v. British India; v. Dutch East Indies.

Malta.—m.c. 1914. Older, British and local (old Sicilian):

Length

1 foot = 0.2836 m

1 canna = 2.088 m

1 palmo = $\frac{1}{8}$ canna

Mass

1 rottolo = 1.75 lb. av.

= 0.793 79 kg

Unit Rottolo

1 parto = $\frac{1}{480}$

1 ounce = $\frac{1}{30}$

1 cantaro = 100

Capacity

1 caffiso = 20.457 l

1 baril = 43.162 l

1 salma = 290.944 l

Marokko v. Morocco.

Mauritius and Seychelles

Islands.—m.c. Older = old

French, British, and the following:

Capacity

1 cash = 227.11 l

1 velt = $\frac{1}{30}$ cash

Mexico.—m.c. 1896; m.o. 1857. Older (from Spanish, Castillian), legally defined, during transition period, in terms of metric equivalents:

Length

1 vara = 0.838 m

Unit Vara

1 linea = $\frac{1}{128}$

1 pulgada = $\frac{1}{36}$

1 pie = $\frac{1}{3}$

1 legua = 5000

Mass

1 libra = 460.246 34 g

Unit Libra

1 tomin = $\frac{1}{768}$

1 adarme = $\frac{1}{256}$

1 ochava = $\frac{1}{128}$

1 onza = $\frac{1}{16}$

1 arroba = 25

1 quintal = 100

1 tercio = 160

Area

1 fanega = 356.628 a

Unit Fanega

1 caballeria = 12

1 labor = 18

1 sitio = 492.28

Capacity, dry

1 cuartillo = 1.8918 l

Unit Cuartillo

1 almud = 4

1 fanega = 48

1 carga = 96

Capacity, liquid

1 cuartillo = 0.456 264 l

1 cuartillo for oil = 0.506 162 l

1 jarra = 18 cuartillos

Morocco.—m.o.; local, var.:

Length

1 cubit } = 0.533 m

1 canna } = 0.533 m

1 pic = 0.61 m

1 tonni = $\frac{1}{8}$ pic

Mass

1 rotal } = 507.5 g

1 artal } = 507.5 g

1 gerbe = 3 kg

1 kula = 22 rotal

1 kantar = 100 rotal

Capacity

1 sahh } = 56 l

1 fanega } = 14 l

1 mudd } = 14 l

1 almude } = 14 l

Mozambique v. Portuguese East Africa.

Netherlands.—m.c. 1820, with the names:

Length

streep = mm

duim = cm

palm = dm

elle = m

roede = dkm

mijle = km

Mass

korrel = dg

wigtje = g

lood = dkg

once = hg

pond = kg

Capacity, dry

maatje = dl

kop = l

schepel = dkl

mudde = hl

zak = hl

last = 30 hl

Capacity, liquid

vingerhoed = cl

maatje = dl

kan = l

dekaliter = dkl

vat = hl

Old national system is more or less current in some of the old colonies:

Length

(Amsterdam)

1 roeden = 3.679 77 m

1 elle = 0.687 813 m

1 voeten = 0.283 0594 m

1 duime = 25.733 mm

1 lyne = 2.144 mm

Mass

1 pond = 492.16772 g

1 pond* = 494.090 32 g

* Amsterdam.

Netherlands.—*Cont'd.*

1 pond (Apothecary)
= $\frac{3}{4}$ pond
= 369.126 g

Unit	Pond
1 mark	= $\frac{1}{2}$
1 unze	= $\frac{1}{16}$
1 drachme	= $\frac{1}{128}$
1 engel	= $\frac{1}{320}$
1 vierling	= $\frac{1}{280}$
1 grein	= $\frac{1}{780}$

Area

1 morgen = 81.244 346 a

Capacity, dry

1 schepel = 27.26 l

Unit	Schepel
1 kop	= $\frac{1}{32}$
1 vierd	= $\frac{1}{4}$
1 zak	= 3
1 mud	= 4
1 last	= 108

Capacity, liquid

1 mingelen = 1.200 to 1.237 l

Unit	Mingelen
1 vat	= 768
1 oxhooft	= 192
1 aam	= 128
1 anker	= 32
1 steekan	= 16
1 stoop	= 2
1 pint	= $\frac{1}{2}$
1 mutsje	= $\frac{1}{8}$

Nicaragua v. Costa Rica.

Niederlande v. Netherlands.

Northern Ireland v. Great Britain.

Norway.—m.c. 1882; m.o. 1879. Older differed very little from Danish; legal equivalents:

Length

1 fod = 0.3137 m

Mass

1 skaalpund = 0.4981 kg

Area

1 mål, or mæl = 9.843 or 10 a.

1 mal = 10 a

Capacity, dry

1 korntonde = 138.97 l

Capacity, liquid

1 pot = 0.9651 l

Oceania.—British measures.

Olanda v. Netherlands.

Österreich v. Austria.

Paësi Bássi v. Netherlands.

Panama.—Metric compulsory.

Paraguay.—Metric almost exclusively used. m.o. 1899. Older = Spain; legal equivalents:

Length

1 vara (old) = 0.838 56 m
1 cuerda } = 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ vara = 69.88 m
1 cordel }

1 vara = 0.866 m

Unit Vara

1 piede = $\frac{1}{3}$

1 pouce = $\frac{1}{8}$

1 ligne = $\frac{1}{16}$

1 cuadra = 100

1 lieue = 5000

Mass

1 libra (old) = 460.08 g

1 libra = 459 g

Unit Libra

1 once = $\frac{1}{16}$

1 arrobe = 25

1 quintal = 100

1 tonne = 2000

Area

1 liño (old) = 48.832 a

1 liño = 100 vara²

1 liño = 75 m²

Capacity, dry

1 fanega = 288 l

1 almude = $\frac{1}{2}$ fanega

Capacity, liquid

1 frasco = 3.029 l

Unit Frasco

1 cuarta = $\frac{1}{4}$

1 baril = 32

1 pipe = 192

Pays-Bas v. Netherlands.

Persia.—Metric is in process of adoption. By 1924 the following assimilation had occurred: 1 zar = 1 m, 1 dram = 1 g, 1 ralte = 1 l. National measures, provincial, var.; even today, in retail commerce, cereal grains are used as weights:

Length

1 guerze (common) = 0.63 to 0.97 m

= 1 monk-elzer

1 zar = 1.04 m

Unit Zar

1 gireh = $\frac{1}{16}$

1 ouroub = $\frac{1}{8}$

1 charac = $\frac{1}{4}$

1 gez = 1

1 guerze = 1

1 farsakh = 6000

1 parasang = 6000

Mass

1 miskal = 4.60 g

Unit Miskal

1 una = $\frac{1}{32}$

1 gandum = $\frac{1}{16}$

1 grain = $\frac{1}{256}$

1 abbas = $\frac{1}{256}$

Unit Miskal

1 nakhod } = $\frac{1}{24}$

1 carat } = $\frac{1}{6}$

1 dung = 0.22

1 dartung = 2

1 dirhem = 16

1 sir = 20

1 pinar = 40

1 danar = 80

1 abbassi = 100

1 rottel = 160

1 tcheirek = 320

1 saddirham = 640

1 batman (Tauris) = 1280

1 batman (Shirez) = 600 to 1000

1 karvar = 100 batman

Area

1 jerib = 1082 m² to 1153 m²

= 1000 to 1066 zar²

Capacity

1 chenica = 1.32 l

Unit Chenica

1 sextario = 0.25

1 capichas = 2

1 sabbitha = 5.5

1 colluthun = 6.25

1 legana = 30

1 artaba = 50

Peru.—m.c. 1869. Older

(from Spanish, Castilian):

Length

1 vara = 0.835 98 m

Mass

1 libra = 460.09 g

Unit Libra

1 arroba = 25

1 quintal = 100

1 fanega = 140

Area

1 topo = 27.06 a

1 fanegada = 64.596 a

Philippine Islands.—m.c.

1860. Older = Spain. Local:

Mass

1 catty = about 600 g

Unit Catty

1 punto = $\frac{1}{3}$

1 chinanta = 10

1 lachsa = 48

1 caban = 97

1 pecul = 100

Area

1 balita = 27.95 a

Unit Balita

1 loan = 0.1

1 quignon = 10

Capacity

1 kaban = 99.90 l

1 chupa = 3.75 cm³

1 ganta = $\frac{1}{15}$ kaban

1 apatan = $\frac{1}{4}$ chupa

Poland.—Metric in process of adoption; in some provinces it has been in use since 1872. Russian system legalized in 1849, without displacing national measurements. Since 1819 these have been defined by their metric equivalents. National:

Length

1 stopa = 0.288 m

Unit Stopa

1 linja = $\frac{1}{144}$

1 cal = $\frac{1}{12}$

1 lokiec = 2

1 sazen = 6

1 pret = 15

Old measures

1 pied (Warsaw) = 0.2978 m

1 pied (Cracow) = 0.3564 m

1 aune = 0.620 m

Mass

1 funt = 405.504 g

Unit Funt

1 gran = $\frac{1}{9216}$

1 skrupul = $\frac{1}{384}$

1 drachma = $\frac{1}{288}$

1 lut = $\frac{1}{32}$

1 uncja = $\frac{1}{16}$

1 kamian = 25

1 centnar = 100

Old measures

1 funt = 404 g

1 centner = 16 funt

1 stein = 3.2 funt

Area

1 pret² = 18.6624 m²

1 morga = 300 pret²

1 wloka = 9000 pret²

Capacity

1 kwarta = 1 l

Unit Kwarta

1 kwarterka = $\frac{1}{4}$

1 garniec = 4

1 cwierc = 32

1 korzec = 128

Porto Rico.—m.c. 1860

Older = Spain:

Area

1 cuerdo = 2250 vara²

= 15.72 a

Portugal.—m.c. 1872; m.

1852. Older:*

Length

1 pe = 0.3285 m

1 estadio = 258 m

1 milha = 8 estadio

1 legoa = 24 estadio

* In some of the older colonies the old Portuguese system, more or less modified, is still in use.

Pe	Unit	Ligne ²	Length
nha = $\frac{1}{14}$	1 duime ² = 100	1 wah = 2 m	
ollegada = $\frac{1}{2}$	1 verchoc ² = 306.25	Unit Wah	
almo = $\frac{3}{8}$	1 foute ² = 14 400	1 anukabiet = $\frac{1}{788}$	
ovada = 2	1 archine ² = 78 400	1 kabiet = $\frac{1}{384}$	
ara = $\frac{1}{8}$	Unit Archine ²	1 niou = $\frac{1}{98}$	
Mass	1 sagène ² = 9	1 keup = $\frac{1}{8}$	
bra* = 459 g	1 déciatine = 21 600	1 sawk } = $\frac{1}{4}$	
Unit Libra	1 verste ² = 2 250 000	1 sock }	
ao = $\frac{1}{216}$	Volume	1 ken = $\frac{1}{2}$	
scrupulo = $\frac{1}{884}$	1 archine ³ = 0.359 7288 m ³	1 sen = 20	
itava = $\frac{1}{28}$	1 ligne ³ = 16.387 06 mm ³	1 roeneng = 2000	
ica = $\frac{1}{18}$	Unit Ligne ³	1 yote = 8000	
arco } = $\frac{1}{2}$	1 duime ³ = 1000	Mass	
eiio }	1 verchoc ³ = 5359.375	1 tchang* = 1200 g	
ratel = 1	1 foute ³ = 1 728 000	Unit Tchang	
roba = 32	1 archine ³ = 21 952 000	1 klom = $\frac{1}{10140}$	
intal = 128	Unit Archine ³	1 klam = $\frac{1}{5120}$	
Area	1 sagène ³ = 27	1 pai = $\frac{1}{2560}$	
ara ² = 1.2 m ²	1 tonne marine = 7.871 72	1 sompay } = $\frac{1}{1280}$	
Unit Vara ²	1 last marin = 15.743 44	1 grani }	
rrado = 605	Capacity, dry	1 fuang = $\frac{1}{640}$	
ira = 4840	1 garnetz = 3.279 842 l	1 salung = $\frac{1}{320}$	
Capacity, dry	1 tchast = 0.109 328 07 l	1 baht = $\frac{1}{80}$	
nga = 54 l	Unit Tchast	1 tamlung = $\frac{1}{20}$	
Unit Fanga	1 polougarnetz = 15	1 doon = 20	
itava = $\frac{1}{32}$	1 garnetz = 30	1 hap = 50	
uarto = $\frac{1}{16}$	1 lof = 592	1 bara = 400	
eiio = $\frac{1}{8}$	Unit Garnetz	Area	
queira = $\frac{1}{4}$	1 tchetverik = 8	1 wah ² = 4 m ²	
io = 15	1 polouosmina = 16	1 ngan = 100 wah ²	
Capacity, liquid	1 osmina = 32	1 rai = 400 wah ²	
umude = 16.5 l	1 tchetvert = 64	Capacity	
Unit Almude	Capacity, liquid	1 tanan† = 1 l	
uartillo = $\frac{1}{48}$	1 vedro = 12.299 41 l	Unit Tanan	
eiio = $\frac{1}{24}$	1 tcharka = 0.122 9941 l	1 niou = $\frac{1}{100}$	
inada = $\frac{1}{12}$	Unit Tcharka	1 chai meu = $\frac{1}{32}$	
queira = $\frac{1}{8}$	1 chkalik = 0.5	1 kam meu = $\frac{1}{8}$	
ita } = 26	1 bottle (vodka) = 5	1 laang } = $\frac{1}{2}$	
pa }	1 bottle (wine) = 6.25	1 chang awn }	
nelada = 52	1 krouchka = 10	1 kanahn = 1	
Portuguese Colonies.—Met-	1 shtoff = 12.5	1 sat = 20	
compulsory.	1 vedro = 100	1 tang = 40	
Portuguese East Africa (Mo-	Unit Vedro	1 tamlum = 400	
bique).—m.c. 1910. Older,	1 stekar = 1.5	1 seste = 800	
only of Portugal; one bahar	1 anker = 3	1 ban = 1600	
considered equivalent to	1 pipe = 36	1 kwien } = 2000 or 3200	
kg.	1 fass }	1 koyan }	
Russia v. Germany.	1 botchka }	1 cohi = 32 000	
Rumania.—m.c. 1884; m.o.	Salvador v. Costa Rica.	Siria v. Syria.	
S. In old Bessarabia, Rus-	Schottland v. Great Britain.	Somaliland.—m.o.; local,	
measures replaced by met-	Schweden v. Sweden.	vary with material and prov-	
n 1922. Older:	Schweiz v. Switzerland.	ince:.	
Length	Scotland, Scozia v. Great	Length	
libiu = 0.701 m	Britain.	1 top = 3.92 m	
rdere = 0.662 m	Serbie-Croatie-Slovénie v.	1 cubito = $\frac{1}{4}$ top	
ringene = 1.96 m	Yugoslavia.	Mass	
Mass	Seychelles Islands v. Mauri-	1 rottolo = 448 g	
ntar = ca. 56 kg	tius.	* Previously, 1 tchang = 600 to 1300 g.	
e = $\frac{1}{4}$ cantar	Siam.—m.c. 1923; m.o. 1889.	† Previously, 1 tanan = 0.9 to 1.2 liter.	
or drugs 1 libra = $\frac{1}{2}$ libra = 5 g.	Older now defined by metric equivalents; those of transition period:		

Somaliland.—Cont'd.

Unit	Rottolo
1 okia	= $\frac{1}{8}$
1 frasila	= 36
1 gisla	= 360

Area

1 darat = 80 a

Capacity, dry

1 chela = 1.359 l

Unit Chela

1 tabla = 15

1 gisla = 120

Capacity, liquid

1 caba = 0.453 l

Soudan v. Sudan.

South Africa v. Union of

South Africa

Spain.—m.c. 1860. Older,*
var., provincial; Castillian:

Length

1 vara = 0.835 905 m

(Other vara comprised between 0.768 m and 0.912 m)

Unit	Vara
1 punto	= $\frac{1}{8192}$
1 linea	= $\frac{1}{776}$
1 diedo	= $\frac{1}{8}$
1 pulgada	= $\frac{1}{8}$
1 sesma	= $\frac{1}{6}$
1 palma	= $\frac{1}{4}$
1 pie	= $\frac{1}{3}$
1 codos	= $\frac{1}{2}$
1 passo	= $\frac{1}{2}$
1 estado	= 2
1 estadal	= 4
1 milla†	= 1666 $\frac{2}{3}$
1 legua	= 5000 or 8000

Mass

1 libra = 460.093 g

(Other libra comprised between 350 g and 575 g)

Unit	Libra
1 grano	= $\frac{1}{9216}$
1 arienzo	= $\frac{1}{2304}$
1 tomin	= $\frac{1}{768}$
1 dinero	= $\frac{1}{384}$
1 adarme	}
1 dracma	
1 ochava	}
1 caracter	
1 escrupulo	= $\frac{8}{64}$
1 onza	= $\frac{1}{16}$
1 marco	= $\frac{1}{2}$
1 arroba	= 25
1 barril	= 50
1 quintal	= 100
1 quintalmacho	= 150
1 tonelada	= 2000

* Old national system, more or less modified, is still in use in the old Spanish colonies.

† Mills = 5000 pie.

Area

1 vara² = 0.698 7372 m²Unit Vara²

1 cuartilla = 25

1 calemin = 768

1 aranzada = 6400

1 fanega } = 9216

1 fanegada }

1 yugada = 460 800

Capacity, dry

1 fanega = 55.501 l

Unit Fanega

1 ochavillo = $\frac{1}{768}$ 1 racion = $\frac{1}{16}$ 1 cuartillo = $\frac{1}{8}$ 1 medio = $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 calemin = $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 almude = $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 cuartilla = $\frac{1}{4}$

1 cahiz = 12

Capacity, liquid

(Arroba was defined as volume of 34 libra of river water. The arroba for oil was volume of 25 libra of oil)

1 arroba (wine) = 16.133 l

1 arroba (oil) = 12.563 l

Unit Arroba

1 copas = $\frac{1}{128}$ 1 quarterone } = $\frac{1}{100}$

1 panilla* }

1 libra } = $\frac{1}{32}$

1 cuartillo }

1 azumbre = $\frac{1}{8}$ 1 cuartilla* = $\frac{1}{4}$

1 cantara = 1

1 moio = 16

1 pipa = 27

1 bota = 30

Stati Uniti v. United States.

Straits Settlements v. British

India.

Sud-Africaine, Union v.

Union of South Africa.

Sudan.—Egyptian in use.

Suède v. Sweden.

Suisse v. Switzerland.

Svèzia v. Sweden.

Svizzera v. Switzerland.

Sweden.—m.c. 1889; m.o.

1879. Older:

Length

1 fot = 0.296 90 m

Unit Fot†

1 linie = $\frac{1}{144}$ 1 tum = $\frac{1}{12}$

1 alin = 2

1 lamm = 6

~~1 stang = 16~~ 1 st 2 ng = 16 or 16

1 ref = 100 or 160

1 mil = 18 000

* Oils.

† The fot is also divided into decimals.

Mass

1 skålpund = 425.076 g

Unit Skålpund

1 ass = $\frac{1}{8192}$ 1 gram = $\frac{1}{288}$ 1 lod = $\frac{1}{32}$ 1 vris = $\frac{1}{16}$

1 lispund = 20

1 sten = 32

1 centner = 100 or 120

1 waag = 165

1 skeppund = 400

1 nyläst = 10 000 or 12 000

1 K^o = 10001 fot² = 0.088 149 61 m²

1 kappland { = 1.542 618 17 a

{ = 1750 fot²1 ref² = 8.814 961 a

1 tunland { = 49.363 781 6 a

{ = 56 000 fot²

Capacity, dry

1 kanna = 2.617 l

Unit Kanna

1 jungfrur = $\frac{1}{32}$ 1 quarter = $\frac{1}{8}$ 1 stop = $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 spanna = $\frac{1}{4}$

1 tunna = 56

1 koltunna = 63

1 kolläst = 756

Capacity, liquid

1 kanna = 0.1 fot³

= 2.617 162 l

Unit Kanna

1 jungfrur } = $\frac{1}{32}$ 1 quarter = $\frac{1}{8}$ 1 stop = $\frac{1}{2}$

1 ankar = 15

1 eimer = 30

1 am } = 60

1 ohm }

1 oxhufud } = 90

1 oxhott }

1 pipe = 180

1 fuder = 360

Switzerland.—m.c. 1877;

m.o. 1868. Older, var.; during

transition were fixed as follows:

Length

1 pied } = 30 cm

1 fuss }

Unit Pied

1 ligne } = $\frac{1}{144}$

1 linie }

1 pouce = $\frac{1}{12}$

1 zoll }

1 aune = 2

1 elle }

1 toise = 6

1 ruthe }

Unit Pied

1 perche = 16

1 lieue = 16 000

Mass (1) Ordinary

1 livre = 500 g

Unit Livre

1 loth = $\frac{1}{32}$ 1 once = $\frac{1}{16}$

Mass (2) For medicine

1 livre = 375 g

Unit Livre

1 grain = $\frac{1}{5760}$ 1 scruple = $\frac{1}{288}$ 1 drachme = $\frac{1}{16}$ 1 once = $\frac{1}{2}$

Syria.—m.o.; current:

Length

1 pic = 0.582 m

Mass

1 rottolo = 1785 g

Unit Rottolo

1 drachme } = $\frac{1}{16}$

1 pesi }

1 metecali = $\frac{1}{16}$ 1 mitcal = $\frac{1}{16}$ 1 once = $\frac{1}{16}$

1 zurbo = 27.5

1 cola = 35

1 cantar = 100

Capacity

1 rotl = 3.2 l

Unit Rotl

1 makuk = 250

1 garava = 450

Tchéco-Slovaquie v. Czech
slovakia.Tonkin.—Same as An
(q.v.)Tripoli and Cyrenaica.—m.
current defined by metric equi-
valents:

Length

1 pik = 0.68 m

= 1 handaze

1 palmo = $\frac{1}{3}$ pik

1 draa = 0.46 m

Mass

1 rottolo = 512.8 g

1 oka { = 2.5 rottolo

{ = 1282 g

1 metical = 4.76 g

Unit Rottolo

1 kharouba = $\frac{1}{2560}$ 1 dram = $\frac{1}{16}$ 1 termino = $\frac{1}{16}$ 1 uckin = $\frac{1}{16}$

1 mattaro = 42

1 cantar = 100

Area

1 pik² = 0.4624 m²

Pik² num = 1600 bia = 1800	Length 1 archine = 64 to 76 cm 1 archine (for architecture) = 75.77 cm 1 nul = 1 km Unit 1 nocktat = $\frac{1}{3456}$ 1 hatt = $\frac{1}{288}$ 1 parmack = $\frac{1}{24}$ 1 ouromb = $\frac{1}{8}$ 1 pic = 1	Length 1 yard (yd.) = $\frac{3600}{37}$ m = 0.914 401 83 m 1 foot (ft.) = $\frac{1}{3}$ yd. = 30.480 061 cm 1 inch (in.) = $\frac{1}{36}$ yd. = 2.540 005 08 cm Unit 1 mil = 0.001 1 hand = 4 1 span = 9 1 foot = 12 1 yard = 36 Unit 1 fathom = 6 1 rod = 16.5 1 pole = 16.5 1 perch = 16.5 1 chain* (Gunther's) = 66 1 chain* (engineer's) = 100 1 bolt = 120 1 furlong = 660 1 cable length = 720 1 mile (statute) = 5280 1 mile (nautical)† = 6080.20 1 league (statute) = 3 st. mile 1 league (nautical) = 3 n. mile	Area 1 inch² (sq. in.) = 6.451 6258 cm² 1 foot² (sq. ft.) = 929.0341 cm² 1 yard² (sq. yd.) = 0.836 130 71 m² 1 acre (A.) = 4046.873 m² Unit 1 inch² = $\frac{1}{144}$ 1 yard² = 9 Unit 1 rod² (sq. rd.) = 30.25 1 perch = 484 1 chain² = 1210 1 rood = 1210 1 acre (A.) = 4840 Unit 1 mile² (sq. mi.) = 640 1 township† = 23 040
(Measured by weight) a = 1282 g arta = 11 to 14 oka le = 2 marta	Mass 1 oka = 1283 g Unit 1 karat = $\frac{1}{6400}$ 1 denke = $\frac{1}{16000}$ 1 dirhem = $\frac{1}{400}$ 1 drachme = $\frac{1}{800}$ 1 miskal = $\frac{1}{800}$ 1 cequi = $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 yusdrum = 0.44 1 rotel = 6. 1 batman = 44 1 kantar = 176 to 195 1 tcheki = 176 to 195	Foot = 6 = 16.5 = 66 = 100 = 120 = 660 = 720 = 5280 = 6080.20 = 3 st. mile = 3 n. mile	Yard² = 30.25 = 484 = 1210 = 4840 Acre = 640 = 23 040
Capacity, liquid rile = 64.8 l zze = $\frac{1}{24}$ barile	Capacity 1 kil = 32 to 43 l 1 zira³ = 0.435 m³ Unit 1 chinik = $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 fortin = 4	Volume 1 yard³ (cu. yd.) = 0.764 559 45 m³ 1 foot³ (cu. ft.) = 28 317.0 cm³ 1 inch³ (cu. in.) = 16.387 162 cm³ Unit 1 inch³ = $\frac{1}{1728}$ 1 board foot (bd. ft.) = $\frac{1}{12}$ 1 yard³ = 27 1 shipping ton = 40 1 register ton = 100 1 cord (cd.) = 128	
(Measured by weight) a = 1282 g nit Oka raf = 9.75 rra = 58.5	Area 1 deunum { = 1600 archine² = 913 m² 1 djeril = 100 a	Mass 1 pound avoirdupois (lb. av.) = 453.592 4277 g = 7000 grain (gr.) 1 grain = 64.798 918 24 mg (Three systems: avoirdupois, troy, apothecary.)	
Czechoslovak v. Czechoslo-	Capacity 1 kile = 32 to 43 l 1 zira³ = 0.435 m³ Unit 1 chinik = $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 fortin = 4	Mass 1 pound avoirdupois (lb. av.) = 453.592 4277 g = 7000 grain (gr.) 1 grain = 64.798 918 24 mg (Three systems: avoirdupois, troy, apothecary.)	
nis.—m.c. 1895. Current:	Unit 1 chinik = $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 fortin = 4	Mass 1 pound avoirdupois (lb. av.) = 453.592 4277 g = 7000 grain (gr.) 1 grain = 64.798 918 24 mg (Three systems: avoirdupois, troy, apothecary.)	
Length arabe = 48.8 cm ture = 63.7 cm endazé = 67.3 cm	Area 1 deunum { = 1600 archine² = 913 m² 1 djeril = 100 a	Mass 1 pound avoirdupois (lb. av.) = 453.592 4277 g = 7000 grain (gr.) 1 grain = 64.798 918 24 mg (Three systems: avoirdupois, troy, apothecary.)	
e pic used depends upon object measured.	Capacity 1 kile = 32 to 43 l 1 zira³ = 0.435 m³ Unit 1 chinik = $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 fortin = 4	Mass 1 pound avoirdupois (lb. av.) = 453.592 4277 g = 7000 grain (gr.) 1 grain = 64.798 918 24 mg (Three systems: avoirdupois, troy, apothecary.)	
Mass tir = 31.495 g it Uckir	Unit 1 chinik = $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 fortin = 4	Mass 1 pound avoirdupois (lb. av.) = 453.592 4277 g = 7000 grain (gr.) 1 grain = 64.798 918 24 mg (Three systems: avoirdupois, troy, apothecary.)	
olo attari = 16 olo sucki = 18 olo khaddari = 20 taro = 100	Unit 1 chinik = $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 fortin = 4	Mass 1 pound avoirdupois (lb. av.) = 453.592 4277 g = 7000 grain (gr.) 1 grain = 64.798 918 24 mg (Three systems: avoirdupois, troy, apothecary.)	
Capacity usso = 496 l lerole (Marseilles) = ca. 64 l it Cafisso h = $\frac{1}{16}$ ba = $\frac{1}{16}$	Unit 1 chinik = $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 fortin = 4	Mass 1 pound avoirdupois (lb. av.) = 453.592 4277 g = 7000 grain (gr.) 1 grain = 64.798 918 24 mg (Three systems: avoirdupois, troy, apothecary.)	
kestan.	Unit 1 chinik = $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 fortin = 4	Mass 1 pound avoirdupois (lb. av.) = 453.592 4277 g = 7000 grain (gr.) 1 grain = 64.798 918 24 mg (Three systems: avoirdupois, troy, apothecary.)	
Length ch = 0.7112 m it Hasch chine* = 1 chin	Unit 1 chinik = $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 fortin = 4	Mass 1 pound avoirdupois (lb. av.) = 453.592 4277 g = 7000 grain (gr.) 1 grain = 64.798 918 24 mg (Three systems: avoirdupois, troy, apothecary.)	
Mass man = 125 kg to 128 kg t Batman = $\frac{1}{8}$ arik = $\frac{1}{16}$ atscha = $\frac{1}{16}$	Unit 1 chinik = $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 fortin = 4	Mass 1 pound avoirdupois (lb. av.) = 453.592 4277 g = 7000 grain (gr.) 1 grain = 64.798 918 24 mg (Three systems: avoirdupois, troy, apothecary.)	
key.—m.o.; current, var.: sian.	Unit 1 chinik = $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 fortin = 4	Mass 1 pound avoirdupois (lb. av.) = 453.592 4277 g = 7000 grain (gr.) 1 grain = 64.798 918 24 mg (Three systems: avoirdupois, troy, apothecary.)	

United States.—*Cont'd.*

Unit	Gallon
1 gill (gi.)	$= \frac{1}{8}$
1 pint (pt.)	$= \frac{1}{4}$
1 quart (qt.)	$= \frac{1}{2}$
1 barrel*	$= 31.5$
1 hogshead	$= 63$

Uruguay.—m.c. 1894; m.o. 1866. Older = Spain (Castilian), more or less modified.

Venezuela.—m.c. 1914; m.o. 1857. Older = Spain (Castilian), more or less modified, and the following of Granada:

Length
1 vara = 0.8 m
1 meile = 6280 vara

Mass
1 libra = 1 kg
1 bag = 62.5 kg
Vereinigste Staaten v. United States.
Württemberg v. Germany
Yugoslavia.—m.c. 1883.
Older:

Length

1 linija	= 21.95 mm
1 palaz	= 36.34 mm
1 archine	= 660 mm to 712 mm
1 khvat	= 1.896 m
1 stopa	= $\frac{1}{6}$ kvat

Mass

1 oka	= 1280 g
-------	----------

Unit

1 dram	= $\frac{1}{16}$
1 satlijk	= $\frac{1}{4}$
1 litra	= $\frac{1}{4}$
1 akov	= 40
1 tovar	= 100

Area

1 stopa ²	= 998.56 cm ²
----------------------	--------------------------

Unit

1 dunum	= 700
1 motyka	= 800
1 raliza	= 2500
1 dan oranja	= 3597
1 lanaz	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 5760 \\ = 1600 \text{ khvat}^2 \end{array} \right.$

Capacity

(Liquids are measured by weight.)

Unit Feddan

1 achir	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{100} \end{array} \right.$
1 qasaba	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{100} \end{array} \right.$
1 qamha	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{100} \end{array} \right.$
1 habbah	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{100} \end{array} \right.$
1 cafiz	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{100} \end{array} \right.$
1 qirat	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{100} \end{array} \right.$
1 daneq	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{100} \end{array} \right.$
1 djarib	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{100} \end{array} \right.$

Capacity

(Measured by weight)

1 cafiz	= 32.64 kg
---------	------------

Unit

1 mudd	= $\frac{1}{48}$
1 kiladja	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{24} \end{array} \right.$
1 caphite	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{24} \end{array} \right.$
1 kist	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{24} \end{array} \right.$
1 sâa	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{24} \end{array} \right.$
1 makuk	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{24} \end{array} \right.$
1 ferk	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{24} \end{array} \right.$
1 woëbe	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{24} \end{array} \right.$
1 khoull	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{24} \end{array} \right.$
1 modius	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{24} \end{array} \right.$
1 artaba	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 2 \end{array} \right.$
1 amphora	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 2 \end{array} \right.$
1 gariba	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 8 \end{array} \right.$
1 den	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 8 \end{array} \right.$

Assyro-Chaldean-Persian System.

Length

1 foot	= 0.320 m
--------	-----------

Unit

1 finger	= $\frac{1}{16}$
1 palm	= $\frac{1}{4}$
1 zereth	= 1
1 cubit	= 2
1 pace	= 6
1 qasab	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 12 \end{array} \right.$
1 cane	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 12 \end{array} \right.$
1 chebel	= 80
1 stadion	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 720 \end{array} \right.$
1 ghalva	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 720 \end{array} \right.$
1 mille	= 5400
1 parasang	= 20 000
1 schoëme	= 21 600
1 stathmos	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 80 000 \end{array} \right.$
1 mansion	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 80 000 \end{array} \right.$

Mass

1 talent	= 32.6 kg
(Talent divided into 50, 60 or 100 mina)	
1 drachma	= 0.01 mina

Area

1 gar	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 14.7 \text{ m}^2 \\ = 144 \text{ foot}^2 \end{array} \right.$
-------	---

Unit

1 dizaine	= 10
1 gan	= 100
1 gur	= 1000

Capacity

(Measured by weight)

1 amphora	= 32.6 kg
Unit	Amphora
1 cados	= $\frac{1}{8}$
1 makuk	= $\frac{1}{8}$
1 woëbe	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$
1 modius	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$
1 small artaba	= $1\frac{1}{2}$
1 large artaba	= 2
1 large amphora	= 3
1 gariba	= 8

Egypt: System of the Pharaohs.

Length

1 pied	= 0.349 m
Unit	Pied
1 doigt, finger	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{16} \end{array} \right.$
1 theb	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{16} \end{array} \right.$
1 palme	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$
1 choryos	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$
1 dichas	= $\frac{1}{2}$
1 spithame	= $\frac{3}{4}$
1 pied royal	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 1 \end{array} \right.$
1 zereh	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 1 \end{array} \right.$
1 pigon	= $1\frac{1}{4}$
1 coudée royale	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$
1 derah	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$
1 coudée longue	= 2
1 pas	= $2\frac{1}{2}$
1 xilon	= $4\frac{1}{2}$
1 orgye	= 6
1 canne	= $11\frac{2}{3}$
1 senus	= 150
1 stade	= 500 or 600
1 mille	= 5000
1 atour vulgaire	= 15 000
1 schoëme	= 18 000
1 parasange	= 20 000
1 atour royal	= 30 000

Mass

1 mine	= 850 g
Unit	Mine
1 gerah	= $\frac{1}{200}$
1 sicle	= $\frac{1}{100}$
1 kikkar	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 50 \end{array} \right.$
1 talent	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 50 \end{array} \right.$

Area

1 pekeis	= 27.405 m
Unit	Pekeis
1 coudée ²	= $\frac{1}{16}$
1 sù	= 6.25
1 dizaine	= 10
1 rema	= 50
1 aurure	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 100 \end{array} \right.$
1 aroure	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 100 \end{array} \right.$
1 setta	= 1000

C. SYSTEMS OF ANTIQUITY

Our knowledge of the measures of antiquity is derived from the texts and monuments which have persisted to modern times, and some actual standards which have come down to us. The latter enable us to establish quite exact equivalence between the measures which they represent and ours. But most frequently such equivalence is only very roughly known, or is actually unknown. In this section are given only the more important or the best studied of these systems. The values given must not be taken too literally. Indeed, especially in antiquity, systems do not succeed one another; they evolve. Several may coexist among a single people; it is generally impossible to fix the dates at which these systems were used. The ancients had no capacity measures, such as ours; they weighed liquids and grains in terms of standards forming a second system of weights.

Arabian System.

<i>Length</i>	
1 foot	= 0.320 m
Unit	Foot
1 assbaa (finger)	= $\frac{1}{16}$
1 cabda (palm)	= $\frac{1}{4}$
1 cubit (new)	= $1\frac{1}{2}$
1 cubit†	= 2
1 orgye (pace)	= 6
1 qasab	= 12
1 seir	= 600
1 ghalva	= 720
1 mille	= 6000
1 parasang	= 18 000
1 barid	= 72 000
1 veredus	
1 marhala	= 144 000

* Wine barrel.

† Hachemic.

Mass

(So-called system of the Prophet)

1 rotl	= 340 g
Unit	Rotl
1 dirhem	= $\frac{1}{16}$
1 nevat	= $\frac{1}{24}$
1 nasch	= $\frac{1}{6}$
1 oukia	= $\frac{1}{3}$
1 man	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 2 \end{array} \right.$
1 mine	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 2 \end{array} \right.$
1 ocque	= 4
1 qanthar	= 100
1 kikkar	= 125

Area

1 feddan	= 14 400 cubit ² †
	= 59 a

Capacity		Unit	Chenica	Hindu System.		1 decempeda		
(Measured by weight)		1 maris	= 2	Length		(perch)	= 10	
mar	= 34 kg	1 choüs	= 3	1 hasta	= 0.457 m	1 actus (chain)	= 120	
nit	Khar	1 hemiektos	= 4	Unit	Hasta	1 millarium (mile)	= 5000	
ten	= $\frac{1}{16}$ o	1 hektos	= 8	1 angula (finger)	= $\frac{1}{24}$	Mass		
an	= $\frac{1}{4}$ o	1 modius		1 vitasti (span)	= $\frac{1}{2}$	1 podium	= 326 g	
ne		1 metretes	= 36	1 cubit	= 1	Unit	Podium	
cte	= $\frac{1}{16}$	1 medimnos	= 48	1 dhanush	= 4	1 scrupulus	= $\frac{1}{24}$ s	
it	= $\frac{1}{4}$	Hebrew System.		1 orgyla		1 denier*	= $\frac{1}{6}$ o	
ramion	= 1	Length		1 crosa	= 8000	1 denier†	= $\frac{1}{9}$ o	
etretes d'Héron	= $1\frac{1}{2}$	1 sacred cubit	= 0.640 m	1 gavyuti	= 16 000	1 denarius	= $\frac{1}{64}$ s	
abe des septante	= $1\frac{1}{2}$	1 cubit*	= 0.555 m	1 yodjana	= 32 000	1 solidus	= $\frac{1}{72}$	
abe	= $4\frac{7}{8}$	Unit	Cubit*	Mass		1 sextula		
ech		1 finger	= $\frac{1}{24}$	1 retti	= 0.147 g	1 miliariesium	= $\frac{1}{6}$ o	
Greek System.		1 palm	= $\frac{1}{6}$	1 ratica		1 sicilium	= $\frac{1}{4}$ s	
Length		1 zereth	= $\frac{1}{2}$	1 pala	= 47 g	1 duella	= $\frac{1}{3}$ o	
us*	= 0.308 56 m	Mass (Sacred system)		Unit	Retti	1 semuncia	= $\frac{1}{24}$ s	
hit	Pous	1 mina	= 850 g	1 yava	= 0.1	1 ounce	= $\frac{1}{12}$ s	
kylos (finger)	= $\frac{1}{16}$	Unit	Mina	1 masha	= 2, 5, 6, or 8	1 mina	= $\frac{1}{3}$ s	
dylos	= $\frac{1}{8}$	1 obol	= $\frac{1}{24}$ o	1 tank-sala	= 24	1 centum-	podium = 100	
estra (palm)	= $\frac{1}{4}$	1 gerah	= $\frac{1}{120}$ o	1 kona	= 48	Area		
has	= $\frac{1}{2}$	1 rabah	= $\frac{1}{24}$ o	1 tola	= 80	1 common pes ²	= 0.102 14 m ²	
thame (span)	= $\frac{3}{4}$	1 bekah	= $\frac{1}{12}$ o	1 karsha	= 96	1 legal pes ² (1st)	= 0.087 73 m ²	
pit†	= $1\frac{1}{2}$	1 shekel	= $\frac{1}{6}$ o	1 dharana	= { 32 (silver) 3200 (gold)	1 legal pes ² (2nd)	= 0.088 03 m ²	
ecian cubit	= 2	1 talent†	= 50	1 pala	= 320	Unit	Pes ²	
na (pace)	= $2\frac{1}{2}$	Mass (Talmudist or Rabbinical system)		Unit	Pala	1 decempeda ²	= 100	
ya	= 6	1 mina	= 354.2 g	1 tuba	= 100	1 actus (small)	= 400	
ma (corde)	= 60	Unit	Mina	1 hara	= 200	1 clima	= 3600	
thron	= 100	1 pondiuscule	= $\frac{1}{120}$ o	1 bara	= 2000	1 versum	= 10 000	
ndion	= 600	1 mehah	= $\frac{1}{60}$ o	1 achita	= 20 000	1 actus	= 14 400	
ele	= 4500	1 gerah		Capacity		1 jugerum	= 28 800	
orgyia	= 6000	1 obol	= $\frac{1}{24}$ o	(Measured by weight)		1 heredium	= 57 600	
Mass		1 zuzah		1 drona	= 13.2 kg	1 centuria	= 5 760 000	
na	= 425 g	1 drachma	= $\frac{1}{60}$ o	Unit	Drona	1 saltus	= 23 040 000	
hit	Mina	1 shekel		1 pala	= $\frac{1}{256}$ o	Capacity, dry		
elque	= $4\frac{1}{8}$ o	1 tetradrachma	= $\frac{1}{5}$ s	1 musti		1 sextarius	= 544 g	
ol	= $\frac{1}{60}$ o	1 talent	= 60	1 cudava	= $\frac{1}{32}$ s	Unit	Sextarius	
bol	= $\frac{1}{360}$ o	Capacity, dry		1 prastha	= $\frac{1}{16}$ s	1 modius	= 16	
chma	= 0.01	(Measured by weight)		1 adhaka	= $\frac{1}{4}$ s	1 quadrantal	= 48	
ndrachma	= 0.04	1 ephah { (old)	= 29.376 kg	1 cumbha (small)	= 2	1 pes ³ † (of water)	= 48	
int	= 60	(new)	= 21.420 kg	1 shari	= 16	Capacity, liquid		
Area		Unit	Ephah	1 cumbha	= 20	(Measured by weight)		
ps ²	= 0.095 209 m ²	1 log	= $\frac{1}{72}$ s	1 baha	= 200	1 sextarius	= 544 g	
it	Pous ²	1 cab	= $\frac{1}{18}$ s	Persian System v. Assyrio-		1 sextus		
upode ²	= 100	1 gomor	= 0.1	Chaldean-Persian.		Unit	Sextarius	
thron ²	= 10 000	1 sath	= 0.3	Roman System.		1 cyathus	= $\frac{1}{12}$ s	
Capacity		1 modius		Length		1 acetabulum	= $\frac{1}{8}$ s	
(Measured by weight)		1 cor	= 10	1 pes (common or	Drusian) (foot) = 0.3196 m	1 quartus	= $\frac{1}{4}$ s	
chica	= 816 g	Capacity, liquid		1 legal pes (1st)		1 hemina	= $\frac{1}{2}$ s	
it	Chenica	(Measured by weight)		1 legal pes (2nd)	= 0.2967 m	1 congius	= 6	
thos	= $\frac{1}{24}$ s	Unit	Bath	Unit	Pes	1 urna	= 24	
aphon	= $\frac{1}{16}$ s	1 log	= $\frac{1}{72}$ s	1 digitus (finger)	= $\frac{1}{16}$ s	1 amphora	= 48	
ele	= $\frac{1}{4}$ s	1 hin	= $\frac{1}{6}$ s	1 uncia (inch)	= $\frac{1}{12}$ s	1 culeus	= 960	
o	= $\frac{1}{2}$ s	1 cor	= 10	1 cubitus (cubit)	= $1\frac{1}{2}$ s	1 dolium		
Olympic foot of Egyptian		* Talmudist.		1 passus (pace)	= 5	* Silver.		
idary.		† Of Moses.				† Neronian.		
						‡ Legal pes (2).		

SYMBOLS, BASIC CONSTANTS, CONVERSION DATA, DIMENSIONS, DEFINITIONS

Symbols and Abbreviations.....	16
Fundamental Constants.....	17
Conversion Factors and Dimensional Formulae, N. ERNEST DORSEY.....	18
Technical Efflux Viscometers: Interpretation and Inter-conversion of Readings, W. H. HERSCHEL.....	32
Selected Technical Terms, N. ERNEST DORSEY.....	34

BASES OF DATA CONTAINED IN I. C. T.

When many experts are cooperating in the assembling of data, it is essential that the same values for the fundamental constants and for the necessary conversion factors shall be employed by all. Consequently, at the very beginning of the work, the Editors compiled a set of accepted, or I. C. T., values for such constants and factors; and the Experts were instructed to base all their data upon these values. In the few cases in which it was not feasible to follow these instructions, the data were to be accompanied by a statement of the actual basis upon which they rest.

In compiling this list, and in choosing the accepted values of such of the quantities as were independently chosen, the Editors secured and utilized the advice of the United States Bureau of Standards, the National Physical Laboratory of Great Britain, and the Société Française de Physique. Acknowledgments are also due to Dr. F. E. Fowle, of the Smithsonian Institution, for his valued assistance in preparing the initial table of fundamental constants, and to Professors T. W. Richards and G. P. Baxter for their recommendations concerning the table of atomic weights.

The list so prepared comprised (1) a table of atomic weights (p. 43), (2) a set of nine basic constants (p. 17) (the estimated uncertainties were added at a later date), (3) twenty-one derived constants (computed directly from the nine basic constants), five conventional constants, and two experimental constants (p. 18) and (4) certain conversion factors selected from Tables 1 to 79 (p. 20-32). Although the accepted values were close approximations to the best values at that time available, it was not claimed that they were such best values.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Except as the contrary is definitely stated, the following symbols and abbreviations will always be used in the sense here indicated. Other symbols will be defined in the sections in which they are used. For those quantities which are included in the list of symbols approved by the International Association of Chemical Societies (4, 119: 502; 21), the symbols so approved have, in general, been used; in some cases, this has necessitated the use of the same symbol to represent two distinct quantities; the context will serve to indicate which interpretation is correct. For explanations of the several technical terms, consult Selected Technical Terms, p. 34.

Å	Ångstrom unit	ap.	Apothecaries
A.	Acre	Av.	Average
A _n	Normal atmosphere	av.	Avoirdupois
A ₄₅	Atmosphere, 45° latitude	a	Van der Waal's pressure constant. Capillary constant.
A	Atomic weight. Maximum work of a thermodynamic system	BTU	British Thermal Unit
a	Are	bbl.	Barrel
(a)	Based on Int. ohm and Int. ampere as defined by silver voltameter. (See Int. elec. units, p. 27)	bd.	Board
		bu.	Bushel
abs.	Absolute	b	Van der Waal's volume constant

C	Centigrade	fr.	Firkin
CTU	Centigrade thermal unit	fl.	Fluid
C	Concentration. Molecular heat	fps	Foot-pound-second system of units
C ₁ , C ₂	Radiation constants of black body. (See definition of black body.)	fpse	Fps electrostatic system
C _i	Intensity coefficient. (See definition of black body.)	fpsm	Fps electromagnetic system
C _p , C _v	Molecular heat at constant pressure, at constant volume	ft.	Foot
		ft. ²	Square foot
		ft. ³	Cubic foot
		fur.	Furlong
c	Velocity of light in vacuo	G	Gravitation constant
c	Carat. Centi-	gal.	Gallon
ca	Candle	gi.	Gill
ca.	circa = about, approximately	gr.	Grain
cal	Calorie (gram)	g	Acceleration due to gravity
ed.	Cord	g _s	Standard gravity
cf.	Confer = compare	HP	Horse-power
cgs	Centimeter-gram-second system of units	H	Atomic weight of hydrogen
cgse	Cgs electrostatic system	h	Planck's constant of action
cgs _m	Cgs electromagnetic system	h	Hecto-
ch.	Chain	ha	Hectare
cm	Centimeter	hhd.	Hogshead
cm ²	Square centimeter	h.p.	Horse-power
cm ³	Cubic centimeter	hr	Hour
c.p.	Candle power	h	Height
cu.	Cubic	Int.	International
cu. ft.	Cubic foot	I. C. T.	International Critical Tables
cwt.	Hundredweight	I	Electric current
c	Specific heat = heat capacity of the substance	ibid.	ibidem = in the same place
c _p , c _v	Specific heat at constant pressure, at constant volume	i.e.	Id est = that is
		in.	Inch
		in. ³	Cubic inch
D	Density	J	Radiance
d	Derivative. Deci-	J _λ	Intensity of monochromatic radiation of wave-length λ
da	Day	J _m	Value of J _λ for λ = λ _m
deg	Thermometric degree, absolute C unless contrary is indicated	K	Karat. Kelvin, or absolute C, scale of temperature
dk	Deka-	K	Constant of chemical equilibrium
dm ³	Cubic decimeter	k	Kilo-
dr.	Dram	kg	Kilogram
dwt.	Pennyweight	km	Kilometer
d	Density. Diameter	km ²	Square kilometer
d _c	Critical density	k	Velocity coefficient of chemical reaction
d _{t₁}	Specific gravity at temperature t ₁ , with reference to water at temperature t ₁	k ₀	Boltzmann's gas constant
E	Electromotive force	L	Latent heat per mole
E ₀	Mean translational energy of molecule of ideal gas at 0°C	l	Liter
e	Electronic charge	l.	Long
e	Base of natural system of logarithms = 2.71828+	lat.	Latitude
e.g.	Exempli gratia = for example	lb.	Pound
em	Cgs _m unit of quantity of electricity	li.	Link
emf	Electromotive force	liq.	Liquid
equiv	Electrochemical equivalent	long.	Longitude
es	Cgs _e unit of quantity of electricity	l	Length. Latent heat per gram
etc.	Et cetera = and so forth	m	Meter. Milli-
et seq.	Et sequentes = and the following	m ²	Square meter
co	Ratio of E ₀ to T ₀	max.	Maximum
F	Faraday	mg	Milligram
F	Fahrenheit	mi.	Mile
fath.	Fathom	min	Minute

min.	Minim., Minimum	T_0	Ice point, absolute C	κ	Susceptibility (magnetic).	\mathfrak{M}	Minim
ml	Milliliter	T	Temperature on absolute C scale		Electrical (volume) conductivity	\mathfrak{S}	Apothecaries' ounce
nmf	Magnetomotive force					\mathfrak{S}	Apothecaries' dram
$n\mu$	Millimicron. Millimicro-	T_c	Critical temperature, absolute C	Λ	Equivalent conductivity (electrical)	\mathfrak{D}	Apothecaries' scruple
n	Mass	t	Metric ton	λ	Wave-length. $\lambda 5890 =$ spectral line of wave-length = 5890Å	$^{\circ}$	Degree (arc or temperature)
n_H	Mass of a hydrogen atom	t_n	Troy Ton			$'$	Minute of arc (sexagesimal)
V	Numeric	t_n	Ton			$''$	Second of arc (sexagesimal)
V_0	Avogadro's number	t	Time. Temperature C (above ice point)	λ_m	Wave-length of maximum monochromatic radiance of black-body at stated temperature	$\%$	Percent = per hundred
V_{∞}	Rydberg's universal series constant	t_c	Critical temperature C (above ice point)			$\%$	Per thousand = 0.1 %
ν	Refractive index			μ	Permeability (magnetic).	[]	Dimensional expressions are inclosed in []. In text, [] is used to inclose a second reading. (E_{θ} , Length [diameter] of the bar is 10 cm [1 cm] = length of bar is 10 cm, diameter of bar is 1 cm)
ν, n_k	Transport number for anion, kation	U. S.	United States of America	$\mu\mu$	Micron, Micro-, Molecular conductivity (electrical)	$<$	$A < B$ [$A > B$] denotes that A is less than [greater than] B
ν	Loschmidt's number	V	Volume	ν	Frequency	\leq	Combination of $<$ and $=$; $A \leq B$ denotes that A is equal to or less than, B
ν	Atomic weight of oxygen	V_0	Volume per gram-mole of ideal gas at 0°C and A_n	ν_{∞}	Rydberg's fundamental frequency	\neq	Is not equal to
ν	Ounce	v	$Vide = sec$	π	Ratio of circumference of a circle to its diameter	\equiv	Identically equal to; used in defining symbols, etc.
ν	Pressure	(v)	Based on Int. ohm and Int. volt as defined by standard cell. $\frac{1}{36}$ See Int. elec. units, p. 27.)	σ	Stefan's constant (radiation)	\approx	Approximately (or essentially) equal to
ν_k	Peck					∞	Infinity
ν_t	Pint						
ν	Pressure						
ν_c, ν_r	Critical pressure, reduced pressure	v	Volume				
		ν_c, ν_r	Critical volume, reduced volume				
ν	Quantity						
ν	Quintal	W	Electrical resistance				
ν_t	Quart	wt.	Weight				
ν	Quod vide = which see	w	Wien's displacement constant				
ν	Réaumur						
ν	Gas constant per mole of ideal gas. Electrical resistance.	yd.	Yard				
		yr	Year				
ν	Rod	Z	Atomic number				
ν	Radius	α	Degree of dissociation.				
ν	Specific refractivity (Gladstone and Dale)	[α]	Angle of optical rotation				
ν	Specific refraction (Lorentz and Lorenz)	β	Specific rotatory power				
ν	Radius of first Bohr ring, hydrogen	γ	Specific heat constant				
			Surface tension. Ratio of c_p/c_v . Gamma (magnetic unit)				
		Δ	Diffusion coefficient				
ν	Siemens unit	ϵ	Dielectric constant. Electrode potential				
ν	Entropy	ϵ_A, ϵ_c	Electrode potential above that of normal hydrogen, of normal calomel, electrode				
ν	Stere						
ν	Scruple						
ν	Second (mean solar unless contrary is stated)	η	Viscosity				
ν	Short	θ	Angle (plane). Temperature C above ice point				
ν	Square						
ν	Square foot						

¹ In every computation it is tacitly assumed that the values employed are exact. If but three digits are employed, it is assumed that all others are zero; if a computing machine is used, the assumption is carried out to the extreme limit of the machine; if logarithms are used, it is carried to the limit within which the logarithms are interpolated. To adopt an accepted or a conventional

value, and to give as its logarithm an abbreviated value, is to introduce an ambiguity of a magnitude determined by the degree of abbreviation of the logarithm. But the sole object in adopting accepted or conventional values is to avoid ambiguity.

FUNDAMENTAL CONSTANTS

ACCEPTED BASIC CONSTANTS Units: cgs, °C, liter, A_n , absolute electric

Quantity	Value	Uncertainty \pm	\log_{10} (value)
Velocity of light.....	2.9986×10^{10} cm sec ⁻¹	0.0003	10.476 9185
Gravitation constant.....	6.66×10^{-8} cm ³ g ⁻¹ sec ⁻²	0.01	8.823 4742
Electronic charge.....	4.774×10^{-10} es	0.005	10.678 8824
Electronic charge.....	$*1.592 \times 10^{-20}$ em	.....	20.201 9639
$/m_0$ Electronic ratio.....	5.305×10^{17} es g ⁻¹	0.010	17.724 6854
$/m_0$ Electronic ratio.....	$*1.769 \times 10^7$ emg ⁻¹	.....	7.247 7669
Faraday.....	9.6500×10^4 coulombs	0.0010	4.984 5273
Faraday.....	$*2.893 65 \times 10^{14}$ es	.....	14.461 4458
Volume 1 mole at 0°C, A_n	$\dagger 22.4115 \times 10^3$ cm ³ mole ⁻¹	0.002	4.350 4709
Planck's constant.....	6.554×10^{-27} erg sec	0.001	27.816 5064
Ice point, absolute.....	273.1 deg C	+0.15 to -0.05	2.436 3217
Atomic weight of oxygen.....	16.000 (by definition)	(definition)	1.204 1200

* This value is derived from the preceding one, which is the value actually accepted.

[†] Derived from volume at 0°C, $A_n = 22.412$ liters/g-mole on assumption $\log_{10} (A_n/A_n) = 0.000 0214$, liter = 1000.027 cm³.

\pm These values are rough estimates and those for e , e/m_0 and h should probably be several times as great as the values given.

ACCEPTED CONSTANTS:—CONVENTIONAL AND NON-BASIC Units: cgs, °C, liter, A_n absolute electric, international angstrom

Quantity		Value	Log ₁₀ (value)
A. Derived Constants <small>These derived constants have been computed from the accepted basic constants on p. 17, and are vitiated by the errors in those values. The greatest errors occur in v_∞ and λ, which differ from the best experimental values by about 0.4%, the computed value of v_∞ being too small.</small>			
R	Gas constant.....	8.315×10^9 erg deg ⁻¹ mole ⁻¹	7.919 8658
R	Gas constant.....	$0.082\ 06$ liter atm deg ⁻¹ mole ⁻¹	2.914 1375
R	Gas constant.....	1.9869 cal ₁₈ deg ⁻¹ mole ⁻¹	0.298 1703
N_0	Avogadro's number.....	6.061×10^{23} mole ⁻¹	23.782 5634
n_0	Loschmidt's number.....	2.705×10^{19} cm ⁻³ (at 0°C, A_n)	19.432 0925
k_0	Molecular gas constant.....	1.372×10^{-16} erg deg ⁻¹	16.137 3024
E_0	Translational energy of molecules, 0°C.....	5.620×10^{-14} erg	14.749 7154
e_0	Ratio of E_0 to T_0	2.058×10^{-16} erg deg ⁻¹	16.313 3937
m_H	Mass of hydrogen atom.....	1.663×10^{-24} g	24.220 7679
m_0	Electronic mass.....	8.999×10^{-28} g	28.954 1970
r_1	Radius 1st Bohr ring of hydrogen.....	0.5305×10^{-8} cm	9.724 6912
h/e	Photo-electric constant.....	1.373×10^{-17} erg sec es ⁻¹	17.137 6240
h/e	Photo-electric constant.....	$*4.117 \times 10^{-15}$ volt sec	15.614 5425
hc/e	Photo-electric constant.....	4.117×10^{-7} erg cm es ⁻¹	7.614 5425
hc/e	Photo-electric constant.....	1.2344×10^4 volt Å	4.091 4610
β	Specific heat constant.....	4.778×10^{-11} sec deg	11.679 2040
σ	Stefan's constant.....	5.709×10^{-5} erg cm ⁻² sec ⁻¹ deg ⁻⁴	5.756 5416
C_1	Radiation constant, first.....	3.703×10^{-5} erg cm ² sec ⁻¹	5.568 5233
C_2	Radiation constant, second.....	1.433 cm deg	0.156 1225
w	Wien's displacement constant.....	0.2885 cm deg	1.460 1933
C_i	Intensity coefficient.....	1.301×10^{-4} erg cm ⁻³ sec ⁻¹ deg ⁻⁶	4.114 2762
ν_∞	Rydberg frequency.....	3.2775×10^{15} sec ⁻¹	15.515 5372
N_∞	Rydberg wave number.....	1.0930×10^5 cm ⁻¹	5.038 6187
B. Conventional Constants			
A_n	Normal atmosphere.....	$1.0132\ 50 \times 10^6$ dyne cm ⁻²	6.005 7166
A_{45}	Atmosphere, latitude 45°.....	$1.0132\ 00 \times 10^6$ dyne cm ⁻²	6.005 6952
Å	Wave-length of red Cd line is.....	6438.4696 Å	3.808 7827
g_s	Standard gravity.....	980.665 cm sec ⁻²	2.991 5207
	Aberration constant.....	20.47"	1.311 1178
C. Experimental Constants			
	Grating space in calcite.....	$3.028\ \text{Å}$	0.481 1559
H	Atomic weight of hydrogen.....	1.0077	0.003 3313
†Liter	.....	1000.027 cm ³	3.000 0117
†Gram calorie (20°C).....		4.181 joule	0.621 2802
†Gram calorie (15°C).....		4.185 joule	0.621 6955
†Gram calorie (mean).....		4.186 joule	0.621 7992
†British Thermal Unit (39°F).....		1060.4 joule	3.025 4697
†British Thermal Unit (mean).....		1054.8 joule	3.023 1701
†British Thermal Unit (60°F).....		1054.6 joule	3.023 0878
†International ohm.....		1.000 52 ohm	0.000 2259
†International ampere (v)§.....		0.999 90 ampere	0.999 9566
†International ampere (a)§.....		0.999 93 ampere	0.999 9696

* This value is derived from the preceding one, which is the value actually accepted.

† In the original list, this quantity was included solely in the list of conversion factors; its value, however, is an independently selected, accepted constant, and consequently, is treated as exact in all computations.

§ (v) = Based on Int. ohm and Weston normal cell = 1.018300 Int. volts at 20°C; (a) = based on deposit of 1.11800 mg of silver per Int. ampere second.

CONVERSION FACTORS AND DIMENSIONAL FORMULAE

N. ERNEST DORSEY

In the following tables are given the factors by which values expressed in other units must be multiplied in order to obtain their equivalents in units of the centimeter-gram-second (cgs) system. To convert in the reverse direction, divide by the factor given. The dimensional formula in the cgs, or any similarly constructed, system is given in the title of each table.

Conversion Factors.—With few exceptions,¹ the values given are based exclusively upon legal definitions, conventional con-

¹ The exceptions are (1) astronomical unit of distance, (2) parsec, (3) sidereal second, (4) certain units of luminous intensity, (5) international electrical units prior to 1911, and (6) the data for hydrometers.

stants, and the I. C. T. accepted values (p. 16). Consequently they are computable to as extreme a precision as may be desired. They have been computed by means of Vega's seven-place logarithms, and it is hoped that their logarithms as given are correct to a unit in the last digit. Obviously, those factors which involve the accepted value of an experimentally determined constant will be in error by an amount determined by the error in the accepted value; but quantities converted by means of the logarithms given will retain their same relative precision, however great this may be, within the limit set by the seven-place table, and may at any time be as exactly corrected for a revision of the accepted value. This would not be true if an abbreviated logarithm were used, unless the exact value of the abbreviated logarithm itself were given. The latter would be equivalent merely to the adoption of another accepted value for the experimental constant involved

and the new value so fixed would, in general, be expressible only by an indefinite number of digits. The former procedure is to be preferred.

Frequently, the same factor applies to more than one type of physical quantity; if the units of the several types have distinctive names, separate tables are given, otherwise, not. In general, the tables are arranged in the order of increasing complexity of the dimensional formulae. Some quantities for which conversion factors are seldom required, and a few dimensionless quantities have been grouped together in Table 78. The dimensional formulae of the more important electric and magnetic units, and the numerical relations connecting these units in the three systems most frequently used, are assembled in Table 77. To find the conversion factor for a given quantity, consult the index below.

Dimensions.—Two types of dimensional equations need to be considered, *viz.*: (1) Those in which the dimensions are expressed in terms of the quantities directly involved in the phenomenon under consideration, and (2) those in which the dimensions are expressed in terms of certain fundamental units.

As an illustration of the first we may consider the force of repulsion between two point charges (e, e') of electricity situated at a distance, r , apart in a medium of dielectric constant ϵ . If this force is denoted by f , then $f = ee'/\epsilon r^2$, and we may write $[e^2] = [fel^2]$, $[\epsilon] = [e^2f^{-1}l^{-2}]$, etc., where $[]$ denotes that we are concerned with dimensions only; $[l]$ denotes the dimension of length, $[f]$ that of force, etc. These dimensional equations are true whatever be the system of units employed. As they involve quantities, such as force, which can be expressed in terms of other units that are usually considered more fundamental, such dimensional equations will be referred to as "unreduced," in order to distinguish them from those of the second class in which the dimensions are expressed solely in terms of a small number of fundamental units.

It is evident that the dimensions of a quantity in terms of fundamental units can be assigned only in relation to a specific system of units and to a specific method of derivation. For example, (1) if the unit of volume is defined as the volume occupied by a unit mass of water when at its greatest density under a pressure of one atmosphere, then the volume so defined will be independent of the units of length and time, and will vary directly as the unit of mass: we will have $[v] = [m]$. (2) If the unit of

volume is defined as the volume occupied by a mass of water (when at its greatest density, etc.) which is equal to the mass of a specified block of platinum, then the volume so defined will not change as we change our units of length, of mass, and of time: that is $[v] = [v]$. In this case $[v]$ is an independent unit and must be so regarded in all dimensional equations. (3) If the unit of volume is defined as the volume of a cube of which the edge is equal to the unit of length then $[v] = [l^3]$. A unit may be defined in any desired unambiguous manner and, in general, the dimensions of the unit will vary from definition to definition.

Dimensional equations of the second type stand in marked contrast to those of the former, in being far less general and in implying the acceptance of a very exactly defined system of units. This, however, is the type of equation which is commonly in mind when dimensional equations are mentioned, and is probably the one which is the more generally useful; the unreduced dimensional expressions (the first type), however, are often simpler, convey more detailed information, and in many cases are to be preferred. For these reasons, unreduced dimensional expressions are to be found in explanations of technical terms (p. 34); they are followed by others, the final one in each case being the fully reduced dimensions on the centimeter, gram, second, degree centigrade absolute, electrostatic system. Wherever necessary, this system of units will be denoted by the symbol *cgse* in order to distinguish it from the corresponding electromagnetic system, which will be denoted by *cgs_m*. In the conversion tables, dimensional formulae only of the *cgse* and of the *cgs_m* systems are given. In the *cgse* system, the fundamental units and their symbols are those of length $[l]$ the centimeter, of mass $[m]$ the gram, of time $[t]$ the mean solar second, of temperature $[T]$ the absolute centigrade degree, and of dielectric constant $[\epsilon]$, that of a vacuum. The fundamental units in the *cgs_m* system differ from those in the *cgse* system only by the replacement of dielectric constant by magnetic permeability $[\mu]$, the unit being the permeability of a vacuum.

It should be realized that dimensional expressions give no positive information regarding the ultimate nature of the quantity to which they refer; *e.g.*, energy and torque have the same dimensions, but differ vastly in their nature.

Symbols.—(U. S.) before a logarithm denotes that it is based upon the U. S. yard; for explanation of other symbols, see Symbols and Abbreviations, p. 16.

INDEX TO TABLES OF CONVERSION FACTORS

Absorption (Radiation), Coefficient of, 2
Absorption (Radiation), Index of, 78
Absorptivity (Radiation), 2
Acceleration, Angular, 26
Acceleration, Linear, 24
Action, 37
Angle, Plane, 7, 8
Angle, Solid, 9, 10
Annealed Copper, Electrical Constants, 61
Area, 16, 17
Area⁻¹ Time⁻¹, 22
Brightness, Surface, 48
Bulk Modulus, 33
Capacity, Electrical, 56, 77
Capacity, Heat, 78
Capacity, Polarization, 77, 78
Capacity (Volume), 18, 19
Capillary Constant, 43
Charge, Electric, 49, 50, 77
Compressibility, 34
Compression, Modulus of, 33, 34
Concentration (Mass), 29
Concentration (Volume), 28
Conductivity, Electrical (Mass), 60, 77
Conductivity, Electrical (Surface), 77
Conductivity, Electrical (Volume), 58, 77

Conductivity, Thermal, 44
Copper, Electrical Constants of Annealed, 61
Curie's Constant (Magnetic), 12
Current, Electric, 51, 77
Degree (Thermometric), 11, 12
Degree⁻¹ Length (Thermometric), 20
Degree⁻¹ Mass⁻¹ (Thermometric), 21
Density, 28
Density, Surface (Electric), 78
Density, Volume (Electric), 78
Dielectric Constant, 14, 77
Dielectric Strength, 52, 53
Diffusivity, 41
Diffusion, Coefficient of, 41
Displacement, Electric (Local), 77
Displacement, Electric (Integral), 49, 50, 77
Elastic Moduli, 33
Electric Units, Fundamental, 77
Electromotive Force, 52, 77
Energy, 35
Ettinghausen Effect, Coefficient of, 74
Expansivity, 12
Field Intensity, Electric, 53, 77
Field Intensity, Magnetic, 67, 68, 77
Fluidity, 38
Flux, Electric Induction, 49, 50
Flux, Luminous, 13

Flux, Magnetic Induction, 71, 77
Flux, Magnetic, 71, 77
Force, 30, 31
Force, Electromotive, 52, 77
Force, Magnetizing, 67, 77
Force, Magnetomotive, 69, 77
Frequency, 6
Hall Effect, Coefficient of, 73
Heat, 35
Heat Capacity, 78
Heat Conductivity, 44
Heat, Latent, 78
Heat, Reaction, 78
Heat, Superficial Latent, 78
Heat, Transformation, 78
Hydrometers, 79
Illumination, 47
Inductance (Electrical), 55, 77
Induction, Flux of Electric, 49, 50, 77
Induction, Flux of Magnetic, 71, 77
Induction, Magnetic, 70, 77
Inductivity, Electrical, 14, 77
Intensity, Luminous, 46
Intensity of Magnetization, 70, 77
Intensity of Radiation, 45, 78
Kerr's Constant, 78
Kinematic Viscosity, 40, 78
Leduc Effect, Coefficient of, 68
Length, 1, 2

Length Degree⁻¹, 20
Luminous Flux, 13
Magnetic Flux, 71, 77
Magnetic Induction, 70, 77
Magnetic Induction, Flux of, 71, 77
Magnetic Units, Fundamental, 77
Magnetism, Quantity of, 71, 77
Magnetization, Intensity of, 70, 77
Magnetizing Force, 67, 68, 77
Magnetomotive Force, 69, 77
Mass, 3, 4
Mass⁻¹ Degree⁻¹, 21
Mobility, Ionic, 62, 77
Moduli, Elastic, 33
Moment of Force or Couple, 32
Nernst Effect, Coefficient of, 75
Peltier Coefficient, 64
Permeability, Magnetic, 15, 77, 78
Piezoelectric Constant, 66
Polarization Capacity, 77, 78
Pole Strength (Magnetic), 71, 77
Potential (Electric), 52, 77
Potential (Magnetic), 69, 77
Potential Gradient (Electric), 53
Potential Gradient (Magnetic), 67, 68
Power, 36
Power, Thermoelectric, 63, 78
Pressure, 33, 34
Pyroelectric Constant, 78

INDEX TO TABLES OF CONVERSION FACTORS.—*Continued*

Quantity of Electricity, 49, 50, 77
 Quantity of Magnetism, 71, 77
 Reflectivity, 78
 Refraction, Index of, 78
 Reluctance (Magnetic), 72, 77
 Resistance, Electrical, 54, 77
 Resistivity, Electrical (Mass), 59, 77
 Resistivity, Electrical (Surface), 54, 77
 Resistivity, Electrical (Volume), 57, 77
 Rigidity, Modulus of, 33
 Rotatory Power, 27

Skin Friction, Coefficient of, 33
 Solubility (Gases), 78
 Solubility (Non-gases), 28
 Specific Heat, 78
 Specific Heat of Electricity (Thomson), 65, 77
 Specific Inductive Capacity, 14, 77, 78
 Stress, 33, 34
 Surface Tension, 42
 Susceptibility (Magnetic), 15, 77
 Temperature, 11, 12

Tension, 33, 34
 Tension, Surface, 42
 Thermal (See Heat)
 Thermoelectric Power, 63, 78
 Thomson's Coefficient (Thermoelectric), 65
 Time, 5, 6
 Time⁻¹ Area⁻¹, 22
 Torque, 32
 Transmission, Coefficient of (Radiation), 2

Twist, 27
 Velocity, Angular, 25
 Velocity, Linear, 23
 Velocity of a Process, 6
 Verdet's Constant, 76
 Viscosity, 39
 Viscosity, Kinematic, 40, 78
 Volume, 18, 19
 Weight, 3, 4, 30, 31
 Work, 35
 Young's Modulus, 33, 34

CONVERSION FACTORS

1. Length [*l*] (see also p. 1)

Unit		Value	Log ₁₀ (value)
1 angström unit	=	1.0000 × 10 ⁻⁸ cm	8.000 0000
1 micron	=	1.0000 × 10 ⁻⁴ cm	4.000 0000
1 mil	=	2.5400 × 10 ⁻³ cm	3.404 8346
1 inch	=	2.5400 cm	(U. S.) 0.404 8346
1 foot	=	30.480 cm	(U. S.) 1.484 0158
1 yard (U. S.)	=	91.44018 cm	1.961 1371
1 yard (British)	=	91.43992 cm	1.961 1350
1 mile, statute	=	1.6093 km	(U. S.) 0.206 6497
1 light year	=	9.4627 × 10 ¹² km	12.976 0131
1 astronomical unit	=	1.495 × 10 ⁸ km	8.174 6712
1 parsec	=	3.084 × 10 ¹³ km	13.489 09

2. Length⁻¹; Absorptivity; Coefficient of Absorption* [*l*⁻¹]

1 angström ⁻¹	=	1.0000 × 10 ⁸ cm ⁻¹	8.000 0000
1 micron ⁻¹	=	1.0000 × 10 ⁴ cm ⁻¹	4.000 0000
1 mil ⁻¹	=	393.70 cm ⁻¹	2.595 1654
1 inch ⁻¹	=	0.39370 cm ⁻¹	(U. S.) 1.595 1654
1 foot ⁻¹	=	3.2808 × 10 ⁻² cm ⁻¹	(U. S.) 2.515 9842
1 mile ⁻¹	=	0.62137 km ⁻¹	1.793 3503

* Coefficient of transmission (τ) is so defined that $-\log_e \tau$ = coefficient of absorption.

3. Mass [*m*]; Weight (see also p. 1)

1 grain	=	64.799 mg	1.811 5677
1 carat (metric)	=	200.000 mg	2.301 0300
1 ounce (avoirdupois)	=	28.350 g	1.452 5458
1 ounce (apothecary) or (troy)	=	31.103 g	1.492 8090
1 pound (avoirdupois)	=	453.59243 g	2.656 6658
1 pound (apothecary) or (troy)	=	373.2417 g	2.571 9902
1 ton, short (2000 pounds)	=	907.185 kg	2.957 6958
1 ton, long (2240 pounds)	=	1016.047 kg	3.006 9138
1 slug (<i>g</i>)	=	14.594 kg	1.164 1707
1 gram mole	=	M. W.† g	
1 molecule/M. W.†	=	1.6498 × 10 ⁻²⁴ g	24.217 4366
1 assay ton	=	29.1667 g	1.464 8868

† M. W. denotes the molecular weight of the substance.

4. Mass⁻¹ [*m*⁻¹]

1 grain ⁻¹	=	1.5432 × 10 ⁻² mg ⁻¹	2.188 4323
1 ounce ⁻¹ (avoirdupois)	=	3.5274 × 10 ⁻² g ⁻¹	2.547 4542
1 ounce ⁻¹ (troy)	=	3.2151 × 10 ⁻² g ⁻¹	2.507 1910
1 pound ⁻¹ (avoirdupois)	=	2.2046 × 10 ⁻³ g ⁻¹	3.343 3342
1 ton ⁻¹ (2000 pounds)	=	11.0231 × 10 ⁻⁴ kg ⁻¹	3.042 3042
1 ton ⁻¹ (2240 pounds)	=	9.8421 × 10 ⁻⁴ kg ⁻¹	4.993 0862
1 (gram mole) ⁻¹	=	†(M. W.) ⁻¹ g ⁻¹	

† M. W. denotes the molecular weight of the substance.

5. Time [*t*]

1 second, mean solar	=	1.00273791 sidereal sec	0.001 1874
1 second, sidereal	=	0.997270 sec (mean solar)	1.998 8126
1 hour (tropical, mean solar)	=	3.6000 × 10 ³ sec (mean solar)	3.556 3025
1 day (tropical, mean solar)	=	8.6400 × 10 ⁴ sec (mean solar)	4.936 5137
1 day (sidereal)	=	8.6164 × 10 ⁴ sec (mean solar)	4.935 3263
1 year (tropical, mean solar)	=	31.5569 × 10 ⁶ sec (mean solar)	7.499 0946
1 year (tropical, mean solar)	=	365.2422 day (mean solar)	2.562 5809

CONVERSION FACTORS.—Continued

6. Time⁻¹; Frequency; "Velocity" of a Process [t^{-1}]

1 second ⁻¹ (sidereal)	=	1.002738	sec ⁻¹ (mean solar)	0.001 1874
1 minute ⁻¹ (mean solar)	=	1.66667 × 10 ⁻²	sec ⁻¹ (mean solar)	2.221 8487
1 hour ⁻¹ (mean solar)	=	2.77778 × 10 ⁻⁴	sec ⁻¹ (mean solar)	4.443 6975
1 day ⁻¹ (mean solar)	=	1.15741 × 10 ⁻⁵	sec ⁻¹ (mean solar)	5.663 4863
1 year ⁻¹ (mean solar)	=	3.16888 × 10 ⁻⁸	sec ⁻¹ (mean solar)	8.500 9054
1 year ⁻¹ (mean solar)	=	2.73791 × 10 ⁻³	day ⁻¹ (mean solar)	3.437 4191
1 electron-volt, quantum ⁻¹	=	2.4292 × 10 ¹⁴	sec ⁻¹ (mean solar)	14.385 4575
1 joule per mole, h ⁻¹ , quantum ⁻¹	=	2.5173 × 10 ³	sec ⁻¹ (mean solar)	9.400 9301
1 velocity of light, (angstrom unit) ⁻¹	=	2.9986 × 10 ¹³	sec ⁻¹ (mean solar)	18.476 9185
1 velocity of light, millimicron ⁻¹	=	2.9986 × 10 ¹⁷	sec ⁻¹ (mean solar)	17.476 9185
1 velocity of light, micron ⁻¹	=	2.9986 × 10 ¹⁴	sec ⁻¹ (mean solar)	14.476 9185
1 velocity of light, millimeter ⁻¹	=	2.9986 × 10 ¹¹	sec ⁻¹ (mean solar)	11.476 9185
1 velocity of light, meter ⁻¹	=	2.9986 × 10 ⁸	sec ⁻¹ (mean solar)	8.476 9185

7. Angle [θ]

1 radian	=	57.29578	degree	1.758 1226
1 circumference	=	6.28319	radian	0.798 1799
1 quadrant	=	1.57080	radian	0.196 1199
1 degree	=	1.74533 × 10 ⁻²	radian	2.241 8774
1 minute	=	2.90888 × 10 ⁻⁴	radian	4.463 7261
1 second	=	4.84814 × 10 ⁻⁶	radian	6.685 5749

8. Angle⁻¹ [θ^{-1}]

1 circumference ⁻¹	=	0.159155	radian ⁻¹	1.201 8201
1 degree ⁻¹	=	57.29578	radian ⁻¹	1.758 1226
1 minute ⁻¹	=	3.43775 × 10 ⁴	radian ⁻¹	3.536 2739
1 second ⁻¹	=	2.06265 × 10 ⁶	radian ⁻¹	5.314 4251

9. Solid Angle [ω]

Entire space	=	12.5664	steradian	1.099 2099
1 hemisphere	=	6.2832	steradian	0.798 1799
1 square degree	=	3.0462 × 10 ⁻⁴	steradian	4.483 7548

10. Solid Angle⁻¹ [ω^{-1}]

Entire space ⁻¹	=	7.9577 × 10 ⁻²	steradian ⁻¹	2.900 7901
1 hemisphere ⁻¹	=	1.5916 × 10 ⁻¹	steradian ⁻¹	1.201 8201
1 square degree ⁻¹	=	3.2528 × 10 ³	steradian ⁻¹	3.516 2452

11. Temperature [T] (See also Thermometry, p. 52)

Fahrenheit	.....	x° F	=	($\frac{5}{9}$)(x - 32)°C
Réaumur	.....	x° R	=	($\frac{4}{5}$)x°C
Absolute (Centigrade)	.....	x° K	=	(x - T ₀)°C
Absolute (Fahrenheit)	.....	x° Rankine	=	($\frac{5}{9}$)(x - 491.53)°C

12. Degree⁻¹ Thermometric; Expansivity; Curie's Constant "magnetic" [T^{-1}]

1 per degree F	=	1.8000 per degree C	0.255 2725
1 per degree R	=	0.8000 per degree C	1.903 0900
1 per degree K	=	1.000 per degree C	0.000 0000

13. Luminous Flux [ψ]

By definition, the total luminous flux emitted by a point source of one spherical candle power is 4π *bimex*.

14. Dielectric Constant; Electrical Inductivity [ϵ]; [$\mu^{-1}t^{-2}$]

*capacitance in units of capacity of a unit dielectric. It is numerically equal to the dielectric constant expressed in cgs or mks units

1 cgs unit	=	8.9916 × 10 ²⁰	cgs unit	20.953 8370
1 fpe unit	=	1.0000	cgs unit	0.000 0000
1 fpm unit	=	1.0764 × 10 ⁻²	cgs unit	3.031 9684
1 fpm unit	=	9.6784 × 10 ¹⁷	cgs unit	17.985 8054

15. Magnetic Permeability; Susceptibility [$\epsilon^{-1}t^{-2}$]; [μ]

1 cgs unit	=	8.9916 × 10 ²⁰	cgs unit	20.953 8370
1 fpm unit	=	1.0000	cgs unit	0.000 0000
1 fpe unit	=	1.0764 × 10 ⁻²	cgs unit	3.031 9684
1 fpe unit	=	9.6784 × 10 ¹⁷	cgs unit	17.985 8054

CONVERSION FACTORS.—Continued

16. Area [L^2]

1 circular millimeter	=	$7.8540 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2$	3.895 0800
1 circular mil	=	$5.0671 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^2$	(U. S.) 6.704 7591
1 square inch	=	6.4516 cm^2	(U. S.) 0.809 6692
1 square foot	=	$9.2903 \times 10^2 \text{ cm}^2$	(U. S.) 2.968 0316
1 square yard	=	$8.3613 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^2$	(U. S.) 3.922 2742
1 square mile	=	2.5900 km^2	(U. S.) 0.413 2995
1 are	=	$1.0000 \times 10^2 \text{ m}^2$	2.000 0000
1 hectare	=	$1.0000 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^2$	4.000 0000
1 acre	=	$4.0469 \times 10^3 \text{ m}^2$	3.607 1196

17. Area⁻¹ [L^{-2}]

1 (circular millimeter) ⁻¹	=	127.324 cm^{-2}	2.104 9101
1 millimeter ⁻²	=	100.0000 cm^{-2}	2.000 0000
1 meter ⁻²	=	0.0001 cm^{-2}	4.000 0000
1 (circular mil) ⁻¹	=	$1.9735 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-2}$	(U. S.) 5.295 2409
1 inch ⁻²	=	0.15500 cm^{-2}	(U. S.) 1.190 3308
1 foot ⁻²	=	$1.0764 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	(U. S.) 3.031 9684
1 yard ⁻²	=	$1.19599 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	(U. S.) 4.077 7258
1 mile ⁻²	=	0.38610 km^{-2}	(U. S.) 1.586 7005

18. Volume [L^3] or [v]

1 liter	=	1000.027 cm^3	3.000 0117
1 cubic inch	=	16.387 cm^3	(U. S.) 1.214 5038
1 cubic foot	=	$2.8317 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^3$	(U. S.) 4.452 0474
1 cubic yard	=	$7.6456 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^3$	(U. S.) 5.883 4112
1 gallon (U. S.)	=	$3.7854 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^3$	3.578 1157
1 gallon (British)	=	$4.5461 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^3$	3.657 6376
1 bushel (U. S.)	=	$3.5239 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^3$	4.547 0271
1 bushel (British)	=	$3.6369 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^3$	4.560 7276
1 quart, dry (U. S.)	=	1101.23 cm^3	3.041 8771
1 quart, liquid (U. S.)	=	946.358 cm^3	2.976 0557
1 quart (British)	=	1136.521 cm^3	3.055 5776
1 fluid ounce (U. S.)	=	29.5737 cm^3	1.470 9057
1 fluid ounce (British)	=	28.4130 cm^3	1.453 5176

19. Volume⁻¹ [L^{-3}] or [v^{-1}]

1 liter ⁻¹	=	$9.9997 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-3}$	4.999 9883
1 inch ⁻³	=	$6.1023 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^{-3}$	(U. S.) 2.785 4962
1 foot ⁻³	=	$3.5314 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^{-3}$	(U. S.) 5.547 9526
1 yard ⁻³	=	1.3079 m^{-3}	(U. S.) 0.116 5888
1 gallon ⁻¹ (U. S.)	=	$2.6417 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-3}$	4.421 8843
1 gallon ⁻¹ (British)	=	$2.1997 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-3}$	4.342 3624
1 quart ⁻¹ , dry (U. S.)	=	$9.0808 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-3}$	4.958 1229
1 quart ⁻¹ , liquid (U. S.)	=	$1.0567 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^{-3}$	3.023 9443
1 quart ⁻¹ (British)	=	$8.7988 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-3}$	4.944 4224
1 (fluid ounce) ⁻¹ (U. S.)	=	$3.3814 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^{-3}$	2.529 0943
1 (fluid ounce) ⁻¹ (British)	=	$3.5195 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^{-3}$	2.546 4824

20. Length Degree⁻¹ [$L T^{-1}$]

1 inch per °F	=	4.5720 $\text{cm per } ^\circ\text{C}$	0.660 1071
1 foot per °F	=	54.864 $\text{cm per } ^\circ\text{C}$	1.739 2883
1 meter per °C	=	100.00 $\text{cm per } ^\circ\text{C}$	2.000 0000

21. Mass⁻¹ Degree⁻¹ [$m^{-1} T^{-1}$]

1 per gram °F	=	1.8000 $\text{per gram } ^\circ\text{C}$	0.255 2725
1 per pound °F	=	$3.9683 \times 10^{-3} \text{ per gram } ^\circ\text{C}$	3.598 6067
1 per pound °C	=	$2.2046 \times 10^{-3} \text{ per gram } ^\circ\text{C}$	3.343 3342

22. Area⁻¹ Time⁻¹ [$L^{-2} t^{-1}$]

1 foot ⁻² second ⁻¹	=	3.8750 $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{ hr}^{-1}$	(U. S.) 0.588 2700
1 foot ⁻² second ⁻¹	=	$1.0764 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1}$	(U. S.) 3.031 9684
1 mile ⁻² second ⁻¹	=	$1.2184 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	(U. S.) 3.085 7951
1 meter ⁻² second ⁻¹	=	$3.600 \times 10^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ hr}^{-1}$	1.556 3025

CONVERSION FACTORS.—Continued

23. Velocity [lt^{-1}]

1 foot per second	=	30.4801	cm sec ⁻¹	(U. S.) 1.484 0158
1 foot per minute	=	0.5080	cm sec ⁻¹	(U. S.) 1.705 8845
1 mile per hour	=	44.7041	cm sec ⁻¹	(U. S.) 1.650 3472
1 mile per minute	=	2.6822×10^3	cm sec ⁻¹	(U. S.) 3.428 4984
1 meter per minute	=	1.6667	cm sec ⁻¹	0.221 8487
1 kilometer per hour	=	27.7778	cm sec ⁻¹	1.443 6975
Velocity of light	=	2.9986×10^{10}	cm sec ⁻¹	10.476 9185

24. Acceleration [lt^{-2}]

1 foot per second ²	=	30.480	cm sec ⁻²	(U. S.) 1.484 0158
1 mile per hour second	=	44.704	cm sec ⁻²	(U. S.) 1.650 3472
1 mile per hour minute	=	0.74507	cm sec ⁻²	(U. S.) 1.872 1959
1 meter per second ²	=	100.000	cm sec ⁻²	2.000 0000
1 kilometer per hour second	=	27.778	cm sec ⁻²	1.443 6975
Gravity, standard	=	980.665	cm sec ⁻²	2.991 5207
Gravity, standard	=	32.174	ft. sec ⁻²	(U. S.) 1.507 5049

25. Angular Velocity [gt^{-1}]

1 revolution per day	=	7.2722×10^{-6}	radian sec ⁻¹	5.861 6662
1 revolution per minute	=	1.0472×10^{-1}	radian sec ⁻¹	1.020 0286
1 revolution per second	=	6.2832	radian sec ⁻¹	0.798 1799
1 degree per second	=	1.7453×10^{-3}	radian sec ⁻¹	2.241 8774

26. Angular Acceleration [gt^{-2}]

1 revolution per second ²	=	6.2832	radian sec ⁻²	0.798 1799
1 revolution per minute ²	=	1.7453×10^{-2}	radian sec ⁻²	3.241 8773
1 revolution per minute second	=	0.10420	radian sec ⁻²	1.020 0286

27. Twist; Rotatory Power [gl^{-1}]

1 degree per inch	=	6.8714×10^{-2}	radian cm ⁻¹	(U. S.) 3.837 0428
1 degree per foot	=	5.7261×10^{-4}	radian cm ⁻¹	(U. S.) 4.757 8616
1 degree per centimeter	=	1.7453×10^{-2}	radian cm ⁻¹	2.241 8774
1 degree per centimeter	=	2.9089×10^{-4}	radian cm ⁻¹	4.463 7261

28. Density; Volume Concentration; Solubility (Non-gases) [ml^{-3} or mm^{-3}] (See also Hydrometer Tables, p. 31)

1 gram per milliliter*	=	0.999973	g cm ⁻³	1.999 9883
1 pound per inch ³	=	27.680	g cm ⁻³	(U. S.) 1.442 1621
1 pound per foot ³	=	0.016018	g cm ⁻³	(U. S.) 2.204 6183
1 pound per gallon (U. S.)	=	0.119826	g cm ⁻³	1.078 5502
1 pound per gallon (British)	=	0.099776	g cm ⁻³	2.999 0282
1 slug per foot ³ (g.)	=	0.5154	g cm ⁻³	(U. S.) 1.712 1233
Mercury at 0°C	=	13.5951	g cm ⁻³	1.133 3824

* Numerically equal to specific gravity ρ/ρ_0 . † Internationally accepted conventional value to be used in expressing pressures in terms of columns of mercury.

29. Mass Concentration [m_1/m_2^{-1}]

(This quantity involves two distinct units of mass; when the two units are the same, the concentration is called the "titer," or is denoted as a per cent.)

1 gram per ton (2000 pound)	=	1.1023	mg per kilogram	0.042 3042
1 gram per ton (2240 pound)	=	0.9842	mg per kilogram	1.993 0662
1 milligram per assay ton	=	*34.286	mg per kilogram	1.535 1132
1 ounce (av.) per ton (2000 lb.)	=	31.2500	mg per kilogram	1.494 8500
1 ounce (av.) per ton (2240 lb.)	=	27.9018	mg per kilogram	1.445 6320
1 pound (av.) per ton (2000 lb.)	=	500.000	mg per kilogram	2.698 9700
1 pound (av.) per ton (2240 lb.)	=	446.429	mg per kilogram	2.649 7520
1 gram per ton (metric)	=	1.0000	mg per kilogram	0.000 0000
1 karat†	=	41.667	mg per gram	1.619 7888

* Equals one troy ounce per 2000 lb. av. † 1 of gold to 24 of mixture.

30. Force [mlt^{-2}]

1 gram weight (g.)	=	980.665	dyne	2.991 5207
1 poundal	=	1.3825×10^4	dyne	(U. S.) 4.140 6816
1 pound weight (g.)	=	4.4482×10^4	dyne	5.648 1864
1 ton weight (2000 lb.) (g.)	=	8.8964×10^4	dyne	8.949 2164
1 ton weight (2240 lb.) (g.)	=	9.9640×10^4	dyne	8.998 4344

CONVERSION FACTORS.—Continued

31. Force⁻¹ [$m^{-1}l^{-1}t^2$]

1 (gram weight) ⁻¹ (g_s)	=	1.0917 × 10 ⁻³ dyne ⁻¹	3.008 4793
1 poundal ⁻¹	=	7.2330 × 10 ⁻⁶ dyne ⁻¹	5.859 3184
1 (pound weight) ⁻¹ (g_s)	=	2.2481 × 10 ⁻⁶ dyne ⁻¹	6.351 8136

32. Torque; Moment of a Force [ml^2t^{-2}]

1 pound-foot (g_s)	=	1.3558 × 10 ⁷ dyne cm	(U. S.) 7.132 2022
1 pound-inch (g_s)	=	1.1298 × 10 ⁶ dyne cm	(U. S.) 6.053 0210
1 kilogram-meter (g_s)	=	9.8066 × 10 ⁷ dyne cm	7.991 5207
1 poundal-foot	=	4.2140 × 10 ⁵ dyne cm	(U. S.) 5.624 6974

33. Stress; Pressure; Tension; Young's Modulus; Modulus of Rigidity; Modulus of Compression; Bulk Modulus; Coefficient of Skin Friction [$ml^{-1}t^{-2}$]

1 barye	=	1.0000 dyne cm ⁻²	0.000 0000
1 bar	=	*1.0000 × 10 ⁶ dyne cm ⁻²	6.000 0000
1 gram weight per cm ² (g_s)	=	980.665 dyne cm ⁻²	2.991 5207
1 kilogram weight per m ² (g_s)	=	98.0665 dyne cm ⁻²	1.991 5207
1 kilogram weight per mm ² (g_s)	=	9.8066 × 10 ⁷ dyne cm ⁻²	7.991 5207
1 pound weight per in. ² (g_s)	=	6.8947 × 10 ⁴ dyne cm ⁻²	(U. S.) 4.838 5173
1 pound weight per ft. ² (g_s)	=	4.7880 × 10 ² dyne cm ⁻²	(U. S.) 2.680 1548
1 ton (2000 lb.) weight per in. ² (g_s)	=	1.3789 × 10 ⁸ dyne cm ⁻²	(U. S.) 8.139 5473
1 ton (2240 lb.) weight per in. ² (g_s)	=	1.5444 × 10 ⁸ dyne cm ⁻²	(U. S.) 8.188 7653
1 ton (2000 lb.) weight per ft. ² (g_s)	=	9.5760 × 10 ⁶ dyne cm ⁻²	(U. S.) 5.981 1848
1 ton (2240 lb.) weight per ft. ² (g_s)	=	10.7251 × 10 ⁶ dyne cm ⁻²	(U. S.) 6.030 4028
1 centimeter of water at 4°C (g_s)	=	9.80638 × 10 ² dyne cm ⁻²	2.991 5090
1 inch of water at 4°C (g_s)	=	2.49082 × 10 ³ dyne cm ⁻²	(U. S.) 3.396 3436
1 centimeter of mercury at 0°C (g_s)	=	1.33322 × 10 ⁴ dyne cm ⁻²	4.124 9031
1 inch of mercury at 0°C (g_s)	=	3.38639 × 10 ⁴ dyne cm ⁻²	(U. S.) 4.529 7377
1 normal atmosphere (g_s)	=	1.01325 × 10 ⁶ dyne cm ⁻²	6.005 7166

* This value accords with the only internationally accepted use of this term; but "bar" has also been used to denote a pressure of one dyne per cm².

34. Stress⁻¹; Compressibility [$m^{-1}l^2$]

1 centimeter ² per gram weight (g_s)	=	1.0197 × 10 ⁻³ cm ² dyne ⁻¹	3.008 4793
1 centimeter ² per kilogram weight (g_s)	=	1.0197 × 10 ⁻⁶ cm ² dyne ⁻¹	6.008 4793
1 millimeter ² per kilogram weight (g_s)	=	1.0197 × 10 ⁻⁸ cm ² dyne ⁻¹	8.008 4793
1 inch ² per pound weight (g_s)	=	1.4504 × 10 ⁻⁸ cm ² dyne ⁻¹	(U. S.) 5.161 4827
1 inch ² per ton weight (2000 lb.) (g_s)	=	7.2519 × 10 ⁻⁹ cm ² dyne ⁻¹	(U. S.) 9.860 4527
1 inch ² per ton weight (2240 lb.) (g_s)	=	6.4749 × 10 ⁻⁹ cm ² dyne ⁻¹	(U. S.) 9.811 2347
1 foot ² per pound weight (g_s)	=	2.0886 × 10 ⁻³ cm ² dyne ⁻¹	(U. S.) 3.319 8452
1 centimeter of water at 4°C ⁻¹ (g_s)	=	1.0197 × 10 ⁻³ cm ² dyne ⁻¹	3.008 4910
1 (inch of water at 4°C) ⁻¹ (g_s)	=	4.0147 × 10 ⁻⁴ cm ² dyne ⁻¹	(U. S.) 4.603 6564
1 centimeter of mercury at 0°C ⁻¹ (g_s)	=	7.5006 × 10 ⁻⁶ cm ² dyne ⁻¹	5.875 0969
1 (inch of mercury at 0°C) ⁻¹ (g_s)	=	2.9530 × 10 ⁻⁶ cm ² dyne ⁻¹	(U. S.) 5.470 2623
1 (normal atmosphere) ⁻¹ (g_s)	=	9.8692 × 10 ⁻⁷ cm ² dyne ⁻¹	7.994 2834

35. Work; Energy; Heat [ml^2t^{-2}]

1 centimeter-dyne	=	1.0000 erg	0.000 0000
1 joule (absolute)	=	1.0000 × 10 ⁷ erg	7.000 0000
1 joule (International) (v)	=	1.00032 joule (abs.)	0.000 1390
1 meter-kilogram (g_s)	=	9.80665 joule (abs.)	0.991 5207
1 foot-pound (g_s)	=	1.35582 joule (abs.)	(U. S.) 0.132 2022
1 liter-atmosphere (normal) (g_s)	=	101.328 joule (abs.)	2.005 7283
1 liter-atmosphere (45° lat.)	=	*101.323 joule (abs.)	2.005 7067
1 cubic centimeter-atmosphere (normal) (g_s)	=	0.101325 joule (abs.)	1.005 7166
1 horse-power hour (HP hr.) (g_s)	=	2.6845 × 10 ⁶ joule (abs.)	(U. S.) 6.428 8674
1 horse-power hour (electrical, U. S., British)	=	2.6856 × 10 ⁶ joule (abs.)	6.429 0413
1 cheval-vapeur heure (g_s)	=	2.6478 × 10 ⁶ joule (abs.)	6.422 8845
1 kilowatt-hour (abs.)	=	3.6000 × 10 ⁶ joule (abs.)	6.556 3025
1 International volt (v) faraday	=	9.6541 × 10 ⁴ joule (abs.)	4.984 7097
1 International volt (v) electronic charge	=	1.5927 × 10 ⁻¹⁹ joule (abs.)	19.202 1463
1 gram calorie (20°C)	=	4.181 joule (abs.)	0.621 2802
1 gram calorie (15°C)	=	4.185 joule (abs.)	0.621 6955
1 gram calorie (mean)	=	4.186 joule (abs.)	0.621 7992
1 British Thermal Unit (39°F)	=	1060.4 joule (abs.)	3.025 4697
1 British Thermal Unit (mean)	=	1054.8 joule (abs.)	3.023 1701
1 British Thermal Unit (60°F)	=	1054.6 joule (abs.)	3.023 0878
1 Centigrade Thermal Unit (15°C)	=	1.8983 × 10 ³ joule (abs.)	3.278 3613

* $g_{45} = 980.616$ cm sec⁻².

CONVERSION FACTORS.—Continued

36. Power [ml^2t^{-3}]

1 watt (absolute)	=	1.0000 $\times 10^7$ erg sec ⁻¹	7.000 0000
1 watt (International) (v)	=	1.00032 watt (abs.)	0.000 1390
1 meter-kilogram per second (g_s)	=	9.80665 watt (abs.)	0.991 5207
1 foot-pound per second (g_s)	=	1.35582 watt (abs.)	(U. S.) 0.132 2022
1 horsepower, electrical (U. S., British)	=	*746.00 watt (abs.)	2.872 7388
1 horsepower, electrical (Continental Europe)	=	*736.00 watt (abs.)	2.866 0778
1 horsepower (HP) (g_s)	=	†745.70 watt (abs.)	2.872 5649
1 cheval-vapeur (g_s)	=	735.499 watt (abs.)	2.866 5820

* Defined in terms of the watt, commonly used in rating electrical machinery. † Defined as 550 ft. lb. per sec.

37. Action [ml^2t^{-1}]

1 Planck's quantum	=	6.554 $\times 10^{-27}$ erg sec	27.816 5064
1 volt electronic-charge second	=	2.4292 $\times 10^{14}$ quanta	14.385 4575
1 volt faraday second	=	1.4724 $\times 10^{38}$ quanta	38.168 0209
1 joule second	=	1.5258 $\times 10^{33}$ quanta	33.183 4936
1 calorie (15°C) second	=	6.3854 $\times 10^{33}$ quanta	33.805 1891
1 joule second/ N_0 *	=	2.5173 $\times 10^9$ quanta	9.400 9302
1 calorie (15°C) second/ N_0 *	=	1.0535 $\times 10^{10}$ quanta	10.022 6257

* N_0 denotes Avogadro's number, the number of molecules per gram mole.

38. Fluidity [$m^{-1}l$] (See also 39)

1 rhe	=	1.0000 poise ⁻¹	0.000 0000
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39. Viscosity [$ml^{-1}t^{-1}$]

1 poise	=	1.000 gram cm ⁻¹ sec ⁻¹	0.000 0000
1 gram weight sec cm ⁻² (g_s)	=	980.665 poise	2.991 5207
1 pound weight sec inch ⁻² (g_s)	=	6.895 $\times 10^4$ poise	(U. S.) 4.838 5173
1 pound weight sec foot ⁻² (g_s)	=	4.788 $\times 10^2$ poise	(U. S.) 2.680 1548

40. Kinematic Viscosity [l^2t^{-1}]

1 poise centimeter ² gram ⁻¹	=	1.000 cm ² sec ⁻¹	0.000 0000
1 poise inch ² gram ⁻¹	=	16.387 cm ² sec ⁻¹	1.214 5038
1 inch ² second ⁻¹	=	6.451 cm ² sec ⁻¹	(U. S.) 0.809 6692
1 poise foot ² pound ⁻¹	=	62.43 cm ² sec ⁻¹	(U. S.) 1.795 3817

41. Diffusivity; Diffusion, Coefficient of [l^2t^{-1}]

All quantities of the thing diffusing are to be expressed in terms of the same units. Heat diffusivity is numerically equal to heat conductivity divided by the product of the density times the heat capacity (per unit of mass); all must be expressed in the same system of units.

1 liter centimeter ⁻¹ day ⁻¹	=	1.1574 $\times 10^{-2}$ cm ² sec ⁻¹	2.063 4980
1 centimeter ² day ⁻¹	=	1.1574 $\times 10^{-5}$ cm ² sec ⁻¹	5.063 4863
1 inch ² sec ⁻¹	=	6.4516 cm ² sec ⁻¹	(U. S.) 0.809 6692

42. Surface Tension [mt^{-2}] (See also Capillary Constant, Table 43)

1 milligram weight per mm (g_s)	=	9.80665 dyne cm ⁻¹	0.991 5207
1 milligram weight per inch (g_s)	=	0.38609 dyne cm ⁻¹	(U. S.) 1.586 6861
1 erg per centimeter ²	=	1.00000 dyne cm ⁻¹	0.000 0000
1 erg per millimeter ²	=	100.00000 dyne cm ⁻¹	2.000 0000

43. (Capillary Constant)² [l^2]

The term "Capillary Constant" is used in two different senses; viz., either to denote $a_1 = \sqrt{\gamma/\rho g}$, or to denote $a_2 = \sqrt{2\gamma/\rho g}$. English authors generally follow the former practice, and German authors the latter; neither use the subscript. γ denotes the surface tension, g the acceleration of gravity, and ρ the positive difference in the densities of the adjacent fluids.

1 inch ²	=	6.451 cm ²	0.809 6692
1 millimeter ² (a_1^2) (g_s)	=	*9.807 dyne cm ⁻¹ per (g cm ⁻³)	0.991 5207
1 millimeter ² (a_2^2) (g_s)	=	*4.903 dyne cm ⁻¹ per (g cm ⁻³)	0.690 4907
1 inch ² (a_1^2) (g_s)	=	*6.327 $\times 10^3$ dyne cm ⁻¹ per (g cm ⁻³)	(U. S.) 3.801 1899
1 inch ² (a_2^2) (g_s)	=	*3.163 $\times 10^3$ dyne cm ⁻¹ per (g cm ⁻³)	(U. S.) 3.500 1599

* To convert a^2 , when referred to g_s , to surface tension in dynes per cm, multiply a^2 by the factor given in this table and by the difference in the densities (gram per cm³) of the adjacent fluids; if a^2 is referred to g , multiply the resulting product by g/g_s .

44. Thermal Conductivity [$T^{-1}mlt^{-3}$]

The dimensions practically employed in expressing this property are (Heat Area⁻¹ Time⁻¹ per Degree Length⁻¹). Other conversion factors may be obtained by combining those of Tables 35 (Heat), 22 (Area⁻¹ Time⁻¹) and 20 (Length Degree⁻¹).

1 calorie (15°) cm ⁻² sec ⁻¹ (°C, cm ⁻¹) ⁻¹	=	4.185 joules (abs.) cm ⁻² sec ⁻¹ (°C, cm ⁻¹) ⁻¹	0.621 6955
1 calorie (20°) cm ⁻² sec ⁻¹ (°C, cm ⁻¹) ⁻¹	=	4.181 joules (abs.) cm ⁻² sec ⁻¹ (°C, cm ⁻¹) ⁻¹	0.621 2802

CONVERSION FACTORS.—Continued

44. Thermal Conductivity [$T^{-1}ml^{-2}$].—Continued

1 British Thermal Unit (39°F) ft. ⁻² sec ⁻¹ (°F, in. ⁻¹) ⁻¹ =	5.218 joules (abs.) cm ⁻² sec ⁻¹ (°C, cm ⁻¹) ⁻¹	0.717 5452
1 British Thermal Unit (mean) ft. ⁻² sec ⁻¹ (°F, in. ⁻¹) ⁻¹ =	5.191 joules (abs.) cm ⁻² sec ⁻¹ (°C, cm ⁻¹) ⁻¹	0.715 2456
1 British Thermal Unit (60°F) ft. ⁻² sec ⁻¹ (°F, in. ⁻¹) ⁻¹ =	5.190 joules (abs.) cm ⁻² sec ⁻¹ (°C, cm ⁻¹) ⁻¹	0.715 1633

45. Intensity of Radiation [ml^{-2}] or [$ml^{-1}t^{-2}$]

The dimensions depend upon the point of view; when the receptor is considered, they are [Energy, Area⁻¹, Time⁻¹]; when the radiation itself is considered they are [Energy, Volume⁻¹]. Conversion from one to the other involves the velocity of propagation; if this is the velocity of light in vacuo, the factors are as given below; if the velocity is v cm sec⁻¹, the factors given must be multiplied by $v/(2.9986 \times 10^{10})$. For other units, combine these factors with those of Tables 19 (Volume⁻¹), 22 (Area⁻¹ Time⁻¹), and 35 (Energy).

1 erg cm ⁻²	=	2.9986×10^{10} erg cm ⁻² sec ⁻¹	10.476 9185
1 foot-pound ft. ⁻² (g _s)	=	1.4357×10^{13} erg cm ⁻² sec ⁻¹	(U. S.) 13.157 0733

46. Luminous Intensity of a Source in a Given Direction [$\psi\omega^{-1}$]

By definition of the lumen, a source of one spherical candle power emits 4π (= 12.566) lumens. (See also Photometric Standards, in another section (consult index).)

1 candle, International	=	1.0000 Int. lumen per steradian	0.000 0000
1 pentane candle	=	1.0 Int. candle	
1 Hefner unit	=	0.9 ₀ Int. candle	
1 Carcel unit	=	9.6 Int. candle	Approximate
1 bougie decimale	=	1.0 Int. candle	
1 English sperm candle	=	1.0 Int. candle	

47. Illumination of a Surface [ψl^{-2}]

1 lux	=	1.000 lumen meter ⁻²	0.000 0000
1 meter-candle	=	1.000 lumen meter ⁻²	0.000 0000
1 phot	=	1.000×10^4 lumen meter ⁻²	4.000 0000
1 foot-candle	=	10.764 lumen meter ⁻²	(U. S.) 1.031 9684
1 lumen foot ⁻²	=	10.764 lumen meter ⁻²	(U. S.) 1.031 9684

48. Surface Brightness [$\psi l^{-2}\omega^{-1}$]

1 lumen centimeter ⁻² steradian ⁻¹	=	1.0000 3.1416 lambert	0.000 0000 0.497 1677
1 lumen foot ⁻² steradian ⁻¹	=	1.0764 3.3816 millilambert	(U. S.) 0.031 9684 0.529 1183
1 candle centimeter ⁻²	=	3.1416×10^3 millilambert	3.497 1499
1 candle inch ⁻²	=	4.8695×10^2 millilambert	(U. S.) 2.687 4807

49. Electrical Quantity; Charge; Total Electric Displacement; Flux of Induction [$e^{\frac{1}{2}}m^{\frac{1}{2}}l^2t^{-1}$]; [$\mu^{-\frac{1}{2}}m^{\frac{1}{2}}l^{\frac{1}{2}}$]

1 absolute coulomb	=	1.00010 Int. coulomb (v)	0.000 0434
1 absolute coulomb	=	1.00007 Int. coulomb (a)	0.000 0304
1 International coulomb (v)	=	0.99990 abs. coulomb	1.999 9566
1 International coulomb (a)	=	0.99993 abs. coulomb	1.999 9696
1 cgsm unit	=	10.0000 abs. coulomb	1.000 0000
1 cgsm unit	=	$*2.9986 \times 10^{10}$ cgse unit	10.476 9185
1 cgse unit	=	3.3349×10^{-10} abs. coulomb	10.523 0815
1 fpsm unit	=	1.1758×10^2 cgsm unit	2.070 3408
1 fpse unit	=	3.5839×10^3 cgse unit	3.554 3566
1 fpse unit	=	1.1952×10^{-6} abs. coulomb	6.077 4381
1 ampere-hour (abs.)	=	3.6000×10^3 abs. coulomb	3.556 3025
1 electronic charge	=	1.5921×10^{-19} abs. coulomb	19.201 9639
1 electronic charge	=	4.774×10^{-10} cgse unit	10.678 8824
1 faraday	=	9.6500×10^4 abs. coulomb	4.984 5273
1 faraday	=	9.6510×10^4 Int. coulomb (v)	4.984 5707
1 faraday	=	9.6507×10^4 Int. coulomb (a)	4.984 5577
1 faraday	=	2.89365×10^{14} cgse unit	14.461 4458

* Value of c ; experimental value = 2.9979×10^{10} (Rosa and Dorsey, *Bull. U. S. Bur. Standards*, 3: 433; 07).

50. Electrical Quantity⁻¹; Charge⁻¹; Total Electric Displacement⁻¹; Flux of Induction⁻¹ [$e^{-\frac{1}{2}}m^{-\frac{1}{2}}l^{-\frac{1}{2}}t$]; [$\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}m^{-\frac{1}{2}}l^{\frac{1}{2}}$]

1 absolute coulomb ⁻¹	=	0.99990 Int. coulomb ⁻¹ (v)	1.999 9566
1 absolute coulomb ⁻¹	=	0.99993 Int. coulomb ⁻¹ (a)	1.999 9696
1 cgsm unit ⁻¹	=	0.1000 abs. coulomb ⁻¹	1.000 0000
1 cgse unit ⁻¹	=	2.9986×10^9 abs. coulomb ⁻¹	9.476 9185
1 ampere-hour ⁻¹	=	2.7778×10^{-4} abs. coulomb ⁻¹	4.443 6975
1 faraday ⁻¹	=	1.0363×10^{-5} abs. coulomb ⁻¹	5.015 4727
1 electronic charge ⁻¹	=	6.281×10^{18} abs. coulomb ⁻¹	18.798 0361

CONVERSION FACTORS.—Continued

51. Electrical Current [$\epsilon^{\frac{1}{2}}m^{\frac{1}{2}}l^{\frac{1}{2}}t^{-2}$]; [$\mu^{-\frac{1}{2}}m^{\frac{1}{2}}l^{\frac{1}{2}}t^{-1}$]

1 absolute ampere	=	1.00010	Int. ampere (v)	0.000 0434
1 absolute ampere	=	1.00007	Int. ampere (a)	0.000 0304
1 International ampere (v)	=	0.99990	abs. ampere	1.999 9566
1 International ampere (a)	=	0.99993	abs. ampere	1.999 9696
1 cgsm unit	=	10.0000	abs. ampere	1.000 0000
1 cgse unit	=	3.3349×10^{-10}	abs. ampere	10.523 0815
1 faraday second ⁻¹	=	9.6500×10^4	abs. ampere	4.844 5273
1 International ampere (U. S. before 1911)	=	0.99916	Int. ampere (v)	1.999 6353
1 International ampere (England before 1906)	=	0.99870	Int. ampere (v)	1.999 4358
1 International ampere (England 1906-8)	=	0.99894	Int. ampere (v)	1.999 5399
1 International ampere (England 1909-10)	=	0.99990	Int. ampere (v)	1.999 9566
1 International ampere (France before 1911)	=	0.9998	Int. ampere (v)	1.999 9131
1 International ampere (Germany before 1911)	=	0.99968	Int. ampere (v)	1.999 8610

52. Electrical Potential [$\epsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}}m^{\frac{1}{2}}l^{\frac{1}{2}}t^{-1}$]; [$\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}m^{\frac{1}{2}}l^{\frac{1}{2}}t^{-2}$]

1 absolute volt	=	0.99958	Int. volt (v)	1.999 8176
1 absolute volt	=	0.99955	Int. volt (a)	1.999 8046
1 International volt (v)	=	1.00042	abs. volt	0.000 1824
1 International volt (a)	=	1.00045	abs. volt	0.000 1954
1 cgsm unit	=	1.0000×10^{-8}	abs. volt	8.000 0000
1 cgse unit	=	299.86	abs. volt	2.476 9185
1 International volt (U. S. before 1911)	=	0.99916	Int. volt (v)	1.999 6353
1 International volt (England before 1906)	=	0.99870	Int. volt (v)	1.999 4358
1 International volt (England 1906-8)	=	0.99894	Int. volt (v)	1.999 5399
1 International volt (England 1909-10)	=	0.99990	Int. volt (v)	1.999 9566
1 International volt (Germany and France, before 1911)	=	0.99968	Int. volt (v)	1.999 8610

53. Electrical Field Strength; Potential Gradient; Dielectric Strength [$\epsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}}m^{\frac{1}{2}}l^{\frac{1}{2}}t^{-1}$]; [$\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}m^{\frac{1}{2}}l^{\frac{1}{2}}t^{-2}$]

1 cgsm centimeter ⁻¹	=	1.0000×10^{-8}	abs. volt cm ⁻¹	8.000 0000
1 cgsm inch ⁻¹	=	3.9370×10^{-9}	abs. volt cm ⁻¹	(U. S.) 9.595 1654
1 cgse centimeter ⁻¹	=	2.9986×10^2	abs. volt cm ⁻¹	2.476 9185
1 cgse inch ⁻¹	=	1.1805×10^2	abs. volt cm ⁻¹	(U. S.) 2.072 0839
1 volt inch ⁻¹	=	3.9370×10^{-1}	volt cm ⁻¹	(U. S.) 1.595 1654

54. Electrical Resistance; Surface Resistivity [$\epsilon^{-1}l^{-1}$]; [μl^{-1}]

1 absolute ohm	=	0.99948	Int. ohm	1.999 7741
1 International ohm	=	1.00052	abs. ohm	0.000 2259
1 cgsm unit	=	1.0000×10^{-9}	abs. ohm	9.000 0000
1 cgse unit	=	8.9916×10^{11}	abs. ohm	11.953 8370
1 International ohm (France before 1911)	=	0.9999	Int. ohm	1.999 9566
1 Board of Trade unit (England 1903)	=	0.99984	Int. ohm	1.999 9306
1 B. A. unit	=	0.98660	Int. ohm	1.994 1420
1 "Legal ohm" of 1884 (England)	=	0.99718	Int. ohm	1.998 7727
1 Siemens unit	=	0.94073	Int. ohm	1.973 4667

55. Electrical Inductance [$\epsilon^{-1}l^{-1}t^2$]; [μl]

1 absolute henry	=	0.99948	Int. henry	1.999 7741
1 International henry	=	1.00052	abs. henry	0.000 2259
1 cgsm unit*	=	1.0000×10^{-9}	abs. henry	9.000 0000
1 cgse unit	=	8.9916×10^{11}	abs. henry	11.953 8370

* Occasionally called a centimeter.

56. Electrical Capacity [d]; [$\mu^{-1}l^{-1}t^2$]

1 absolute farad	=	1.00052	Int. farad	0.000 2259
1 International farad	=	0.99948	abs. farad	1.999 7741
1 cgsm unit	=	1.0000×10^9	abs. farad	9.000 0000
1 cgse unit*	=	1.1121×10^{-12}	abs. farad	12.046 1630
1 cgsm unit	=	8.9916×10^{28}	cgse unit	20.953 8370
1 absolute farad	=	8.9916×10^{11}	cgse unit	11.953 8370

* Frequently called a centimeter.

57. Electrical Volume Resistivity [$\epsilon^{-1}t$]; [μl^2t^{-1}]

1 absolute ohm-centimeter	=	0.99948	Int. ohm-cm	1.999 7741
1 International ohm-centimeter	=	1.00052	abs. ohm-cm	0.000 2259
1 cgsm unit	=	9.9948×10^{-10}	Int. ohm-cm	10.999 7741
1 cgse unit	=	8.9869×10^{11}	Int. ohm-cm	11.953 6111

CONVERSION FACTORS.—Continued
57. Electrical Volume Resistivity [ϵ^{-1}]; [$\mu\Omega^{-1}$].—Continued

1 microhm-centimeter	=	1.0000 $\times 10^{-6}$ ohm-cm	6.000 0000
1 microhm-inch	=	2.5400 microhm-cm	(U. S.) 0.404 8346
1 ohm-inch	=	2.5400 $\times 10^6$ microhm-cm	(U. S.) 6.404 8346
1 ohm (meter, millimeter ²)	=	100.0000 microhm-cm	2.000 0000
1 ohm (meter, millimeter)	=	78.540 microhm-cm	1.895 0899
1 ohm (mil, foot)	=	1.6624 $\times 10^{-1}$ microhm-cm	(U. S.) 1.220 7433
International Annealed Copper Standard (20°C)	=	1.7241 microhm-cm	0.236 5720

58. Volume Conductivity [ϵt^{-1}]; [$\mu\Omega^{-1}t^{-1}$]

1 absolute $\text{ohm}^{-1}\text{-centimeter}^{-1}$	=	1.00052 Int. $\text{ohm}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$	0.000 2259
1 International $\text{ohm}^{-1}\text{-centimeter}^{-1}$	=	0.99948 abs. $\text{ohm}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$	1.999 7741
1 cgsm unit	=	1.00052 $\times 10^9$ Int. $\text{ohm}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$	9.000 2259
1 cgse unit	=	1.11273 $\times 10^{-13}$ Int. $\text{ohm}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$	12.046 3889
1 microhm ⁻¹ -centimeter ⁻¹	=	1.0000 $\times 10^6$ ohm ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹	6.000 0000
1 microhm ⁻¹ -inch ⁻¹	=	3.9370 $\times 10^{-1}$ microhm ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹	(U. S.) 1.595 1654
1 ohm ⁻¹ -inch ⁻¹	=	3.9370 $\times 10^{-7}$ microhm ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹	(U. S.) 7.595 1654
1 ohm ⁻¹ (meter, millimeter ²) ⁻¹	=	1.000 $\times 10^{-2}$ microhm ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹	2.000 0000
1 ohm ⁻¹ (meter, millimeter) ⁻¹	=	1.2732 $\times 10^{-2}$ microhm ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹	2.104 9101
1 ohm ⁻¹ (mil, foot) ⁻¹	=	6.0153 microhm ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹	(U. S.) 0.779 2567
International Annealed Copper Standard (20°C)	=	0.5800 microhm ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹	1.763 4280
100% conductivity (20°C)	=	0.5800 microhm ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹	1.763 4280

* "Mho" is occasionally used instead of ohm⁻¹.

59. Electrical Mass Resistivity [$\epsilon^{-1}\text{ml}^{-1}$]; [$\mu\Omega\text{m}^{-1}\text{g}^{-1}$]

1 absolute ohm (meter, gram)	=	0.99948 Int. ohm (meter, gram)	1.999 7741
1 International ohm (meter, gram)	=	1.00052 abs. ohm (meter, gram)	0.000 2259
1 cgsm unit	=	9.9948 $\times 10^{-6}$ Int. ohm (meter, gram)	6.999 7741
1 cgse unit	=	8.9869 $\times 10^{15}$ Int. ohm (meter, gram)	15.953 6111
1 ohm (mile, pound)	=	1.7513 $\times 10^{-4}$ ohm (meter, gram)	(U. S.) 4.243 3663
1 ohm (centimeter, gram)	=	1.0000 $\times 10^4$ ohm (meter, gram)	4.000 0000
1 ohm (centimeter, gram)	=	D^* ohm-cm	
† International Annealed Copper Standard at 20°C	=	0.15328 ohm (meter, gram)	1.185 4738

* D represents the density in grams per centimeter³.

† Density = 8.89 grams per centimeter³. See Table 61.

60. Electrical Mass Conductivity [$\epsilon\text{m}^{-1}\text{g}^{-1}$]; [$\mu\text{m}^{-1}\text{m}^{-1}\text{g}^{-1}$]

1 absolute ohm ⁻¹ (meter, gram)	=	1.00052 Int. ohm ⁻¹ (meter, gram)	0.000 2259
1 International ohm ⁻¹ (meter, gram)	=	0.99948 abs. ohm ⁻¹ (meter, gram)	1.999 7741
1 cgsm unit ⁻¹	=	1.00052 $\times 10^5$ Int. ohm ⁻¹ (meter, gram)	5.000 2259
1 cgse unit ⁻¹	=	1.1127 $\times 10^{-16}$ Int. ohm ⁻¹ (meter, gram)	16.046 3889
1 ohm ⁻¹ (mile, pound)	=	5.7100 $\times 10^{-3}$ ohm ⁻¹ (meter, gram)	3.756 6337
1 ohm ⁻¹ (centimeter, gram)	=	1.0000 $\times 10^{-4}$ ohm ⁻¹ (meter, gram)	4.000 0000
1 ohm ⁻¹ (centimeter, gram)	=	D^{-1} (ohm-centimeter) ⁻¹	

* D^{-1} = reciprocal of the density in grams per centimeter³.

61. Constants of Annealed Copper as Accepted at Various Times

Data taken from U. S. Bur. Standards Circular No. 31

Temperature °C	England (Eng. Stds. Com. 1904)	Germany (Old "Nor- mal Kupfer" density = 8.91)	Germany (Old "Nor- mal Kupfer" assuming density 8.89)	Lindeck, Matthiessen, assuming density 8.89	A. I. E. E. before 1907 (Matthies- sen value)	A. I. E. E. 1907 to 1910	Bureau Standards and A. I. E. E. 1911	Inter. Annealed Copper Standard 1913
Resistivity in ohms (meter, grams)								
0	0.141362	0.139590	0.139277	0.141571	0.141729	0.141728	0.141068	0.141332
15	0.150437	0.148602	0.148164	0.149974	0.150141	0.150658	0.150034	0.150290
15.6	0.1508							
20	0.153463	0.151470	0.151130	0.152851	0.153022	0.153634	0.153032	0.15328
25	0.156488	0.154440	0.154098	0.155765	0.155938	0.156610	0.156010	0.156262
Temperature coefficient of resistance (mass constant)								
0	0.00428	0.004255	0.004255	$\frac{1}{R_0} = \frac{1}{R_0} (1 - 3.8701t \times 10^{-3}$	0.0042	0.004277	0.004277	0.004265
15	0.004022	0.004	0.004	$+ 9.009t^2 \times 10^{-8})$	0.003951	0.004019	0.004009	0.004009
20	0.003943	0.003922	0.003922		0.003875	0.00394	0.00394	0.00393
25	0.003866	0.003846	0.003846		0.003801	0.003864	0.003864	0.003854
Density								
	8.89	8.91	(8.89)	(8.89)	8.89	8.89	8.89	8.89
	15.6°						20°	20°

CONVERSION FACTORS.—Continued

62. Ionic Mobility [$\text{cm}^2 \text{sec}^{-1} \text{volt}^{-1}$]; [$\mu^2 \text{m}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{sec}^{-1}$]

1 centimeter ² second ⁻¹ per egse unit of potential	=	$3.3349 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1} \text{ volt}^{-1}$ (abs.)	3.523 0815
1 inch ² second ⁻¹ per egse unit of potential	=	$2.1515 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1} \text{ volt}^{-1}$ (abs.)	(U. S.) 2.332 7507
1 inch ² second ⁻¹ volt ⁻¹ (absolute)	=	6.4516 $\text{cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1} \text{ volt}^{-1}$ (abs.)	(U. S.) 0.809 6692

63. Thermoelectric Power [$\text{cm}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{sec}^{-1}$]; [$\mu^2 \text{m}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{sec}^{-1}$]

1 egse unit of potential per °C	=	1.0000×10^{-2} microvolt per °C (abs.)	2.000 0000
1 egse unit of potential per °F	=	1.8000×10^{-2} microvolt per °C (abs.)	2.255 2725
1 egse unit of potential per °C	=	2.9986×10^6 microvolt per °C (abs.)	8.476 9185
1 egse unit of potential per °F	=	5.3975×10^6 microvolt per °C (abs.)	8.732 1910
1 microvolt per °F	=	1.8000 microvolt per °C	0.255 2725

64. Peltier Coefficient [$\text{cm}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{sec}^{-1}$]; [$\mu^2 \text{m}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{sec}^{-1}$]

1 joule per ampere-hour (absolute)	=	2.7778×10^{-3} joule em ⁻¹	3.443 6975
1 joule per ampere-hour (absolute)	=	9.2636×10^{-14} joule es ⁻¹	14.966 7790
1 joule per coulomb	=	10.000 joule em ⁻¹	1.000 0000
1 joule per faraday	=	1.0363×10^{-4} joule em ⁻¹	4.015 4727
1 joule per electron	=	6.2811×10^{13} joule em ⁻¹	19.798 0361
1 calorie (15°C) per ampere-hour	=	1.1625×10^{-2} joule em ⁻¹	2.065 3930
1 calorie (15°C) per coulomb	=	41.850 joule em ⁻¹	1.621 6955
1 millivolt	=	1.0000×10^{-2} joule em ⁻¹	2.000 0000

65. Thomson Effect, Coefficient of; Specific Heat of Electricity [$\text{cm}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{sec}^{-1}$]; [$\mu^2 \text{m}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{sec}^{-1}$]

1 joule coulomb ⁻¹ per °F	=	1.8000 joule coulomb ⁻¹ per °C	0.255 2725
1 joule es ⁻¹ per °F	=	5.3975×10^6 joule coulomb ⁻¹ per °C	9.732 1910
1 joule em ⁻¹ per °F	=	0.1800 joule coulomb ⁻¹ per °C	1.255 2725
1 joule es ⁻¹ per °C	=	2.9986×10^6 joule coulomb ⁻¹ per °C	9.476 9185
1 joule faraday ⁻¹ per °C	=	1.0363×10^{-5} joule coulomb ⁻¹ per °C	5.015 4727
1 joule electron ⁻¹ per °C	=	6.2811×10^{13} joule coulomb ⁻¹ per °C	19.798 0361
1 volt per °C	=	1.0000 joule coulomb ⁻¹ per °C	0.000 0000

66. Piezoelectric Constant [$\text{cm}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{sec}^{-1}$]; [$\mu^2 \text{m}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{sec}^{-1}$]

1 em per kilogram weight (g_e)	=	3.0577×10^4 es per dyne	4.485 3978
1 em per pound weight (g_p)	=	6.7411×10^4 es per dyne	4.828 7321
1 es per kilogram weight (g_e)	=	1.0197×10^{-6} es per dyne	6.008 4793
1 es per pound weight (g_p)	=	2.2481×10^{-6} es per dyne	6.351 8136
1 coulomb per kilogram weight (g_e)	=	3.0577×10^3 es per dyne	3.485 3978
1 faraday per kilogram weight (g_e)	=	2.9507×10^6 es per dyne	8.469 9251
1 electron per kilogram weight (g_e)	=	4.868×10^{-18} es per dyne	16.687 3617

67. Magnetic Field Intensity; Magnetic Potential Gradient; Magnetizing Force [$\text{cm}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{sec}^{-1}$]; [$\mu^2 \text{m}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{sec}^{-1}$]

1 gauss (absolute)	=	1.00010 Int. gauss (v)	0.000 0434
1 gauss (absolute)	=	1.00007 Int. gauss (a)	0.000 0304
1 international gauss (v)	=	0.99990 abs. gauss	1.999 9566
1 international gauss (a)	=	0.99993 abs. gauss	1.999 9696
1 egse unit	=	1.0000 abs. gauss	0.000 0000
1 egse unit	=	3.3349×10^{-11} abs. gauss	11.523 0815
1 gilbert per centimeter	=	1.0000 gauss	0.000 0000
1 ampere-turn per centimeter	=	1.2566 gauss	0.009 2099
1 ampere-turn per inch	=	0.49474 gauss	(U. S.) 1.694 3753
1 gamma	=	1.0000×10^{-2} gauss	5.000 0000

68. Magnetic Field Intensity⁻¹; Coefficient of Leduc Effect [$\text{cm}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{sec}^{-1}$]; [$\mu^2 \text{m}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{sec}^{-1}$]

1 gauss ⁻¹ (absolute)	=	0.99990 Int. gauss ⁻¹ (v)	1.999 9566
1 international gauss ⁻¹ (v)	=	1.00010 gauss ⁻¹ (abs.)	0.000 0434
1 egse unit ⁻¹	=	1.0000 gauss ⁻¹ (abs.)	0.000 0000
1 egse unit ⁻¹	=	2.9986×10^{-6} gauss ⁻¹ (abs.)	10.476 9185
1 centimeter per gilbert	=	1.0000 gauss ⁻¹	0.000 0000
1 centimeter per ampere-turn	=	7.9577×10^{-3} gauss ⁻¹	1.960 7901
1 inch per ampere-turn	=	2.0216 gauss ⁻¹	0.395 6246

CONVERSION FACTORS.—Continued

69. Magnetomotive Force; Magnetic Potential [$\epsilon^{\frac{1}{2}}m^{\frac{1}{2}}l^{-2}$]; [$\mu^{-\frac{1}{2}}m^{\frac{1}{2}}l^{-1}$]

1 gilbert, absolute	=	1.00010	Int. gilbert (v)	0.000 0434
1 gilbert, absolute	=	1.00007	Int. gilbert (a)	0.000 0304
1 International gilbert (v)	=	0.99990	abs. gilbert	1.999 9566
1 International gilbert (a)	=	0.99993	abs. gilbert	1.999 9696
1 cgsu unit	=	1.00000	abs. gilbert	0.000 0000
1 cgse unit	=	3.3349×10^{-11}	abs. gilbert	11.523 0815
1 ampere-turn	=	1.2566	gilbert	0.099 2099

70. Magnetic Induction; Intensity of Magnetization [$\epsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}}m^{\frac{1}{2}}l^{-1}$]; [$\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}m^{\frac{1}{2}}l^{-1}$]

Units of Magnetization are not named

1 maxwell per centimeter ² , absolute	=	0.99958	Int. maxwell per cm ² (v)	1.999 8176
1 maxwell per centimeter ² , absolute	=	0.99955	Int. maxwell per cm ² (a)	1.999 8046
1 International maxwell per centimeter ² (v)	=	1.00042	abs. maxwell per cm ²	0.000 1824
1 International maxwell per centimeter ² (a)	=	1.00045	abs. maxwell per cm ²	0.000 1954
1 maxwell per inch ²	=	0.15500	maxwell per cm ²	(U. S.) 1.190 3308
1 cgsu unit	=	1.00000	abs. maxwell per cm ²	0.000 0000
1 cgse unit	=	2.9986×10^{10}	abs. maxwell per cm ²	10.476 9185
1 line per centimeter ²	=	1.00000	maxwell per cm ²	0.000 0000
1 line per inch ²	=	0.15500	maxwell per cm ²	(U. S.) 1.190 3308

71. Flux of Magnetic Induction; Magnetic Flux; Pole Strength; Quantity of Magnetism [$\epsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}}m^{\frac{1}{2}}l^{-1}$]; [$\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}m^{\frac{1}{2}}l^{-1}$]

Units of Pole Strength and Quantity of Magnetism are not named

1 maxwell, absolute	=	0.99958	Int. maxwell (v)	1.999 8176
1 maxwell, absolute	=	0.99955	Int. maxwell (a)	1.999 8046
1 International maxwell (v)	=	1.00042	abs. maxwell	0.000 1824
1 International maxwell (a)	=	1.00045	abs. maxwell	0.000 1954
1 cgsu unit	=	1.0000	abs. maxwell	0.000 0000
1 cgse unit	=	2.9986×10^{10}	abs. maxwell	10.476 9185
1 line	=	1.0000	abs. maxwell	0.000 0000
1 volt-second	=	1.0000×10^8	maxwell	8.000 0000

72. Magnetic Reluctance [ϵl^{-2}]; [$\mu^{-1}l^{-1}$]

1 oersted, absolute	=	1.00052	Int. oersted	0.000 2259
1 International oersted	=	0.99948	abs. oersted	1.999 7741
1 cgsu unit	=	1.0000	abs. oersted	0.000 0000
1 cgse unit	=	1.1122×10^{-21}	abs. oersted	21.046 1630

73. Hall Effect, Coefficient of [$\epsilon^{-\frac{3}{2}}m^{-\frac{1}{2}}l^{-\frac{1}{2}}t^{\frac{1}{2}}$]; [$\mu^{\frac{3}{2}}m^{-\frac{1}{2}}l^{\frac{1}{2}}$]

1 volt centimeter per ampere gauss (absolute)	=	1.0000×10^9	cgsm unit	9.000 0000
1 volt inch per ampere gauss (absolute)	=	2.5400×10^9	cgsm unit	(U. S.) 9.404 8346
1 cgse unit	=	2.6962×10^{21}	cgsm unit	31.430 7555

74. Ettinghausen Effect, Coefficient of [$\epsilon^{-1}m^{-1}l^{-1}t^{\frac{1}{2}}$]; [$\mu m^{-1}l^{\frac{1}{2}}T$]

1°C centimeter per ampere gauss (absolute)	=	10.000	°C cm per cgsm unit	1.000 0000
1°F inch per ampere gauss (absolute)	=	45.720	°C cm per cgsm unit	1.660 1071
1°C centimeter per cgse unit	=	8.9916×10^{20}	°C cm per cgsm unit	20.953 8370

75. Nernst Effect, Coefficient of [$\epsilon^{-1}T^{-1}$]; [μl^2T^{-1}]

1 volt per gauss °C (absolute)	=	1.0000×10^8	cgsm unit per °C	8.000 0000
1 volt per gauss °F (absolute)	=	1.8000×10^8	cgsm unit per °C	8.255 2725
1 cgse unit per °C	=	8.9916×10^{20}	cgsm unit per °C	20.953 8370

76. Verdet's Constant [$\epsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}}m^{-\frac{1}{2}}l^{-\frac{1}{2}}\theta$]; [$\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}m^{-\frac{1}{2}}l^{-\frac{1}{2}}\theta$]

1 minute per gilbert	=	1.0000	minute per cgsm unit	0.000 0000
1 minute per ampere-turn	=	1.2566	minute per cgsm unit	0.099 2099
1 radian per gilbert	=	3.4377×10^3	minute per cgsm unit	3.536 2739

77. Fundamental Electric and Magnetic Units

Name of quantity	1 *Cgsm unit equals		Dimensions		
	Cgse units	Practical units (abs.)	Cgse system	Cgsm system	†Practical system
Electric:					
Capacity	c ²	10 ⁹ farad	d	$\mu^{-1}l^{-1}s^2$	$IE^{-1}t$
Charge, quantity	c	10 coulomb	$\epsilon^{\frac{1}{2}}m^{\frac{1}{2}}l^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	$\mu^{-\frac{1}{2}}m^{\frac{1}{2}}l^{\frac{1}{2}}$	It

CONVERSION FACTORS.—Continued
77. Fundamental Electric and Magnetic Units.—(Continued)

Conductivity (area).....	c ²	10 ⁹ ohm ⁻¹ (cm, g)	cm ⁻¹ Ω ⁻¹	μ ⁻¹ m ⁻¹ l	R ⁻¹ m ⁻¹ l ²
Conductivity (surface).....	c ²	10 ⁹ ohm ⁻¹	dt ⁻¹	μ ⁻¹ l ⁻¹ l	R ⁻¹
Conductivity (volume).....	c ²	10 ⁹ ohm ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹	d ⁻¹	μ ⁻¹ l ⁻¹ l	R ⁻¹ l ⁻¹
Current.....	c	10 ampere	c ¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻²	μ ⁻¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻¹	I
Dielectric constant.....	c ²	±10 ⁹ ohm ⁻¹ per (cm sec ⁻¹)	c	μ ⁻¹ l ⁻¹ l ²	IE ⁻¹ l ⁻¹ l
Displacement (area).....	c	10 coulomb ² per cm ²	c ¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻²	μ ⁻¹ m ¹ l ¹	It ⁻²
Displacement (integral).....	c	10 coulomb	c ¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻¹	μ ⁻¹ m ¹ l ¹	It
Electromotive force.....	c ⁻¹	10 ⁻⁹ volt	c ⁻¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻¹	μ ¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻²	E
Field strength.....	c ⁻¹	10 ⁻⁹ volt cm ⁻¹	c ⁻¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻¹	μ ¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻²	Et ⁻¹
Inductance.....	c ⁻²	10 ⁻⁹ henry	c ⁻¹ l ⁻¹ t ²	μ	Rt
Inductivity.....	c ⁻¹	±10 ⁹ ohm ⁻¹ per (cm sec ⁻¹)	c	μ ⁻¹ l ⁻¹ l ²	IE ⁻¹ l ⁻¹ l
Isotropy.....	c	10 ⁹ sec ⁻¹ per (volt cm ⁻¹)	c ¹ m ⁻¹ l ¹	μ ⁻¹ m ⁻¹ l ¹ l	E ⁻¹ l ² t ⁻¹
Polarization (surface).....	c	10 ⁹ coulomb cm ⁻²	c ¹	μ ⁻¹ l ⁻¹ l	IE ⁻¹ l ⁻¹ l
Potential.....	c ⁻¹	10 ⁻⁹ volt	c ⁻¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻¹	μ ¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻²	E
Resistance.....	c ⁻²	10 ⁻⁹ ohm	c ⁻¹ l ⁻¹ t ²	μl ⁻¹	R
Resistivity (area).....	c ⁻²	10 ⁻⁹ ohm (cm, g)	c ⁻¹ ml ⁻¹ t ²	μml ⁻¹ t ⁻¹	Rml ⁻²
Resistivity (surface).....	c ⁻²	10 ⁻⁹ ohm	c ⁻¹ l ⁻¹ t ²	μl ⁻¹	R
Resistivity (volume).....	c ⁻²	10 ⁻⁹ ohm-cm	c ⁻¹ l	μl ⁻¹ t ⁻¹	RI
Specific heat of electricity (Thomson).....	c ⁻¹	10 ⁻⁹ volt deg ⁻¹	c ⁻¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻¹ T ⁻¹	μ ¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻² T ⁻¹	ET ⁻¹
Specific inductive capacity.....	1	1	zero	zero	zero
Magnetic:					
Field intensity.....	c	1 gauss	c ¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻²	μ ⁻¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻¹	It ⁻¹
Flux of induction (integral).....	c ⁻¹	1 maxwell	c ⁻¹ m ¹ l ¹	μ ¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻¹	Et
Induction (area).....	c ⁻¹	1 maxwell cm ⁻²	c ⁻¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻¹	μ ¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻¹	Et ⁻¹
Intensity of magnetization (volume).....	c ⁻¹	1	c ⁻¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻¹	μ ¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻¹	Et ⁻¹
Magnetic flux (integral).....	c ⁻¹	1 maxwell	c ⁻¹ m ¹ l ¹	μ ¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻¹	Et
Magnetizing force.....	c	1 gauss	c ¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻²	μ ⁻¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻¹	It ⁻¹
Magnetomotive force.....	c	1 gilbert	c ¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻²	μ ⁻¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻¹	I
Permeability.....	c ⁻²	1 maxwell cm ⁻² per gauss	c ⁻¹ l ⁻¹ t ²	μ	I ⁻¹ Et ⁻¹ l
Pole strength.....	c ⁻¹	1	c ⁻¹ m ¹ l ¹	μ ¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻¹	Et
Potential.....	c	1 gilbert	c ¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻²	μ ⁻¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻¹	I
Quantity.....	c ⁻¹	1	c ⁻¹ m ¹ l ¹	μ ¹ m ¹ l ¹ t ⁻¹	Et
Reluctance.....	c ²	1 oersted	dt ⁻²	μ ⁻¹ l ⁻¹	IE ⁻¹ l ⁻¹
Susceptibility.....	c ⁻²	1/4π maxwell cm ⁻² per gauss	c ⁻¹ l ⁻¹ t ²	μ	I ⁻¹ Et ⁻¹ l

* For the purpose of International Critical Tables, a line has been drawn at 1 gauss = 1000 oersted (cm per sec. gauss = 1000 oersted). This is the assigned value for the velocity of light in vacuum. The most directly determined value of the ratio of the two electrical units of quantity given is 1.9979 × 10⁹ cm per sec. (Rosa and Dorsey, *Bull. U. S. Bur. Standards*, 3: 433; 67.)

† In practice this unit is not used, the quantity given in essentially every instance is the dimensionless "specific inductive capacity," which is numerically equal to the dielectric constant expressed in these units.

‡ In this column are given the dimensions in terms of the present electrical units, as these generally enter into the usual determinations of the several quantities. As three basic electrical units are employed alternative expressions are possible: T = thermodynamic degree, E = potential, I = current, R = resistance.

78. Indicated Conversion Factors

g = area, C = electrical capacity, T = thermodynamic degree
 t = time, E = electrical potential, e = electric charge, F =
 electrical field intensity, h = heat, m = mass, Q = quantity of
 magnetism, R = electrical resistance, τ = time, v = volume, ε =
 dielectric constant, φ = velocity, θ = plane angle

Name of quantity	Conversion factor	Table
Electric displacement.....	cF	34, 35
Polarization (surface).....	cF	35, 37
Piezoelectric coefficient.....	cF ⁻¹ T ⁻¹	35, 37, 32
Specific inductive capacity.....	zero	
Surface density of charge.....	cQ ⁻¹	35, 37
Thermoelectric power.....	ET ⁻¹	32, 32
Volume density of charge.....	cQ ⁻¹	35, 37
Heat capacity.....	cQ ⁻¹ T ⁻¹	35, 21
Current.....	cQ ⁻¹	35, 4
Resistance.....	cQ ⁻¹	35, 4
Superficial current.....	cQ ⁻¹	35, 17
Transformation.....	cQ ⁻¹	35, 4

Name of quantity	Dimensionality	Table
Radiation, index of absorption.....	zero	
Intensity of.....	QQ ⁻¹ a ⁻¹	35, 22
Kerr's constant (magneto-optic).....	QQ ⁻¹ a	7, 71, 16
Reflectivity.....	zero	
Refraction, index of.....	zero	
Solubility, gases in liquids.....	zero	
Viscosity, kinematic.....	Qd ⁻¹	39, 28

79. Hydrometer Scales

Unless the hydrometer is used in the liquid and at the temperature for which it is graduated, corrections must be applied for the changed capillary depression and for the expansion (or contraction) of the instrument. (The following table does not include all scales which have been used.)

T = temperature at which the instrument is to be used; r = reading of instrument; the specific gravity is with reference to water at temperature T unless another temperature is indicated in the last column.

79. Hydrometer Scales.—Continued

Hydrometer	T	Specific gravity		Remarks
		Dense	Light	
A. P. I. = American Petroleum Institute.	60°F = 15.56°C		141.5 131.5 + τ	Petroleum
Ralling.	17.5°C	200 200 - τ	200 200 + τ	
Rares.	60°F = 15.56°C	1000 + 2.78 τ 1000		
Baumé.	10°F = 12.5°C	145.88 145.88 - τ	145.88 135.88 + τ	
Baumé.	15°C	146.3 146.3 - τ	146.3 136.3 + τ	
Baumé.	17.5°C	146.78 146.78 - τ	146.78 136.78 + τ	
Baumé.	15°C	144.3 144.3 - τ		"Rational"
Baumé.	15°C	144.3 144.3 - τ		"Rational" (water at 4°C)
Baumé-Lunge.	12.5°C	144.32 144.32 - τ	144.32 144.32 + τ	"Rational"
Baumé.	15°C	144.32 144.32 - τ	144.32 144.32 + τ	French (water at 4°C)
Baumé.	60°F = 15.56°C	145 145 - τ	140 130 + τ	American
Reck.	12.5°C	170 170 - τ	170 170 + τ	
Reix.	12.5°F = 13.625°C	400 400 - τ	400 400 + τ	
Carrier.	12.5°C	136.8 136.8 - τ	136.8 126.1 + τ	
Fischer.	12.5°F = 13.625°C	400 400 - τ	400 400 + τ	
Fleischer.		1000 + 10 τ 1000		
Göteborg.		100 100 - τ	100 100 + τ	
Gerlich, or "new"	17.5°C	146.78 146.78 - τ		
Holland, or "old"	12.5°C	144 144 - τ		
Seppani.	12.5°F = 13.625°C	166 166 - τ		
Tweedell.	60°F = 15.56°C	1000 + 5 τ 1000		British (water at 4°C)

TECHNICAL EFFLUX VISCOMETERS: INTERPRETATION AND INTERCONVERSION OF READINGS

WINSLOW H. HERSCHEL

Since changes are made from time to time in the standardization or method of operation of these instruments, and many old instruments are still in use, it is believed that in general the determination of kinematic viscosity from the readings of the instruments, and direct interconversions between instruments, when used at the same temperature, may be made by the use of Fig. 1, with as great precision (about 5%) as the data will warrant. It is assumed that the instruments are used in the normal manner. For the Saybolt instruments, a higher precision is occasionally justified, and may be obtained by the use of Table 2.

If the instruments are used at different temperatures, appropriate temperature corrections must be applied. For lubricating oils, the viscosity at one temperature may be estimated from that at another by the approximate empirical rule, applicable between 100° and 212°F (37.8° and 100°C), that the logarithmic viscosity-temperature graphs are straight and meet at a point, temperatures being expressed in degrees Fahrenheit. (For other temperatures see (1, 7, 8)). The location of the point of intersection for several classes of oils is given in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—COORDINATES OF POINTS OF INTERSECTION OF LOGARITHMIC GRAPHS⁽⁵⁾

η_0 = viscosity in poises; t_0 = temperature in °F				
Class of oils	$\log_{10} \eta_0$	η_0	$\log_{10} t_0$	t_0
Paraffin base.....	3.58	0.0038	2.77	589
Naphthene base.....	3.88	.0076	2.57	371
Mixed base.....	3.43	.0027	2.78	605
Fatty oils.....	3.75	.0056	2.82	661

In estimating the viscometer reading at a given temperature for a certain type of instrument, from an observed reading at another temperature with another type of instrument, the following steps may be taken.

1. Determine the kinematic viscosity corresponding to the observed reading by means of Fig. 1.

2. Multiply by the density (g/cm^3) so as to obtain the absolute viscosity (η) in poises; find the logarithm of the absolute viscosity and the logarithm of the temperature (t) of test (°F).

3. Plot the observed η , t and the η_0 , t_0 of the point of intersection, as given in Table 1, on logarithmic paper. Or plot the corresponding logarithms on equispaced coordinate paper. In either case, these two points locate a straight graph upon which the viscosity at the desired temperature will be found.

4. Divide the absolute viscosity at the desired temperature by the density at that temperature to get the kinematic viscosity. From this, determine, by means of Fig. 1, the corresponding time of flow on the desired viscometer.

It will be noted that the density under (2) and (4) must be the density at the temperature under consideration, and not the density at 60°F (15.6°C), which is generally the standard for such density determinations.

If an instrument is used in an irregular manner, appropriate corrections must be applied (2, 3, 6, 9).

TABLE 2.—SAYBOLT UNIVERSAL AND SAYBOLT FUROL VISCOMETERS
Units: Time (t), sec; kinematic viscosity = (η/d), poise/(g per cm³).

Saybolt Universal		Saybolt Furol	
t	η/d	t	η/d
32	0.0115	25	0.486
40	0.0417	26	0.512
50	0.0740	27	0.537
60	0.103	28	0.562
70	0.130	29	0.586
80	0.156	30	0.610
90	0.181	35	0.730
100	0.206	40	0.846
125	0.266	45	0.960
150	0.324	50	1.072
175	0.381	60	1.292
200	0.437	70	1.507
225	0.492	80	1.724
250	0.548	90	1.939
275	0.603	100	2.155
300	0.658		

For higher viscosities the kinematic viscosity is equal to 0.002200 for the Saybolt Universal, or to 0.02161 for the Saybolt Furol.

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

- (1) Fortsch and Wilson, 45, 16: 789; 24. (2) Ganz, 252, 6: 218; 99. (3) Herschel, 32, No. 100; 17. (4) Herschel, 244, 10: 31; 22. (5) Herschel, 45, 14: 715; 22. (6) Holde, Examination of hydrocarbon oils, 1917. (7) Lane and Dean, 45, 16: 905; 24. (8) MacCoub, 253, 7: No. 6; 21. (9) Ubbelohde, Tabellen zum Englischen Viskosimeter, 1907.

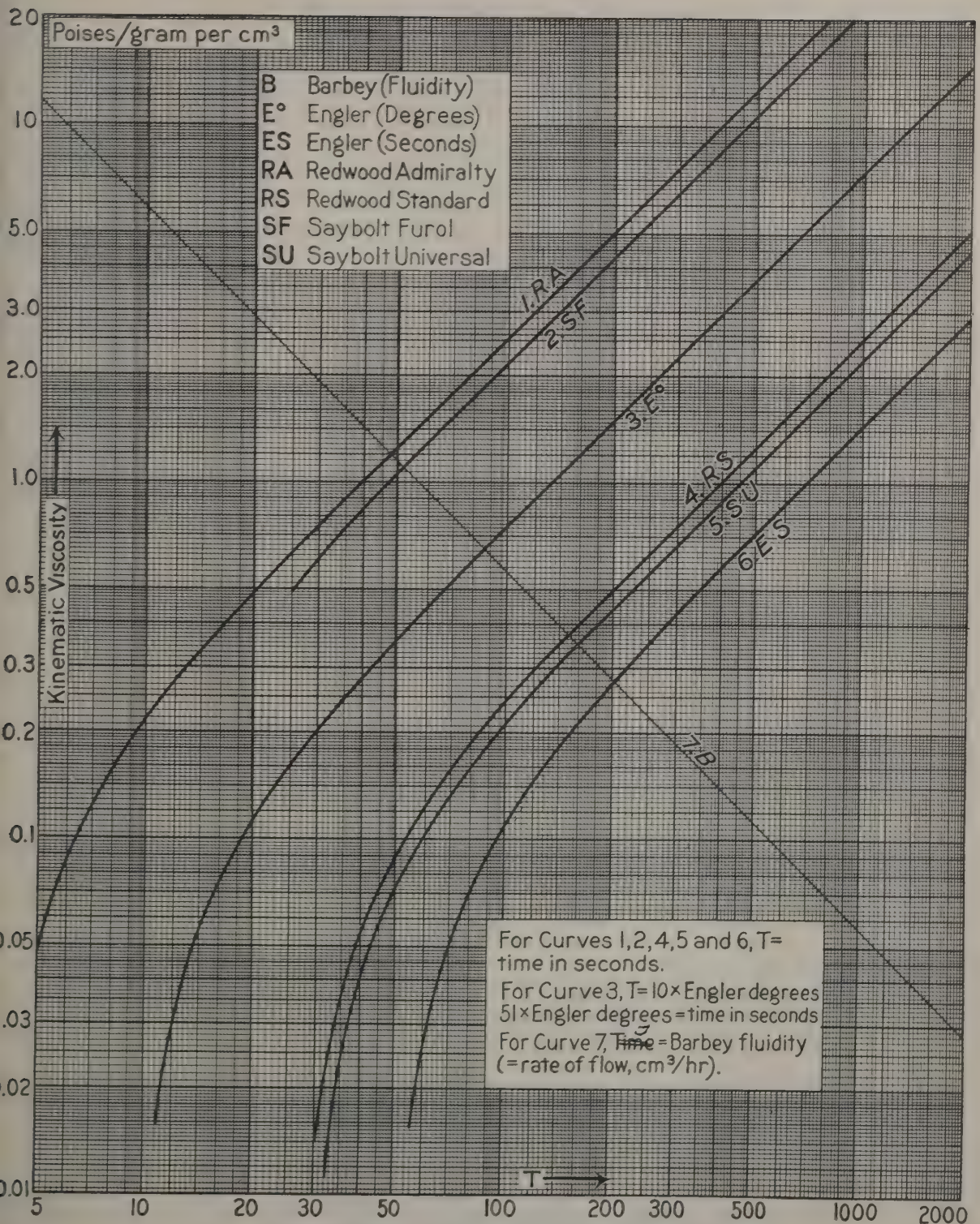


Fig. 1.—Conversion diagram for viscosimeters at a common temperature (°F).

SELECTED TECHNICAL TERMS

N. ERNEST DORSEY

In this section are given the definitions of numerous units, and very brief explanations of such technical terms as occur in many sections of the I. C. T. or are for other reasons more suitably considered here than elsewhere. Other terms will be explained where they occur in the body of the work. Symbolical explanations will be given wherever they appear to be satisfactory. In many cases, dimensional formulae (see p. 18) are given; these are enclosed in []. Symbols are enclosed in (). The sequence will be: Name, symbol or symbols, dimensional formula, definition or explanation; but the symbol or formula, or both may be omitted. For the explanation of the symbols employed in the formulae and explanations, see p. 16.

Aberration, Constant of.—[θ]. $\tan (V-v)/c$. V, v = maximum and minimum velocity of earth in its orbit, c = velocity of light in vacuo.

Absolute.—(abs.). 1. An adjective, descriptive of a system of units which is based upon the smallest possible number of independent units. In this connection, every specification of a definite substance or of a vacuum is to be regarded as the introduction of an independent unit. 2. **Absolute zero.** The temperature at which the pressure of a fixed mass of an ideal gas, maintained at a constant volume, becomes zero. 3. **Absolute temperature.** The temperature reckoned from the absolute zero.

Absorption.—When the absorption of radiation by a substance is such that $J = J_0 e^{-kl}$, J, J_0 = intensity, l = length of path, k is the coefficient of absorption. k/d = coefficient of mass absorption. Writing $k = (4\pi k'n)/\lambda$, n = index of refraction, λ = wave length in vacuo, k' = index of absorption. (Some call $k'n$ the index.)

Absorptivity.—Ratio of radiant energy absorbed to that absorbed, under same conditions, by a black body.

Action, Planck's constant of.—See Planck.

Ampere.—Unit of electric current. **Abs. ampere** = 0.1 cgs unit. **Int. ampere** is that unvarying electric current which, when passed through a solution of silver nitrate in water, in accordance with certain specifications, deposits silver at the rate of 0.00111800 gram per second.

Ampere-turn.—Unit of mmf. Difference in magnetic potential between the faces of a coil of one turn carrying one ampere.

Ångström unit.—(Å). [l]. 10^{-10} meters. **International Ångström** defined as such a length that wave-length of red cadmium line in air at 15°C , A_n , is exactly 6438.4696 Int. Å; it = 10^{-10} m within experimental error.

Anomalistic.—Anom. year [month] = time between successive passages of earth [moon] through perihelion [perigee].

Aphelion.—Point of planet's orbit farthest from sun.

Apogee.—Point of moon's orbit farthest from earth.

Aries, First point of.—Designation of position of vernal equinox (see Celestial sphere); not at present in constellation Aries.

Assay ton.—[m]. $29\frac{1}{6}$ grams; as many mg as there are troy ounces in short ton.

Astronomical unit of length.—Mean distance (q.v.) earth to sun; 149.50×10^6 km.

Astronomical unit of mass.—Mass of sun.

Astronomical unit of time.—Mean solar day.

Atmosphere.—[force area], [m/l²]. 1. **Normal atmosphere** (A_n) defined as pressure exerted by vertical column of liquid 76 cm long, density 13.5951 grams per cm³, acceleration of gravity being 980.665 cm sec⁻². 2. **Atmosphere at 45°** (A_{45}) differs from A_n only in use of acceleration of gravity at sea level

and lat. 45° instead of 980.665 cm sec⁻². 3. **British atmosphere** is based on 30 inches instead of 76 cm.

Avogadro's number.—(N_0). [m⁻¹]. Number of molecules in a mole.

Bar.—[force/area], [m/l²]. Internationally accepted unit of pressure; = 10^6 dyne/cm². Has also been used to denote one dyne/cm² (cf. Barye).

Barye.—[force/area], [m/l²]. The cgs unit of pressure, one dyne/cm². (In accordance with recommendation of special committee of International Congress of Physicists, Paris, 1900, and with the usage of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.) (cf. Bar).

B. A. unit.—A unit of electrical resistance based on certain coils prepared in 1863-1864 by British Association for Advancement of Science.

Black Body.—One which absorbs all radiant energy incident upon it. Its radiance of wave-length λ is $J_\lambda d\lambda$; the intensity, $J_\lambda = C_1 \lambda^{-5} [e^{C_2/\lambda T} - 1]^{-1}$, T = absolute temperature, C_1, C_2 are radiation constants. **Total radiance** (J) is $\int J_\lambda d\lambda$ taken over all wave-lengths. $J = \sigma T^4$, σ = Stefan, or Stefan-Boltzmann constant of total radiation. For each T there is a wave-length (λ_m) for which $J_\lambda (J_m)$ is a maximum; $J_m = C_i T^4$, C_i = intensity coefficient; $\lambda_m = w/T$, w = Wien's displacement constant.

Board of Trade unit.—1. A unit of electrical resistance based upon certain coils preserved by British Board of Trade. 2. (B.T.u.).

Unit of work. Generally used in England as equivalent of one kilowatt-hour. (To be distinguished from British thermal unit (BTU).)

Boltzmann's molecular gas constant.—(k_0). [ml²/t²T]. Gas constant (q.v.) per molecule.

Bougie decimale.—[$\psi\omega^{-1}$]. An old unit of luminous intensity, 0.05 Violle unit.

Brightness.—[$\psi/l^2\omega$]. Luminous intensity per unit of apparent area of the luminous surface; if emission follows Lambert's law, brightness is independent of direction of line of sight, otherwise it is not; in latter case, line of sight is assumed to be normal to the surface unless the contrary is stated.

British Thermal Unit.—(BTU). [energy], [ml²/t²]. Heat per pound, per $^\circ\text{F}$ of rise, required to produce small rise in temperature of water under pressure A_n ; varies with temperature, which must be stated. "**Mean**" BTU = χ_{80} of heat required to raise one lb. of water from 32°F to 212°F , pressure A_n . (To be distinguished from Board of Trade unit (B.T.u.).)

Bulk modulus.—[stress], [m/l²]. Hydrostatic pressure divided by resulting decrease in volume per unit volume. Also called **volume elasticity**, **cubical elasticity**, **resistance to compression**, **modulus of compression** (cf. compressibility).

Calorie.—[Heat], [ml²/t²]. 1. Heat per unit of mass, per $^\circ\text{C}$ of rise, required to produce small rise in temperature of water under pressure A_n ; varies with temperature, which must be stated. If unit of mass is gram, it is called small calorie, gram calorie, or calorie; symbol is cal. If unit of mass is kilogram, it is called large calorie, kilogram calorie, or Calorie; symbol, Cal. (2) **Mean calorie** = χ_{00} of heat required to raise unit mass of water from 0°C to 100°C , pressure A_n .

Candle.—(ca). [$\psi\omega^{-1}$]. Basic photometric unit of luminous intensity. A value determined by international agreement, and maintained at certain national laboratories by means of incandescent electric lamps is known as the "International candle."

Candle per square centimeter.—[$\psi/l^2\omega$]. Brightness of surface which, in direction considered, has a luminous intensity of one

candle per cm^2 of apparent area; π lamberts. Similarly: Candle per sq. in., etc.

Candlepower.—(c.p.). Luminous intensity in terms of candles.

Capacity, heat.—1. Of a substance, is heat per unit of mass, per degree of rise, required to produce a very small rise in temperature, also called **specific heat**, and **thermal capacity**. 2. Of a body, is heat, per degree of rise, required to heat the body.

Capacity, electrical.—Of body A with reference to body B is $Q/(V_A - V_B)$, all other bodies in the field being insulated and uncharged; Q = charge on A ; V_A, V_B = potential of A, B .

Capacity, polarization.—Of one electrode with reference to another is its electrical capacity per unit of area.

Capillary constant.—(a). [L]. 1. **British usage:** $a_1^2 = \gamma/(d_1 - d_2)g$; γ = surface tension, g = acceleration of gravity, $(d_1 - d_2)$ = positive difference in the densities of the fluids separated by the surface. 2. **German usage:** $a_2^2 = 2\gamma/(d_1 - d_2)g$. (The subscripts to the a are usually omitted.)

Carat fine.—See Karat.

Carcel unit.—A superseded unit of luminous intensity; approximately = 9.6 Int. candles.

Celestial sphere.—Sphere, concentric with earth, serving to locate angular positions of celestial bodies; its intersection with plane of earth's orbit [equator] is called **ecliptic** [celestial equator]; intersections of ecliptic and equator are called **equinoxes**; motion of equinoxes with reference to stars is called **precession of equinoxes**, it is resultant of an oscillatory and a nearly uniform motion, a fictitious equinox possessing only the latter motion is called **mean equinox**. The mean equinox through which sun passes in spring of northern terrestrial hemisphere is called **mean vernal equinox**, and is point from which **celestial longitude** (along the ecliptic) and **mean right ascension** (R. A.) (along the equator) are measured—positive to the east. Intersections of the sphere and the axis of rotation of earth are called **celestial poles**; that of the sphere and its diameter perpendicular to plane of ecliptic called **poles of the ecliptic**. Declinations are measured from equator along great circles passing through the poles—positive towards north; **celestial latitudes**, from ecliptic along great circles passing through poles of ecliptic—positive towards north. The pole of the sphere has a motion compounded of a nearly uniform progressive motion and a rotation about a point having the former motion; that point is called **mean pole**, its motion is the **precession of the pole**, the rotation of the true pole about the mean pole is called the **nutation of the pole**; mean (angular) distance between mean pole and true pole is called **constant of nutation**.

Centi.—Prefix denoting $\frac{1}{100}$.

Centigrade.—(C). Thermometric system in which freezing point of water is called 0° and its boiling point is called 100° ; pressure = A_n .

Centigrade thermal unit.—(CTU). [energy], $[ml^2/t^2]$. Differs from British Thermal Unit only in the substitution of Centigrade for Fahrenheit scale.

Centimeter.—(cm). 1. The cgs unit of length, 0.01 meter. 2. Often used to denote cgs unit of electrical capacity. 3. Occasionally used to denote cgs unit of electrical inductance.

Centimeter-dyne.—[work], $[ml^2/t^2]$. One erg.

Centimeter of water [of mercury, etc.] at t° .—[force/area], $[m/t^2]$. Denotes pressure exerted by a vertical column of water [of mercury, etc.] one cm long, temperature t° , at a place where acceleration of gravity is g_s ($= 980.665 \text{ cm/sec}^2$).

Cheval-vapeur.—[work/time], $[ml^2/t^3]$. 1. Primary definition, 75 meter-kilograms per second. Also called **force de cheval**, **continental horsepower**, **Pferdekraft**. 2. For electrical purposes, generally regarded as exactly 736 watts; may be called **continental electrical horsepower**.

Circular inch.—(cir. in.). [l^2]. Area of a circle one inch in diameter. Similarly for **circular mil** (cir. mil), **circular millimeter** (cir. mm), etc.

Compressibility.— $[l^2/m]$. Reciprocal of bulk modulus.

Compression, modulus of.— $[m/l^2]$. See Bulk modulus.

Concentration.—1. The amount per unit of volume; may be called **volume concentration**. If amount is measured by mass, the symbol is C . 2. The mass of the material per unit of mass of the mixture containing it; may be called **mass concentration**. If both masses are expressed in terms of the same unit, this concentration is generally called the **titer** of the mixture.

Conductance.—Reciprocal of resistance.

Conductance, Specific.—See Conductivity, electrical.

Conductivity, Electrical.—Reciprocal of electrical resistivity ($q.v.$). 1. (κ) **Volume conductivity** = reciprocal of volume resistivity; specific conductance. 2. **Mass conductivity** = κ/d ; d = density. 3. **Equivalent conductivity** (Δ) is κ/c ; c = equivalents of solute per unit volume of solution. 4. **Molecular conductivity** (μ) is κ/m ; m = moles of solute per unit volume of solution.

Conductivity, Thermal.— $[(\text{heat/area-time})/(T/l)]$; $[ml/Tt^2]$.

$$dQ/dt = -k dx dy \frac{d\theta}{dz}$$
 k = thermal conductivity, dQ = amount of heat through $dx dy$, in direction dz , in time dt , $d\theta$ = increase in temperature in distance dz .

Coulomb.—The quantity of electricity transferred in one second by a current of one ampere.

Critical.—1. Any point, line, or region serving to locate a well marked **transition** may be described as critical. 2. As regards **condensation** of vapors, the temperature corresponding to the isotherm above which liquefaction is impossible is called the **critical temperature**; the vapor pressure at which the two phases are in equilibrium at the critical temperature is the **critical pressure**; volume of unit mass at the critical pressure and temperature is the **critical volume**. These three values are called the **critical constants**.

Cubic.—(cu.), (3). Used in conjunction with name of unit of length to form name of a related unit of volume; e.g., cubic meter (cu. m) (m^3) is name of a unit of volume equivalent to volume of a cube with edges one meter long.

Cubic centimeter atmosphere.—See Liter-atmosphere.

Curie.—Internationally defined as amount of radon (radium emanation) which can exist in equilibrium with one gram of radium.

Current.—(I). The current of x through a surface S is $I = dx/dt$, where dx is the amount of x which passes through S in time dt . The density of the current through S at a given point is $\sigma_s = dI/dS$, where dI is the current at that point through an element of S of area dS . The value of σ varies with the orientation of dS , and for a certain orientation it is a maximum. The normal, in the direction of the flux, to the element so oriented is the **direction of the current**; and this maximum value of σ is called the **density**, or the **intensity**, of the current at that point.

Dalton.— $[m]$. A unit of mass, $\frac{1}{16}$ mass of atom of oxygen. Approximately 1.650×10^{-24} grams.

Day.—(da). [t]. 1. **Solar day** = interval between successive transits of sun across same meridian. It is not of uniform length. 2. **Mean solar day** = average length of all the solar days in a tropical year. This is the basis of all our time measurements and is what is meant by day unless the contrary is definitely indicated. 3. **Sidereal day** = interval between successive transits of true vernal equinox. 4. The day defined by successive transits of same fixed star is not used in astronomical computations, and appears to have no name.

Deci.—Prefix denoting $\frac{1}{10}$.

Declination.—1. Of celestial objects. See Celestial sphere. 2. **Magnetic declination** = angular deviation of horizontal com-

- ponent of earth's magnetic field from northerly measured geographic meridian; easterly deviations, positive.
- Degree.**—1. ($^{\circ}$), (deg). Unit of difference in temperature; size depends upon thermometric scale employed. 2. ($^{\circ}$). Unit of angle, $\frac{1}{360}$ of complete circumference. 3. ($^{\circ}$). Hydrometer degree is an arbitrary unit of difference in specific gravity; its value depends upon type of hydrometer (see p. 31).
- Deka.**—Prefix denoting 10.
- Demal.**—A concentration of one g-equivalent per dm³.
- Density.**—1. Volume density = dQ/dv , dQ = amount of the physical quantity considered which is contained in the element of volume dv . 2. Density of a substance, (d), (D), is dm/dv , m = mass. When, on a particular scale of operation, the density varies from point to point, it may be that on a larger scale it will not; then the density on the larger scale may properly be called the **apparent density** (sometimes called **bulk density**) when operations on the smaller scale are being considered. 3. Surface density = dQ/ds , ds = element of area of surface over which dQ is distributed.
- Dielectric constant.**—(ϵ). [$l^2/\mu l^2$], [ϵ]. The force (f) of repulsion between two point charges (e , e') of electricity at a distance (r) apart in a uniform medium of great extent is $f = ee'/\epsilon r^2$; ϵ depends upon the nature of the medium, and is called its dielectric constant.
- Diffusion, Coefficient of.**—See Diffusivity.
- Diffusivity.**—1. (Δ). $\left[\frac{\text{quantity}}{\text{area time}} \middle/ \frac{\text{vol. concn.}}{\text{distance}} \right]$, [l^2/t]. $dQ/dt = -\Delta(dc/dx)dydz$. dQ = amount of Q passing through area $dydz$ in direction of x in time dt , dc/dx = rate of increase, in direction of x , of volume concentration of Q . Also called **coefficient of diffusion**. 2. Heat diffusivity. $\left[\frac{\text{heat}}{\text{area} \times \text{time}} \middle/ \frac{\text{specific heat} \times \text{density} \times \text{temp.}}{\text{distance}} \right]$, $\left[\frac{\text{heat conductivity}}{\text{density} \times \text{specific heat}} \right]$, [l^2/t]. $dQ/dt = -\Delta cd(dT/dx)dydz$, Δ = heat diffusivity, c = specific heat, d = density, T = temperature. Δcd = thermal conductivity. Δ also called **temperature conductivity**.
- Displacement constant, Wien's.**—See Black body.
- Displacement, Electric.**—See Induction, electrostatic.
- Draconic month.**—See Nodal month.
- Dyne.**—[ml/t^2]. The cgs unit of force. The force which, when acting continuously upon a mass of one gram and not opposed by another, will impart to the mass a uniform acceleration of one cm per sec.²
- Dyne-centimeter.**—[force · length], [ml^2/t^2]. The torque of one dyne acting on a lever-arm of one cm.
- Ecliptic.**—See Celestial sphere.
- Elastic modulus.**—Ratio of stress to resulting elastic strain. There are as many types of moduli as there are types of strain. 2. Occasionally used to denote **Young's modulus**.
- Elasticity.**—1. Cubical; see Bulk modulus. 2. Longitudinal; see Young's modulus. 3. Shear; see Rigidity. 4. Torsional; see Rigidity. 5. Modulus of; see Elastic modulus.
- Electric displacement, field strength, etc.**—See corresponding nouns.
- Electromagnetic unit of quantity of electricity.**—See Quantity of electricity.
- Electromotive force.**—(E), (emf). See Potential.
- Electron.**—Negative electrons are very small negatively charged particles observed under many, very diverse conditions. All appear to be alike in every way, including amount of charge carried. They appear to be one of the basic elements of which atoms are made.
- Electronic charge.**—(e). A quantity of electricity, of either sign, which is numerically equal to the electric charge carried by an electron.
- Electronic mass.**—(m_e). The mass of a negative electron when moving with a velocity much less than that of light.
- Electronic ratio.**—(e/m_e). Ratio of electronic charge to electronic mass.
- Electrostatic unit of quantity of electricity.**—See Quantity of electricity.
- Elongation.**—Distance of an oscillating, or of a revolving, body from a point of reference; e.g., the distance of an electron from the nucleus about which it revolves.
- Emissivity.**—Ratio of radiance of the body to that of a black body at same temperature. If radiation of only one wave-length is considered, it is **monochromatic emissivity**; if all wave-lengths, it is **total emissivity**. The ratio of the radiances (or of the emissivities) of two non-black bodies is called **relative emissivity** of first with respect to second.
- English sperm candle.**—See Sperm candle.
- Equation of time.**—See Time.
- Equator.**—1. The intersection of surface of the earth, or other rotating spheroid, with the plane through its center perpendicular to its axis of rotation. 2. The intersection of the surface of a spheroid with a plane through its center and perpendicular to any diameter chosen as axis. 3. Celestial equator. See Celestial sphere.
- Equinox.**—See Celestial sphere.
- Equivalent.**—(equiv). Electrochemical equivalent (briefly equivalent) of an ion—actual or potential—is its formula weight divided by its valence.
- Erg.**—[force · distance], [ml^2/t^2]. Work done by a force of one dyne while acting through a distance of one centimeter in its own direction.
- Erg-second.**—[work · time], [ml^2/t]. The action produced by one dyne acting through one cm in one sec.
- Expansion, coefficient of.**—See Expansivity.
- Expansivity.**—[T^{-1}]. 1. Volume expansivity = $dv/(vdT)$. 2. Linear expansivity = $dl/(ldT)$. v , l , T = volume, length, temperature; $dv[dl]$ is change in $v[l]$ produced by change dT in temperature.
- Fahrenheit.**—(F). A thermometric system in which 32° denotes the freezing, and 212° , the boiling point of water under pressure of A_n .
- Farad.**—Capacity of electrical condenser which is charged to a potential difference of one volt by one coulomb.
- Faraday.**—(F). A subsidiary unit, the electrical charge carried in electrolysis by one gram-equivalent.
- Field.**—The field of a physical quantity is the region of space within which phenomena characteristic of the quantity exist. The strength, or intensity, of the field at any point is measured by the magnitude at that point of some chosen, characteristic phenomenon, and the complete designation of the field includes an indication of this phenomenon; e.g., electrical field of force. As force is the phenomenon most frequently chosen, and in other cases the context indicates what is intended, the explicit designation of the chosen phenomenon is quite frequently omitted.
- Field intensity.**—The strength, or intensity, of a field of force at any point is df/dm , where df is the mechanical force experienced by dm , a vanishingly small amount of m placed at that point. For an electrical field, m is positive electricity; for a magnetic field it is a north magnetic pole; for a gravitational field it is mass. Magnetic field strength is frequently called **magnetizing force**.
- Fluidity.**—(φ). Reciprocal of viscosity. Also called **coefficient of fluidity**.
- Flux.**—1. Flux (ψ) of vector (V) through surface S is $\psi = \int_S V_n dS$. V_n = component of V normal to dS , integral is to be taken over S . 2. Flux of a quantity Q through surface is $\psi = dQ/dt$.

dQ = amount of Q which passes through S in time dt . 3. From point source. If $V = I/r^2$, where r = distance from source and I is a constant independent of direction, I is called **intensity** of the source, and $\psi = I\omega$; ω = solid angle subtended, at the source, by S (cf. *Intensity, luminous*).

Flux, Luminous.—(ψ). Flux of radiant energy expressed in terms of its power to produce luminous sensation in the human eye.

Flux, Magnetic.—Flux of magnetic induction.

Foot-candle.—(ψ/l^2). Unit of illumination, one lumen per square foot.

Foot-lambert.—($\psi/l^2\omega$). Unit of brightness; see *Lambert*.

Foot-pound.—(ml^2/t^2). Work required to raise one pound a vertical distance of one foot, where $g = 980.665 \text{ cm/sec}^2$ (cf. *meter-kilogram*).

Foot-poundal.—(ml^2/t^2). Work done by force of one poundal ($g.v.$) acting through a distance of one foot.

Force.—(ml/t^2). That which imparts acceleration to material bodies.

Force, Electromotive.—See *Potential*.

Force, Magnetizing.—See *Field intensity*.

Force, Magnetomotive.—See *Potential*.

Force de cheval.—See *Cheval-vapeur*.

Frequency.—(ν). [N/t]. Number per unit of time. In case of vibrations, waves, etc., the frequency is the number of complete vibrations, of complete waves, etc., per unit of time.

Gamma.—(γ). [$\sqrt{m/\mu l^2}$], [$\sqrt{mle/t^4}$]. A unit of magnetic field intensity; 0.000 01 gauss.

Gas constant.—1. (R). [work/mass-degree], [l^2/t^2T]. The coefficient R in the ideal gas equation $pv = RTm$; p = pressure, v = volume of the mass m at absolute temperature T . 2. (R). [work/mole-degree]. **Gas constant per mole** obtained by expressing m in moles. 3. (k). [$\text{work/molecule-degree}$], [ml^2/t^2T]. **Boltzmann's molecular gas constant**: obtained by expressing m in terms of number of molecules.

Gas, Ideal.—One which strictly satisfies the equation ($pv = RTm$) and other relations deduced from the classical kinetic theory of gases on the assumption that the molecules are infinitely small and devoid of mutual attraction.

Gauss.—($\sqrt{m/\mu l^2}$), [$\sqrt{mle/t^4}$]. The cgs unit of magnetic field intensity.

Gaussian gravitation constant.—The square root of the intensity of the gravitational field of force of the sun at a point whose distance from the sun is the astronomical unit of length (cf. *Gravitation constant*).

Geepound.—See *Slug*.

Gilbert.—($\sqrt{ml/\mu l^2}$), [$\sqrt{eml^2/t^4}$]. Electromagnetic unit of magnetic potential, of magnetomotive force. Unless contrary is indicated, it is the cgs unit. In precise work, the International gilbert, based upon the Int. elec. units, should be distinguished from the absolute, or cgs, gilbert.

Grade.—(θ). Unit of plane angle, $1/400$ of complete circumference.

Gram atom.—See *Mole*.

Gram calorie.—See *Calorie*.

Gram equivalent.—See *Mole*.

Gram formula weight.—See *Mole*.

Gram weight.—See *Weight*.

Gravitation constant.—(G). [l^3/ml^2]. The coefficient G occurring in the equation $f = G(mm')/r^2$; f = force of gravitational attraction between two point masses (m, m') in vacuo, r = distance between m and m' (cf. *Gaussian gravitation constant*).

Gravity, Acceleration of.—(g), (g_s). [l/t^2]. Unless the contrary is indicated, this expression refers specifically to the earth, and denotes the resultant acceleration downward experienced by a freely falling body placed at the point considered. It includes centrifugal effects arising from the rotation of the

earth, as well as the effects of gravitational attraction (cf. *Gravity, standard*).

Gravity, Specific.—See *Specific gravity*.

Gravity, Standard.—(g_s). [l/t^2]. Standard gravity is the value adopted by the International Committee on Weights and Measures as the "accepted" value of the acceleration of gravity to which all measurements involving this quantity are to be referred. Thus a pressure of x cm of mercury at $t^\circ\text{C}$ is to be understood as denoting the pressure exerted by x cm of mercury at $t^\circ\text{C}$ at a place where the acceleration of gravity is g_s . The accepted value is $g_s = 980.665 \text{ cm/sec}^2 (= 32.174 \text{ ft./sec}^2)$.

Heat.—1. By the **heat of a process** is meant the amount of heat evolved, per unit quantity of material involved, during the isothermal process, the process proceeding in the direction indicated. The quantity of material may be expressed in terms of mass, of moles, of equivalents, etc., as may seem desirable. 2. By the **latent heat** of a transformation is meant the amount of heat absorbed per unit quantity of material transformed, the transformation proceeding in the direction indicated. Latent heat of transformation of A to $B = -$ heat of transformation of A to B = heat of transformation of B to A .

Heat diffusivity.—See *Diffusivity*.

Heat, Specific.—See *Capacity*, and *Specific heat*.

Hecto.—Prefix denoting 100.

Hefner unit.—A superseded unit of luminous intensity; approximately = 0.9 Int. candles.

Henry.—(μl), [l^2/d]. Unit of electromagnetic inductance. Defined as that inductance for which an induced electromotive force of one volt is produced when the inducing current is changed at the uniform rate of one ampere per second.

Horsepower.—(h.p.). [work/time], [ml^2/t^3]. 1. (HP) **Primary definition** of the term is work done at the rate of 550 foot-pounds per second. 2. For electrical purposes it is regarded as exactly = 746 watts, which is frequently called the **electrical horsepower**. 3. **Continental horsepower.** See *Cheval-vapeur*.

Humidity.—1. **Absolute humidity** of a gas is the actual amount of water vapor per unit volume of the gas. Usually expressed in terms of the actual pressure of the water vapor present. 2. **Relative humidity** of a gas = ratio of the pressure of water vapor present to the pressure of water vapor which is in equilibrium with water at the same temperature. 3. **Dew-point** of a gas is the temperature at which the pressure of water vapor in equilibrium with water is equal to the actual pressure of the water vapor contained in the gas. If the temperature of the gas be varied while its absolute humidity remains unchanged, then the dew-point is that temperature at which the relative humidity is 100%. 4. If the bulb of a thermometer be encased in a fabric which is kept wet with water (**wet-bulb**), the thermometer will record a lower temperature than if the bulb were dry (**dry-bulb**). If the circulation over the wet bulb is sufficiently rapid, the difference in the temperatures depends solely upon the total pressure of the gas, its absolute humidity, and its temperature. Hence the humidity of the atmosphere, or of any other very large volume of gas, can be readily determined by the use of wet- and dry-bulb thermometers.

Hydrometer.—An instrument which, by the extent of its submergence, indicates the specific gravity of the liquid in which it floats. Frequently, its readings are expressed in degrees ($^\circ$). Various systems of graduations are in use, see p. 31.

Hygrometric.—Pertaining to humidity of atmosphere.

Hypsometry.—The art of measuring the elevation above sea-level. More specifically, the use of the boiling-point of water for such measurements.

Ice point.—(T_0). Temperature at which water freezes when under the pressure of one normal atmosphere.

Ideal gas.—See *Gas, ideal*.

Illumination.— $[l/l^2]$. The illumination at a point of a surface is the surface density of the luminous flux incident at that point.

Inch of water [of mercury, etc.] at 1° .—Analogous to cm of water (*q. v.*).

Index of absorption.—*See* Absorption.

Index of refraction.—*See* Refraction.

Inductance.—The electrical inductance of circuit A with reference to circuit B is ψ_A/I_B ; ψ_A = flux of magnetic induction through A as a result of the current I_B in B . A and B may be the same circuit.

Induction.—1. That modification which is acquired by a medium when it becomes the seat of a field of forces, and which is evidenced by the fact that its boundaries with other media exhibit distinctive properties which they do not possess in the absence of the field. 2. The distinctive properties mentioned in (1); as in magnetization by induction, induced electric charges, etc. 3. **Electrostatic induction.**— $[\sqrt{m}/\mu^2]$, $[\sqrt{cm}/l^2]$. ϵ , ϵ = dielectric constant, E = intensity of electrostatic field of force, Electric displacement = $\epsilon E/\pi$. 4. **Magnetic induction (H).**— $[\sqrt{m}/l^2]$, $[\sqrt{m}/l^2]$. $B = \mu H$, μ = magnetic permeability, H = intensity of magnetic field of force. 5. **Electromagnetic induction** is the phenomenon which is characterized by the appearance, in every circuit, of a cyclical emf which is proportional to the rate of change of the flux of magnetic induction through that circuit.

Intensity coefficient.—*See* Black body.

Intensity, Field.—*See* Field intensity.

Intensity, luminous.—1. Of a point source in a given direction = amount of luminous flux, per unit of solid angle, which the source emits in the direction considered. 2. Of a point of an extended source = brightness of that point of the source; also called intrinsic brightness. 3. Of an extended source, in a given direction, is its intensity at a point so distant in the stated direction that the source may be regarded as a point. For nearer points the apparent intensity will depend upon the distance, and is defined as the intensity of that point source which at the same distance will produce the same illumination (*cf.* flux).

Intensity of magnetization.—*See* Magnetization.

Intensity of radiation.—1. The intensity of the radiation emitted in a specified direction by a body is the amount of radiant energy emitted in that direction, per unit of time, per unit of area, and per unit of solid angle of emission. For spectral or monochromatic intensity, *see* Radiance. 2. Of received radiation, *see* Irradiation. 3. Of radiation in transit. The amount of radiant power per unit area which passes through an element of area which is normal to the direction of propagation, that is, the volume density of radiant energy at the point considered.

International electrical units.—A system of electrical and magnetic units based upon the ohm, the ampere, and secondarily upon the volt, all as realized by certain concrete standards which have been internationally agreed upon, and upon the cgs units for such other quantities as may be involved. The concrete standards have been so chosen as to make the international system nearly identical with the practical system; as now defined, the outstanding discrepancy in no case exceeds 52 parts in 100,000. In distinguishing between the two systems, the units of the practical system are described as absolute, those of the other, as international. The introduction of the volt as a secondary unit defined by a concrete standard (Wheatstone normal cell = 1.018300 int. volts at 20°C) introduces confusion when measurements of high precision are to be recorded. In these Tables, values based upon the int. ohm and the int. ampere (as defined by the silver voltameter) are

denoted by (x). Those based on the int. ohm and the int. volt (as defined by the standard cell) are denoted by (v).

Irradiation.—The radiant power, per unit of area, incident upon a surface.

Joule.— $[ml^2/E]$. 1. Absolute joule = 10^7 ergs. 2. International joule = work expended per second by an int. ampere in an int. ohm.

Karat.—(K). Denotes the "fineness of gold" in terms of parts (by weight) of gold per 24 parts of the alloy. Twenty-four g of an x karat alloy contains x g of gold, the alloy is " x carats fine."

Kelvin.—(K). Name applied to the absolute centigrade scale of temperature.

Kilo.—Prefix denoting 1000.

Kilogram calorie.—*See* Calorie.

Kilogram-meter.—A torque equivalent to that of one kilogram weight acting on a lever-arm one meter long.

Kilowatt-hour.—Work expended by one kilowatt in one hour. In Great Britain it is quite generally called Board of Trade unit (B.T.U.).

Kinematic viscosity.— $[l^2/l]$. Ratio of viscosity to density.

Lambert.— $[l/E]$. The brightness of a surface which, radiating in accordance with Lambert's law, emits a total luminous flux of one lumen per cm^2 . For such a surface, brightness is independent of direction of the line of sight and equals $1/\pi$ lumen, per steradian, per $\text{cm}^2 = 1/\pi$ candle per cm^2 . If the total emission is one lumen per sq ft., the brightness is called one foot-lambert.

Lambert's law.— $I = I_0 \cos \theta$; I_0/I = intensity of radiation emitted in direction normal [at angle θ with normal] to the surface. In many cases this law does not express the facts.

Latent heat.—(l , L). *See* Heat.

Latitude.—(lat.). 1. The angular distance of a point from the equator of a spheroid, measured along a great circle passing through the poles. 2. **Celestial latitude.**—*See* Celestial sphere.

Legal ohm.—A unit of resistance; so designated by the International Conference of 1884, and defined as the resistance of a column of mercury 1 mm² in cross-section and 106 cm in length at the temperature of melting ice. It was never legalized.

Light-year.—Distance traveled by light in free space in one year.

Line.—Unit of flux of magnetic induction = one maxwell.

Liter-atmosphere.—The amount of external work done when a volume is increased by one liter against an external pressure of one atmosphere.

Longitude.—(long.). 1. The longitude of a point is the angle which its axial plane makes with a fiducial one. For the earth, angles measured from the fiducial plane towards the west are usually considered positive. 2. **Celestial or astronomical longitude.**—*See* Celestial sphere.

Loschmidt's number.—(n_0). $[l^{-3}]$. Number of molecules per unit volume of an ideal gas at 0°C and pressure A_0 .

Lumen.— $[l]$. Fundamental unit of luminous flux. A uniform point source of one candle emits 4π lumens.

Luminous flux.—*See* Flux, luminous.

Luminous intensity.—*See* Intensity, luminous.

Lunar month.—The time which elapses between successive new moons. Also called synodical month.

Lux.—A unit of illumination, one lumen per square meter.

Magnetic flux.—*See* Flux, magnetic.

Magnetic induction.—*See* Induction.

Magnetic moment.—*See* Moment.

Magnetization, intensity of.—Magnetic moment per unit of volume (*cf.* moment).

Magnetomotive force.—(mmf). *See* Potential.

Magnitude.—The magnitude, or apparent magnitude, (m) of a star is primarily an indication of the amount of light the earth receives from it. The value to be assigned to the latter depends upon the characteristics of the perceptive apparatus: visual, photovisual, photographic, and radiometric magnitudes are to be distinguished. Certain stars near the north pole have been chosen as standards; the numerical magnitudes assigned to them are such as represent satisfactorily the ranges covered by early naked-eye estimates, and satisfy the equation $m = 2.5 (\log_{10} I_0 - \log_{10} I)$, I = intensity of light from a star of magnitude m , and I_0 = that from one of magnitude zero. For Vega, $m = 0.2$; a star of $m = 6$ is near the limit of naked-eye visibility. The absolute magnitude M is internationally defined as the apparent magnitude the star would have if its distance were 6.1 parsec; $M = m + 5 + 5 \log_{10} \pi$, π = parallax expressed in ".

Mass, Engineers' unit of.—See Slug.

Maxwell.—The cgs unit of flux of magnetic induction.

Mean distance.—In astronomical parlance, the mean distance of a planet from the sun denotes the mean of the greatest and the least distance from the sun to the path of the planet. Similarly in other cases.

Mean spherical candlepower.—Average candlepower of a source, in all directions.

Mega.—Prefix = 1 000 000.

Megmho.—Conductance of one reciprocal microhm.

Meter-candle.—The illumination of an element of surface one meter distant from a uniform source of one candle situated upon the normal to the center of the element. One lux.

Meter-kilogram.—[ml^2/l^2]. Work required to raise one kilogram a vertical distance of one meter at a place where the acceleration of gravity is 980.665 cm/sec.²

Mho.—An electrical conductance of one reciprocal ohm.

Micro.—Prefix denoting 1/100.

March.—15 " cgs.

Micromicro.—Prefix denoting 1/10¹².

Micron.—(μ). Unit of length = 1/10⁶ m = 0.001 mm.

Mill.—0.001 in. (cf. Circular inch).

Milli.—Prefix = 0.001.

Millimicro.—Prefix = 0.000 000 001.

Minute.—1. (min). Time, 1/1440 of a day. 2. ('). Unit of angle, 1/60 degree. 3. ("). Centesimal minute = unit of angle = 1/100 " cgs.

Modulus.—1. See Elastic modulus. 2. For the several elastic moduli, bulk, compression, cubical, rigidity, tension, Young's, see distinguishing names.

Mohs.—An arbitrary scale of hardness based upon a selected list of 10 native minerals.

Mole.—A variable, derived unit of mass; its mass is numerically equal to the molecular weight of the substance concerned. The expressions gram-mole, kilogram-mole, etc. are used to designate the basic unit of mass employed. Similarly derived units based upon the atomic weight, the formula weight, or the equivalent are called the gram-atom, gram-formula weight or gram-equivalent when the gram is the basic unit, and correspondingly in other cases.

Molecular.—For molecular properties, see appropriate properties.

Molecular volume.—Volume occupied by one mole. Molecular weight divided by density.

Molecular weight.—(M). The sum of the atomic weights of all the atoms contained in a molecule.

Moment.—1. Of force (P) about a point = Pl , l = perpendicular distance from the point to the line of P . 2. Of a couple = product of either force times perpendicular distance between forces. 3. Of a magnet = moment of couple acting upon it when it is at right angles to a magnetic field of unit force. 4. Of inertia about an axis = sum of the products

of each element of mass times the square of its distance from the axis.

Month.—1. Period of time determined by motion of moon. See lunar, synodical, tropical, sidereal, anomalistic, nodical, draconic. 2. Solar month = 1/12 of tropical year. 3. Calendar month = conventional subdivision of year.

Myria.—Prefix = 10 000.

Node.—1. A point of a standing wave where the displacement is independent of the time. 2. In astronomy, the points where an orbital, or other, plane cuts the ecliptic; the rising node is the one at which the passage across the plane of the ecliptic is from south to north.

Nodical month.—Time required by the moon to pass from one rising node to the next. Also called draconic month.

Noon.—See Time.

Normal.—1. The normal to a surface is a line drawn perpendicular to the surface at the point considered. 2. Any line perpendicular to another may be said to be normal to it. 3. A concentration of one gram-equivalent per liter.

Normal atmosphere.—(A_n). See Atmosphere.

Numeric.—(N). A pure number. A dimensionless quantity.

Notation.—See Celestial spheres.

Oersted.—The cgs unit of magnetic reluctance.

Ohm.—(Ω). A unit of electrical resistance. 1. Absolute ohm = 10⁹ cgs units. 2. International ohm is the resistance, at the temperature of melting ice, offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury, of constant sectional area, having a mass of 14.4521 grams and a length, at the temperature mentioned, of 105.290 cm.

Ohm-centimeter.—Unit of electrical volume resistivity. The resistivity of a material of which a uniform bar one cm³ in sectional area has a longitudinal resistance of one ohm per cm of length. Frequently called one ohm per centimeter cube.

Ohm (cm, gram).—Unit of electrical mass resistivity. The resistivity of a material of which a bar, having such a uniform section that its mass per linear cm is one gram, has a longitudinal resistance of one ohm per cm of length.

Ohm (meter, mm).—Unit of electrical volume resistivity. The resistivity of a material of which a circular cylinder one mm in diameter has a longitudinal resistance of one ohm per meter.

Ohm (meter, mm²).—Unit of electrical volume resistivity. The resistivity of a material of which a circular cylinder one square mm in sectional area has a longitudinal resistance of one ohm per meter.

Ohm (mil, ft.).—Analogous to ohm (meter, mm). Cylinder one mil in diameter, resistance of one ohm per foot.

Ohm (mile, pound).—Analogous to ohm (cm, gram).

Ohm-inch.—Analogous to ohm-centimeter.

Parallax.—1. The annual parallax of a star is defined as the maximum angle subtended by one astronomical unit of length at the distance of the star from the sun. 2. The equatorial horizontal parallax of a member of the solar system is the maximum angle subtended by the equatorial radius of the earth at the distance of the earth from the member considered.

Parsec.—The distance of a star for which the annual parallax is one second of arc.

Potens candle.—A supercooled unit of luminous intensity = one Int. candle.

Percent.—(%). The number of units of the constituent in 100 units of the mixture containing it. If units of volume are used, the ratio is called volume percent; if units of mass, it is called mass percent, weight percent, or simply percent. (%) must be distinguished from ‰ which is frequently used to denote per thousand.)

Perigee.—That point of the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth (cf. apogee).

- Perihelion.**—That point of a planet's, or comet's, orbit which is nearest to the sun (*cf.* aphelion).
- Permeability.**—(μ). The force (f) of repulsion between two rigidly magnetized poles (m, m') at a distance r apart is $f = (mm')/(\mu r^2)$; μ depends upon the material in which the poles are immersed, and is called its permeability.
- Pferdekraft.**—*See* Cheval-vapeur.
- Phot.**—An illumination of one lumen per cm^2 .
- Photoelectric constant.**—1. h/e . It is $1/\nu$ of the rise in potential required to impart to a negative electron the energy it has when emitted under the action of radiation of frequency ν . 2. hc/e . This is λ times the rise in potential mentioned in (1). λ = wave-length in vacuo.
- Planck's constant of action.**—(h). [ml^2/t]. A universal constant which fixes the amount of energy contained in the individual bundles, or quanta, of radiation emitted by a radiating body. Each such bundle contains an amount of energy = $h\nu$, ν = vibration frequency of the radiation. h is also called Planck's quantum.
- Poise.**— $[m/\text{lt}]$. The cgs unit of viscosity. If the tangential force, per unit area, which one layer of a fluid exerts upon an adjacent one is one dyne when the space rate of variation of the tangential velocity from layer to layer is unity, the viscosity of the fluid is one poise.
- Poisson's ratio.**—If a bar of uniform section be subjected to a pure tensile stress, the ratio of its transverse contraction per unit of transverse thickness to its elongation per unit of length is called the Poisson's ratio of the material.
- Pole strength.**—*See* Quantity of magnetism.
- Poncelet.**—Unit of power = 100 meter-kilograms per second.
- Potential.**—The excess of the potential at the point A over that at B , with reference to any quantity m , is the mechanical work per unit of m which must be done in carrying a very small positive amount of m from B to A . The difference in electrical potential is called **electromotive force, emf, potential difference**; in magnetic potential, is called **magnetomotive force, mmf**.
- Potential gradient.**—The space rate of increase in the potential. If the direction in which the rate to be measured is not stated, that corresponding to the maximum gradient is to be understood.
- Pound weight.**—*See* Weight.
- Poundal.**—The unit of force in the fps system. It is the force which, if acting continuously upon a mass of one pound, will impart to it a uniform acceleration of one foot per second² (*cf.* Dyne).
- Power.**—1. The time rate of doing work. 2. If when the two junctions of a bimetallic circuit differ in temperature by a small amount (dt), there is an open circuit emf (dE) around the circuit, then $(dE)/(dt)$ is called the **thermoelectric power** of the circuit, corresponding to the average temperature of the two junctions. 3. The ability to do some specific thing; as in rotatory power.
- Practical electric units.**—A system of electrical units based upon 10^9 cm, 10^{-11} gram, sec, and the permeability of a vacuum, as fundamental units. The units of most interest are the ohm ($=10^9$ cgs), ampere ($=0.1$ cgs), and volt ($=10^8$ cgs). Frequently described as absolute (*cf.* Int. elec. units).
- Precession of the equinoxes.**—*See* Celestial sphere.
- Pressure.**—(p), (P). [m/lt^2]. Normal force per unit of area. A hydrostatic pressure is a pressure which is the same in all directions. For critical pressures, *see* Critical.
- Quadrant.**—1. Unit of angle = 90° . 2. Formerly used occasionally to denote the henry.
- Quantity of electricity.**—1. (es). The electrostatic unit is that quantity which when concentrated to a point and placed at unit distance from an equal point charge will exert upon it a unit force, the surrounding medium being a vacuum. 2. (em). The electromagnetic unit is that quantity which is transferred per unit of time across any section of an infinitely long, straight, linear conductor when the current is such that the intensity of the resulting magnetic field at unit distance from the conductor is unity. 3. For other units—coulomb, electronic charge, faraday—*see* corresponding names.
- Quantity of magnetism.**—Also called **pole strength**. 1. The electromagnetic unit is that quantity which when concentrated to a point pole and placed at a unit distance from an equal point pole will exert upon it a unit force, the surrounding medium being a vacuum. 2. The electrostatic unit is that quantity which when concentrated to a point pole and placed at a unit distance from an infinitely long, straight, linear conductor would experience a unit force as a result of a current in the conductor such that one electrostatic unit of electricity per second is transferred across each section of the conductor. 3. The Int. electric unit is not named, it is the same as the cgs unit.
- Quantum.**—1. Certain processes are essentially discrete, and consequently parcel out into bundles the several quantities involved. If for a certain quantity and a particular process these bundles are all alike, it is now customary to call them quanta, without implying that the quantity so bundled has in itself any atomistic properties. 2. **Planck's quantum.** *See* Planck.
- Radian.**—An angle which encloses, of the circumference of a concentric circle, an arc = radius.
- Radiance.**—The radiance of a body, ^{in a given direction and} within the spectral range λ_1 to λ_2 , is defined as the intensity of the radiant energy, having wave-lengths lying between λ_1 and λ_2 , which the body emits in ^{that} direction, ^{perpendicular to its radiating surface.} If the spectral range is not mentioned, all wave-lengths are to be included; this is frequently called the total radiance. The spectral, or monochromatic, intensity of the ^{radiance of wave-}length λ is defined as the ratio of the radiance within the range $(\lambda - \frac{1}{2}\delta\lambda)$ to $(\lambda + \frac{1}{2}\delta\lambda)$ to $d\lambda$, when the latter is indefinitely small (*cf.* Emissivity). *Hemispherical radiance = hemispherical intensity*
- Radiation constants.**—*See* Black body.
- Rankine.**—A name sometimes applied to the absolute Fahrenheit scale of temperature.
- Réaumur.**—(R). A thermometric system in which the freezing point of water is called 0° , and the boiling point, 80° .
- Reflectivity.**—The ratio of the intensity of the light specularly reflected from a surface to the intensity of the light incident upon it. It is a pure numeric.
- Refraction.**—1. The index of refraction, refractive index, or refractive exponent is $n = \sin i/\sin r$; i = angle of incidence from a vacuum upon the substance, and r = angle of refraction, each measured from the normal to the surface. 2. **Refractivity** is $(n - 1)$. 3. **Specific refractivity** (r_g) is $(n - 1)/d$. **Specific refraction** (r_L) is $(n^2 - 1)/(d(n^2 + 2))$. d = mass per unit of volume. 4. **Molecular refractivity** = Mr_g . **Molecular refraction** = Mr_L . M = molecular weight. By replacing M by the atomic weight, the corresponding atomic values are obtained. 5. **Refractive constant** of a solute is its specific refractivity computed on the assumption that the refractivity of the solution is equal to the sum of the refractivities of its pure constituents each multiplied by the ratio of its mass per unit volume of the solution to its own density when pure.
- Reluctance.**—The magnetic reluctance of a body between two specified equipotential surfaces is the ratio of the difference in the two potentials divided by the flux of magnetic induction from [to] either surface to [from] the body. It has no significance unless these two fluxes are the same.
- Resistance.**—1. The electrical resistance of a body between two specified equipotential surfaces is E/I , where E is the unchanging difference in the potentials of the surfaces and I is the result-

ing current across any transverse section between them. 2. **Specific resistance.** *See* Resistivity.

Resistivity.—1. [resistance \times length]. **Resistivity, or volume resistivity,** of a substance is the longitudinal resistance per unit of length of a uniform bar of the substance of unit sectional area. 2. [resistance \times mass/(length)³]. **Mass resistivity** of a substance is the longitudinal resistance per unit of length of a uniform bar of the substance of such a sectional area that it contains one unit of mass per unit of length. 3. [resistance]. **Surface resistivity** is the resistance per unit of length of a strip of the surface of unit width. It has reference solely to the current which is restricted to the surface.

Rhe.—Name proposed for cgs unit of fluidity; = one reciprocal poise.

Right ascension.—*See* Celestial sphere.

Rigidity.—If to the four faces of a cube which are parallel to a given edge there be applied tangential stresses which are equal in absolute value, perpendicular to the given edge, and so directed as to produce a pure distortion, the other two faces will be deformed into diamond shaped figures if the material is isotropic. The modulus of rigidity is defined as the quotient of the stress on any one of the faces divided by the resulting change in any one of the angles of a distorted face. Also called **modulus of shear, Coulomb's modulus, modulus of torsion** (the last is undesirable).

Rotation.—*See* Rotatory power.

Rotatory power, Optical.—1. The natural rotatory power is θ/l , where θ is the rotation of the plane of polarization which occurs in a path of length l . The specific rotatory power ($[\alpha]$) is θ/dl , d = density. The molecular [or atomic] rotatory power is $M\theta/dl$ [or $A\theta/dl$]; M = molecular, A = atomic weight. 2. The magnetic rotatory power is $\theta/(lH \cos \alpha)$, where H = intensity of the magnetic field and α = angle between H and the path of the light. It is commonly called **Verdet's constant**. From the magnetic rotatory power, the specific $[\omega]$, molecular, and atomic magnetic rotatory powers are derived exactly as in the case of natural rotation. The ratio of any one of these quantities to the corresponding one for a chosen reference substance is called the **relative power**. Water is the reference substance commonly chosen, and $[\Omega]$ is used to denote the molecular magnetic rotatory power relative to water.

Rydberg's fundamental frequency, and series constant.—*See* Series, spectral.

Secohm.—A superseded name for the henry.

Second.—1. (sec). **Time,** $\frac{1}{86400}$ day. Mean solar day, unless contrary is indicated. 2. ("). **Unit of angle,** $\frac{1}{3600}$ degree. 3. ("). **Centesimal second** = 0.0001 grade.

Seger cone.—One of a graded series of cones of refractory material which, by their softening and the resultant deformation, indicate the heat treatment to which they have been subjected.

Series, Spectral.—Spectral lines, or groups of lines, which occur in orderly sequence. Most of these sequences can be represented by an equation of the form $\frac{1}{\lambda} = A - \frac{BN}{(m + \alpha + \beta/m^2)^2}$; λ = wave-length in vacuo; m is an integer varying from one line (or group) to another; for any one series, A , B , N , α and β are constants; B is an integer; N is known as **Rydberg's constant**, its value is determined by the constitution of the radiating atom. On Bohr's theory, $N = N_\infty \frac{M}{M + m_0}$, where M = mass of the atom, m_0 = electronic mass, and $N_\infty = 2\pi^2 m_0 e^4 / h^3 c \epsilon_0^2$; N_∞ is known as **Rydberg's universal series constant**; e = electronic charge; h = Planck's constant; ϵ_0 = dielectric constant of vacuum; c = velocity of light in vacuo. On this theory, B denotes the number of electrons displaced from their normal positions, m is the **principal quantum number**, α depends

upon the subordinate, or azimuthal, quantum number, and $\beta = 0$. For atoms of the type of hydrogen, $\alpha = 0$, $\beta = 0$; for others ($m + \alpha + \beta/m^2$) is frequently called the **effective quantum number**, generally it is not an integer. **Rydberg's fundamental frequency** is $\nu_\infty = cN_\infty$.

Sidereal month.—The time required for the moon to complete one apparent circuit among the stars.

Siemens unit.—(S.E.). A superseded unit of electrical resistance proposed in 1860 by Werner von Siemens; defined as the resistance at 0°C of a column of mercury one meter long and of a uniform cross section = one mm².

Slug.—A unit of mass. 1. The mass which will acquire an acceleration of one foot per sec² when continuously acted upon by a force of one pound weight. Also called **geepound**, and **engineer's unit of mass**. 2. The metric slug is the mass which will acquire an acceleration of one meter per sec² when continuously acted upon by a force of one kilogram weight.

Solar month.— $\frac{1}{12}$ tropical year.

Solubility.—1. By solubility of the non-gas a in b is meant the mass of a per unit mass of b which is contained in the mixture which is in equilibrium with an excess of a . In this mixture b is said to be saturated with a . Data are frequently restricted to mass of a per unit mass of mixture, mass of a per unit volume of mixture, or moles of a per mole of mixture. 2. Solubility of a gas is C_s/C_g , C_s = concentration of gas in the solution, C_g = concentration of gas in overlying gas phase. 3. Solubility product of an ionized substance ($A_n B_m$) in a stated solvent = $[A]^n \cdot [B]^m$, where $[A]$ and $[B]$ denote the concentrations of the two ions when the solution is saturated with the substance.

Specific gravity.—($d_{t_1}^{t_2}$). The ratio of the mass of a certain volume of the substance at the temperature t_2 to that of the same volume of a reference substance (usually water) at temperature t_1 . Frequently, but incorrectly, called density.

Specific heat.—1. **Heat capacity.** *See* Capacity. 2. **Specific heat of electricity.**—*See* Thomson effect. 3. **Einstein's specific heat constant** (β) = ratio of Planck's constant (h) to Boltzmann's molecular gas constant (k_0). 4. **Ratio of specific heats** = $\gamma = c_p/c_v$; c_p , c_v = specific heat at constant pressure and at constant volume, respectively.

Specific inductive capacity.—The ratio of the dielectric constant of the substance to that of a vacuum.

Specific refractive power.—Used indifferently to denote several of the refractive constants (*cf.* Refraction).

Sperm candle, English.—A superseded unit of luminous intensity = one Int. candle.

Spheradian.—*See* Steradian.

Spherical candlepower, Mean.—*See* Mean spherical candlepower.

Square.—(sq.), (²). Used in conjunction with the name of a unit of length to form the name of a related unit of area; *e.g.*, square foot (sq. ft.), (ft.²) is the name of a unit of area equivalent to the area of a square with edges one foot long.

Square degree.—The solid angle enclosed by a cone of vanishingly small vertex angle 2θ is $k\pi\theta^2$. If θ is expressed in radians and the unit of solid angle is so chosen that $k = 1$, that unit is called a **steradian**. If θ is expressed in degrees, and $k = 1$, the corresponding unit of solid angle is called a **square degree**. One square degree = $(\pi/180)^2$ steradians. This procedure defines a definite unit of solid angle although the solid angles enclosed in cones of finite vertex angles are not proportional to the squares of those angles.

Stefan's constant.—*See* Black body.

Steradian.—The solid angle which encloses on the surface of a concentric sphere an area = (radius)².

Stoichiometric.—Pertaining to the ratio of the masses of the several elements contained in a pure chemical compound.

Strain.—1. For pure distortion the strain is measured by the change in a significant angle. 2. The ratio of change in size to original size.

Stress.—The force per unit of area over which it acts.

Surface tension.—(γ). [m/l^2]. Owing to molecular attraction, two fluids in contact adjust themselves so that the area of their interface is a minimum, consistent with other requirements. This adjustment may be pictured as arising from a tension residing in the surface itself; to this is given the name **surface tension**. Its value is defined as the normal, tensile force, per unit of length, across any line traced on the surface.

Susceptibility.—(κ). In the electromagnetic systems of units, $4\pi\kappa$ is the excess of the magnetic permeability of the substance over that of a vacuum.

Synodical.—In astronomy, the synodical period of a body is the interval between its successive returns to the same position with reference to the plane which is perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic and which continuously passes through the centers of the earth and the sun.

Synodical month.—See Lunar month.

Temperature conductivity.—See Diffusivity.

Tension, Surface.—See Surface tension.

Tenth-meter.— 10^{-10} meter; one Ångström unit.

Thermal.—See Heat.

Thermoelectric power.—See Power.

Thomson effect.—In a region in which the temperature of a homogeneous metallic conductor varies from section to section, there exists a potential gradient which is proportional to the product of the temperature and its gradient. This is the Thomson (or Kelvin) thermoelectric effect. The constant of proportionality is called the coefficient of the effect. If the coefficient is positive, a positive electric current flowing from hot section to cooler section tends to make the temperature more uniform; it is as if the current carried heat from hot portion to cooler portion, as if the electricity had a certain specific heat. This is what Thomson called the **specific heat of electricity**. It may be either positive or negative, depending upon the metal.

Time.—**True noon**, or **local true noon**, is the instant at which the sun is bisected by the meridional plane of the observer. **Mean noon**, or **local mean noon**, is the instant at which a fictitious mean sun is bisected by the meridional plane. This **mean sun** is one endowed with such a uniform, apparent angular velocity in the equatorial plane that in one tropical year it will make exactly the same number of apparent revolutions around the earth as are made by the true sun. Time measured from the true noon is called **true**, or **apparent, solar time**; that from mean noon is called **mean time**. The excess of mean time over true time is called **equation of time**. The earth has been divided into a series of time zones, each 15° of longitude in width, so that intercourse may be facilitated by all places in each zone using the mean time corresponding to the center of the zone; this is known as **standard time**. The first zone is centered on Greenwich, England.

Titer.—See Concentration.

Torque.—The moment of a force.

Tropical month.—The yearly average of the time required for the moon to traverse 360° of astronomical longitude.

Twist.—If a uniform bar of free length l be clamped rigidly at one end and the other end be twisted, about the axis of the bar, through an angle θ , the twist of the bar is defined as θ/l . Similarly for other cases.

Units, Systems of.—The fundamental units in most absolute systems are those of mass, length, time, thermometric degree, and the dielectric constant (or the magnetic permeability) of a vacuum. Other units are defined in terms of these by the use of established relations, arbitrary factors being made unity.

The most common systems are the centimeter-gram-second-degree Centigrade (cgs), and the foot-pound-second-degree Fahrenheit (fps) systems. See also International electric units, practical electric units, and absolute.

Van der Waals.—See Waals.

Vielle unit.—A superseded unit of luminous intensity based upon the brightness of fused platinum at the temperature of solidification.

Viscosity.—If a fluid is flowing in the plane yz with velocity v it exerts upon an adjacent plane a tangential drag $= \eta(dv)/(dz)$, per unit of area. η is called the **viscosity, coefficient of viscosity, or coefficient of internal friction**. Unit: poise.

Viscosity, Kinematic.—Viscosity divided by density.

Volt.—The electrical potential difference which, when steadily applied to a conductor having a resistance of one ohm, will produce in it a current of one ampere (cf. absolute and international units). The Int. Committee authorized by the London Conference, 1908, agreed to regard the emf of the Weston normal cell at 20°C as exactly 1.0183 Int. volts. This furnishes a subsidiary definition which is slightly discordant with the primary one. These tables distinguish between the two, and between units derived from them, by using (a) to denote those based on ampere and ohm, and (v) to denote those based on volt as defined by the Weston cell.

Volt-electronic charge.—Analogous to volt-faraday.

Volt-faraday.—The work which must be done in order to transfer one faraday of positive electricity from any point to another having a potential one volt higher than the former.

Volt-second.—Unit of flux of magnetic induction. The amount defined by the change per second, of the magnetic induction through an area, required to induce around the area an emf of one volt.

Volume, Specific.—Reciprocal of the density.

Waals, Van der.—In the equation $(p + a/v^2)(v - b) = 1 + \alpha$, a and b are known as Van der Waals' constants; a/b = pressure [volume] constant.

Watt.—Unit of power; work done at rate of one joule per second.

Watt-hour.—Work expended by one watt in one hour (cf. kilowatt-hour).

Wave-length.—(λ). Distance between consecutive corresponding points in a monofrequent wave train. Occasionally applied to complex waves.

Wave number.—Reciprocal of wave-length.

Weight.—The force with which a body, left to itself, is urged towards the earth. In the absolute systems of units it is numerically equal to the mass of the body multiplied by the acceleration of gravity (g) at the position considered; hence varies with position. Such expressions as **gram weight** [pound weight] are to be interpreted as meaning the weight of a gram [a pound] at a place where g has the standard value, 980.665 cm/sec.²

Wien's displacement constant.—(w). See Black body.

Year.—(yr). Time required for earth to make one complete circuit of its orbit, as defined by its return to the same position as determined by the sun and some celestial point of reference. For the **tropical, equinoctial, or ordinary year** the reference point is the mean vernal equinox; for the **sidereal, or true, year**, it is a fixed star; for **anomalous year**, it is perihelion of earth's orbit; for **eclipse year**, it is ascending node of moon's orbit.

Young's modulus.—If a bar of uniform section be subjected to a longitudinal tension, the ratio of this stress to the resulting elongation per unit of length is called its **Young's modulus**. Also called **modulus of elasticity, elastic modulus, longitudinal elasticity, coefficient of resistance to extension, modulus of traction**.

ELEMENTS AND ATOMS

	PAGE
Atomic Numbers. Atomic Weights for Each Year Since 1882	43
Isotopes. F. W. ASTON.....	45
Periodic Table.....	46
Radioactive Elements. FREDERICK SODDY.....	46
Structure of the Isolated Atom. H. A. KRAMERS.....	47

ATOMIC WEIGHTS

The values given in column four were compiled for International Critical Tables (I. C. T.) by Prof. G. P. Baxter in 1923 and are those upon which all the data given in International Critical Tables are based.

Following these are shown the accepted atomic weights back to 1882. For the period since 1903 these are taken from the reports of the International Committee on Atomic Weights; for the period 1894 to 1903, from the reports of the American Chemical Society's Committee on Atomic Weights; for the year 1882, from F. W. Clarke's "A Recalculation of the Atomic Weights," reproduced in the first (1883) edition of "Landolt-Börnstein." These 1882 values (to two decimals) are given in parentheses. A date in parentheses indicates the first appearance of the element in the atomic weight table. All the values given are based upon O = 16.000.

Symbol	Atomic number	Name	I. C. T. at. wt.	Atomic weights (1925-1882)
Ca	20	Calcium	40.07	'25-'12, 40.07; '11-'09, 40.09; '08-'00, 40.1; '99-'97, 40.07; '96, 40.08; '95-'94, 40 (40.08)
Cb	41	Columbium	93.1	'25-'17, 93.1; '16-'09, 93.5; '08-'03, 94; '02-'00, 93.7; '99-'97, 93.73; '96-'94, 94.0 (94.03)
Cd	48	Cadmium	112.41	'25, 112.41; '24-'09, 112.40; '08-'00, 112.4; '99, 112.38; '98-'97, 111.95; '96, 111.93; '95-'94, 112 (112.09)
Ce	58	Cerium	140.25	'25-'04, 140.25; '03, 140; '02-'00, 139; '99-'98, 139.35; '97-'94, 140.25 (140.75)
Cl	17	Chlorine	35.458	'25, 35.457; '24-'09, 35.46; '08-'94, 35.45 (35.45)
Co	27	Cobalt	58.97	'25, 58.94; '24-'09, 58.97; '08-'00, 59.0; '99-'98, 58.99; '97, 58.93; '96, 58.95; '95, 59.5; '94, 59 (59.02)
Cp	71	Cassiopeium	175.0	See Lu
Cr	24	Chromium	52.01	'25, 52.01; '24-'10, 52.0; '09-'00, 52.1; '99-'96, 52.14; '95-'94, 52.1 (52.13)
Cs	55	Cesium	132.81	'25-'09, 132.81; '08-'04, 132.9; '03, 133.0; '02-'00, 132.9; '00-'96, 132.89; '95-'94, 132.9 (132.92)
Ct	72	Celtium		Same as Hf
Cu	29	Copper	63.57	'25-'09, 63.57; '08-'94, 63.6 (63.32)
Ds } Dy }	66	Dysprosium	162.52	'25, 162.52; '24-'08, 162.5 (1908)
Em	86	Ra-emanation	222.	See Rn
Er	68	Erbium	167.7	'25-'12, 167.7; '11-'09, 167.4; '08-'00, 166.0; '99-'97, 166.32; '96-'94, 166.3 (166.27)
Eu	63	Europium	152.0	'25-'07, 152.0 (1907)
F	9	Fluorine	19.00	'25-'03, 19.0; '02-'00, 19.05; '99-'97, 19.06; '96, 19.03; '95-'94, 19 (19.03)
Fe	26	Iron	55.84	'25-'12, 55.84; '11-'09, 55.85; '08-'01, 55.9; '00, 56.0; '99-'96, 56.02; '95-'94, 56 (56.04)
Ga	31	Gallium	69.72	'25, 69.72; '24-'19, 70.1; '18-'09, 69.9; '08-'00, 70.0; '99-'97, 69.91; '96-'94, 69.0 (68.96)
Gd	64	Gadolinium	157.26	'25, 157.26; '24-'09, 157.3; '08-'03, 156; '02, 156.4; '01-'00, 157.0; '99-'97, 156.76; '96-'94, 156.1
A	18	Argon	39.91	'25, 39.91; '24-'19, 39.9; '18-'11, 39.88; '10-'03, 39.9; '02, 39.96 (1902)
Ac	89	Actinium	?	
Ag	47	Silver	107.880	'25, 107.880; '24-'09, 107.88; '08-'03, 107.93; '02-'94, 107.92 (107.92)
Al	13	Aluminium	26.96	'25, 26.97; '24-'22, 27.0; '21-'00, 27.1; '99-'96, 27.11; '95-'94, 27 (27.08)
As	33	Arsenic	74.96	'25-'10, 74.96; '09-'00, 75.0; '99-'97, 75.01; '96, 75.09; '95-'94, 75.0 (75.09)
Au	79	Gold	197.2	'25-'00, 197.2; '99-'97, 197.23; '96, 197.24; '95-'94, 197.3 (196.61)
B	5	Boron	10.82	'25, 10.82; '24-'19, 10.9; '18-'00, 11.0; '99-'96, 10.95; '95-'94, 11 (10.97)
Ba	56	Barium	137.37	'25-'09, 137.37; '08-'00, 137.40; '99-'94, 137.43 (137.01)
Be	4	Beryllium	9.02	'25, 9.02; '24-'00, 9.1; '99-'96, 9.08; '95-'94, 9 (9.11)
Bi	83	Bismuth	209.00	'25-'22, 209.0; '21-'07, 208.0; '06-'03, 208.5; '02-'00, 208.1; '99-'96, 208.11; '95, 208; '94, 208.9 (208.00)
Br	35	Bromine	79.916	'25, 79.916; '24-'09, 79.92; '08-'03, 79.96; '02-'94, 79.95 (79.95)
C	6	Carbon	12.000	'25, 12.000; '24-'16, 12.005; '15-'98, 12.00; '97-'96, 12.01; '95-'94, 12 (12.00)

Symbol	Atomic number	Name	I. C. T. at. wt.	Atomic weights (1925-1882)	Symbol	Atomic number	Name	I. C. T. at. wt.	Atomic weights (1925-1882)
Ge	32	Germanium	72.38	'25, 72.60; '24-'00, 72.5; '99-'97, 72.48; '96-'94, 72.3	Nd	60	Neodymium	144.27	'25, 144.27; '24-'09, 144.3; '08-'99, 143.6; '98-'97, 140.80; '96-'94, 140.5
Gl	4	Glucinium	9.02	See Be	Ne	10	Neon	20.2	'25-'09, 20.2; '10-'04, 20.0 (1904)
H	1	Hydrogen	1.0077	'25, 1.0077; '24-'94, 1.008 (1.00)	Ni	28	Nickel	58.69	'25, 58.69; '24-'09, 58.68; '08-'00, 58.7; '99-'96, 58.69; '95-'94, 58.7 (58.06)
He	2	Helium	4.00	'25-'16, 4.00; '15-'11, 3.99; '10-'03, 4.0; '02, 3.96 (1902)	Nt	86	Niton	222.	See Rn
Hf	72	Hafnium	178.6		O	8	Oxygen	16.000	'25-'94, 16.000 (16.00)
Hg	80	Mercury	200.61	'25, 200.61; '23-'12, 200.6; '11-'94, 200.0 (200.17)	Os	76	Osmium	190.8	'25, 190.8; '23-'09, 190.9; '08-'00, 191.0; '99-'96, 190.99; '95-'94, 190.8 (198.95?)
Ho	67	Holmium	163.4	'25, 163.4; '23-'13, 163.5 (1913)	P	15	Phosphorus	31.024	'25, 31.027; '24-'11, 31.04; '10-'00, 31.0; '99-'94, 31.02; '95-'94, 31 (31.03)
I (J)	53	Iodine	126.932	'25, 126.932; '24-'09, 126.92; '08-'05, 126.97; '04-'94, 126.85 (126.85)	Pa	91	Protoactinium	?	
In	49	Indium	114.8	'25-'09, 114.8; '08-'05, 115; '04-'00, 114; '99-'97, 113.85; '96-'94, 113.7 (113.66)	Pb	82	Lead	207.20	'25-'16, 207.20; '15-'09, 207.10; '08-'03, 206.9; '02-'96, 206.92; '95-'94, 206.95 (206.95)
Ir	77	Iridium	193.1	'25-'09, 193.1; '08-'03, 193.0; '02-'00, 193.1; '99-'96, 193.12; '95-'94, 193.1 (193.09)	Pd	46	Palladium	106.7	'25-'09, 106.7; '08-'03, 106.5; '02-'00, 107.0; '99-'96, 106.36; '95, 106.5; '94, 106.6 (105.98)
K	19	Potassium	39.095	'25, 39.096; '24-'09, 39.10; '08-'03, 39.15; '02-'94, 39.11 (39.11)	Po	84	Polonium	(210)	
Kr	36	Krypton	82.9	'25, 82.9; '24-'11, 82.92; '10, 83.0; '09-'03, 81.8; '02, 81.76 (1902)	Pr	59	Praseodymium	140.92	'25, 140.92; '24-'16, 140.9; '15-'09, 140.6; '08-'00, 140.5; '99-'97, 143.60; '96-'94, 143.5
La	57	Lanthanum	138.91	'25, 138.90; '24-'09, 139.0; '08-'03, 138.9; '02-'00, 138.6; '99-'97, 138.64; '96, 138.6; '95-'94, 138.2 (138.84)	Pt	78	Platinum	195.23	'25, 195.23; '24-'11, 195.2; '10-'09, 195.0; '08-'03, 194.8; '02-'00, 194.9; '99-'96, 194.89; '95-'94, 195 (194.87)
Li	3	Lithium	6.939	'25, 6.940; '24-'11, 6.94; '10-'09, 7.00; '08-'96, 7.03; '95-'94, 7.02 (7.02)	Ra	88	Radium	225.95	'25, 225.95; '24-'16, 226; '15-'09, 226.4; '08-'03, 225 (1903)
Lu	71	Lutecium	175.0	'25-'16, 175.0; '15-'09, 174.0 (1909)	Rb	37	Rubidium	85.44	'25, 85.44; '24-'09, 85.45; '08-'05, 85.5; '04-'00, 85.4; '99-'96, 85.43; '95-'94, 85.5 (85.53)
Ma	43	Masurium			Re	75	Rhenium		
Mg	12	Magnesium	24.32	'25-'09, 24.32; '08-'03, 24.36; '02-'00, 24.3; '99-'97, 24.28; '96, 24.29; '95-'94, 24.3 (24.01)	Rh	45	Rhodium	102.91	'25, 102.91; '24-'09, 102.9; '08-'00, 103.0; '99-'96, 103.01; '95-'94, 103 (104.29)
Mn	25	Manganese	54.93	'25-'09, 54.93; '08-'00, 55.0; '99-'96, 54.99; '95-'94, 55 (54.03)	Rn	86	Radon	222.	'25, 222; '24-'12, 222.4 (1912)
Mo	42	Molybdenum	96.0	'25-'00, 96.0; '99-'97, 95.99; '96, 95.98; '95-'94, 96 (95.75)	Ru	44	Ruthenium	101.7	'25-'00, 101.7; '99-'96, 101.68; '95-'94, 101.6 (104.46?)
N	7	Nitrogen	14.008	'25-'19, 14.008; '18-'07, 14.01; '06-'96, 14.04; '95, 14.05; '94, 14.03 (14.03)	S	16	Sulfur	32.065	'25, 32.065; '24-'16, 32.06; '15-'09, 32.07; '08-'03, 32.06; '02-'96, 32.07; '95-'94, 32.06 (32.06)
Na	11	Sodium	22.997	'25, 22.997; '24-'09, 23.00; '08-'94, 23.05 (23.05)	Sa	62	Samarium	150.43	'25, 150.43; '24-'09, 150.4; '08-'05, 150.3;
Nb	41	Niobium	93.1	See Cb					

Symbol	Atomic number	Name	I. C. T. at. wt.	Atomic weights (1925-1882)
Sa	62	Samarium	150.43	'04-'03, 150; '02-'00, 150.3; '99-'97, 150.26; '96-'94, 150.0
Sb	51	Antimony	121.77	'25, 121.77; '24-'03, 120.2; '02-'00, 120.4; '99-'96, 120.43; '95-'94, 120 (120.23)
Sc	21	Scandium	45.10	'25-'21, 45.10; '20-'00, 44.1; '99-'97, 44.12; '96-'94, 44.0 (44.08)
Se	34	Selenium	79.2	'25-'00, 79.2; '99, 79.17; '98-'97, 79.02; '96-'94, 79.0 (78.98)
Si	14	Silicon	28.06	'25, 28.06; '24-'22, 28.1; '21-'09, 28.3; '08-'94, 28.4 (28.26)
Sm	62	Samarium	150.43	See Sa
Sn	50	Tin	118.70	'25-'16, 118.70; '15-'00, 119.0; '99-'96, 119.05; '95-'94, 119 (117.97)
Sr	38	Strontium	87.62	'25-'11, 87.63; '10-'09, 87.62; '08-'00, 87.6; '99-'96, 87.61; '95, 87.66; '94, 87.6 (87.58)
Ta	73	Tantalum	181.5	'25-'10, 181.5; '11-'07, 181.0; '06-'03, 183; '02-'00, 182.8; '99-'97, 182.84; '96-'94, 182.6 (182.56)
Tb	65	Terbium	159.2	'25-'07, 159.2; '06-'94, 160
Te	52	Tellurium	127.5	'25-'09, 127.5; '08-'03, 127.6; '02, 127.7; '01-'00, 127.5; '99-'97, 127.49; '96, 127; '95-'94, 125 (128.252)
Th	90	Thorium	232.15	'25-'19, 232.15; '18-'11, 232.4; '10-'09, 232.42; '08-'03, 232.5; '02-'00, 232.6; '99-'96, 232.63; '95-'94, 232.6 (233.95)
Ti	22	Titanium	47.9	'25-'03, 48.1; '02-'96, 48.15; '95-'94, 48 (49.96?)
Tl	81	Thallium	204.4	'25, 204.39; '24-'09, 204.0; '08-'03, 204.1; '02-'96, 204.15; '95-'94, 204.18 (204.18)
Tm } Tu }	69	Thulium	169.4	'25, 169.4; '24-'22, 169.9; '21-'09, 168.5; '08-'03, 171; '02-'94, 170.7
U	92	Uranium	238.17	'25, 238.17; '24-'16, 238.2; '15-'03, 238.5; '02-'00, 239.6; '99-'96, 239.59; '95-'94, 239.6 (239.03)
UX ₂	91	Uranium-X ₂	(234)	Isotope of Pa
V	23	Vanadium	50.96	'25, 50.96; '24-'12, 51.0; '11, 51.06; '10-'03, 51.2; '02-'00, 51.4; '99-'96, 51.38; '95-'94, 51.4 (51.37)

Symbol	Atomic number	Name	I. C. T. at. wt.	Atomic weights (1925-1882)
W	74	Tungsten	184.0	'25-'00, 184.0; '99-'97, 184.83; '96, 184.84; '95, 184.9; '94, 184 (184.03)
Xe	54	Xenon	130.2	'25-'11, 130.2; '10, 130.7; '09-'02, 128 (1902)
Y } Yt }	39	Yttrium	89.0	'25, 88.9; '24-'19, 89.33; '18-'16, 88.7; '15-'00, 89.0; '99-'97, 89.02; '96, 88.95; '95-'94, 89.1 (90.02?)
Yb	70	Ytterbium	173.6	'25, 173.6; '24-'16, 173.5; '15-'09, 172.0; '08-'03, 173; '02-'00, 173.2; '99-'97, 173.19; '96-'94, 173.0 (173.16)
Zn	30	Zinc	65.38	'25, 65.38; '24-'10, 65.37; '09, 65.7; '08-'00, 65.4; '99-'96, 65.41; '95-'94, 65.3 (65.05)
Zr	40	Zirconium	91.	'25, 91; '24-'09, 90.6; '01-'97, 90.4; '96-'94, 90.6 (89.57)

TABLE OF ISOTOPES

F. W. ASTON

Element	Atomic number	I. C. T. atomic weight	Minimum number of isotopes	Mass numbers in order of the intensities of the mass-spectrum lines	Lit.
A	18	39.91	2	40, 36	(3, 5, 21)
Ag	47	107.880	2	107, 109	(15, 26)
Al	13	26.96	1	27	(10)
As	33	74.96	1	75	(4, 22)
B	5	10.82	2	11, 10	(4, 22)
Ba	56	137.37	1	138, 136	(17, 18)
Be	4	9.02	1	9	(33)
Bi	83	209.00	1	209	(19)
Br	35	79.916	2	79, 81	(4, 22)
C	6	12.000	1	12	(2, 21)
Ca	20	40.07	2	40, 44	(31, 32)
Cd	48	112.41	6	110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116	(19)
Ce	58	140.25	2	140, 142	(18)
Cl	17	35.458	2	35, 37	(2, 21, 23)
Co	27	58.97	1	59	(15, 26)
Cr	24	52.01	1	52	(15, 26)
Cs	55	132.81	1	133	(6, 24)
Cu	29	63.57	2	63, 65	(14, 26)
F	9	19.00	1	19	(4, 22)
Fe	26	55.84	2	56, 54	(9, 17)
Ga	31	69.72	2	69, 71	(15, 26)
Ge	32	72.38	3	74, 72, 70	(13, 26)
Gl	4	9.02	1	9	(33)
H	1	1.0077	1	1	(3, 21)
He	2	4.00	1	4	(3, 21)
Hg	80	200.61	2, 6	197-200, 202, 204	(2, 3, 21)
I	53	126.932	1	127	(5, 23)
In	49	114.8	1	115	(16)
K	19	39.095	2	39, 41	(6, 24)
Kr	36	82.9	6	84, 86, 82, 83, 80, 78	(3, 21)
La	57	138.91	1	139	(17)

Continued on p. 47.

PERIODIC CHART OF THE ELEMENTS WITH ATOMIC NUMBERS AND ATOMIC WEIGHTS

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII or 0	*	La ^{57 58}	Ce ⁵⁹	Pr
H ¹ 1.0077							He ² 4.00	Nd ⁶⁰ 144.27	Sa ⁶¹ 138.91	Eu ⁶² 140.25	Ho ⁶³ 140.92
Li ³ 6.939	Be ⁴ 9.02	B ⁵ 10.82	C ⁶ 12.00	N ⁷ 14.008	O ⁸ 16.000	F ⁹ 19.00	Ne ¹⁰ 20.2	Gd ⁶⁴ 157.26	Tb ⁶⁵ 159.2	Dy ⁶⁶ 162.52	Er ⁶⁷ 163.4
Na ¹¹ 22.997	Mg ¹² 24.32	Al ¹³ 26.96	Si ¹⁴ 28.06	P ¹⁵ 31.024	S ¹⁶ 32.065	Cl ¹⁷ 35.458	Ar ¹⁸ 39.91	Er ⁶⁸ 167.7	Tu ⁶⁹ 169.4	Yb ⁷⁰ 173.6	Lu ⁷¹ 175.0
K ¹⁹ 39.095	Ca ²⁰ 40.07	Sc ²¹ 45.10	Ti ²² 47.9	V ²³ 50.96	Cr ²⁴ 52.01	Mn ²⁵ 54.93		Fe ²⁶ 55.84	Co ²⁷ 58.97	Ni ²⁸ 58.69	
	Cu ²⁹ 63.57	Zn ³⁰ 65.38	Ga ³¹ 69.72	Ge ³² 72.38	As ³³ 74.96	Se ³⁴ 79.2	Br ³⁵ 79.916	Kr ³⁶ 82.9			
Rb ³⁷ 85.44	Sr ³⁸ 87.62	Yt ³⁹ 89.0	Zr ⁴⁰ 91	Cb ⁴¹ 93.1	Mo ⁴² 96.0	Ma ⁴³			Ru ⁴⁴ 101.7	Rh ⁴⁵ 102.91	Pd ⁴⁶ 106.7
	Ag ⁴⁷ 107.880	Cd ⁴⁸ 112.41	In ⁴⁹ 114.8	Sn ⁵⁰ 118.70	Sb ⁵¹ 121.77	Te ⁵² 127.5	I ⁵³ 126.932	Xe ⁵⁴ 130.2			
Cs ⁵⁵ 132.81	Ba ⁵⁶ 137.37	La ⁵⁷ 138.91	Hf ⁷² (178.6)	Ta ⁷³ 181.5	W ⁷⁴ 184.0	Re ⁷⁵		Os ⁷⁶ 190.8	Ir ⁷⁷ 193.1	Pt ⁷⁸ 195.23	
	Au ⁷⁹ 197.2	Hg ⁸⁰ 200.61	Tl ⁸¹ 204.4	Pb ⁸² 207.20	Bi ⁸³ 209.00	Po ⁸⁴ (210)	Rn ⁸⁶ 222	* Indicates rare earths. See above			
	Ra ⁸⁷ 225.95	Ac ⁸⁸	Th ⁸⁹ 232.15	Pa ⁹⁰	U ⁹¹ 238.17						

α - ray \leftarrow		THE RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS FREDERICK SODDY							\rightarrow β - ray (or rayless)			
Group	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII or 0	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Principal element	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	—	Rn	—	Ra	Ac	Th	Pa	U
Atomic number	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
U-Ra Series		Ra-B Ra-C'' Ra-Ω'' Ra-D Ra-Ω'	Ra-A Ra-C Ra-E Ra-F	Ra-A		Rn-Ra-Em (or Radon)		Ra	Ms-Th ₁ Ms-Th ₂	U _{X1} U _{X2} Io	U ₁ U ₂	
Th Series	Th-C'' Th-Ω'' Th-Ω'	Th-B Th-C Th-C'	Th-A		Th-Em Thoron		Th-X	Ra-Th		U _Y	U ₁ or U ₂	
Ac Series	Ac-C'' Ac-Ω'' Ac-Ω'	Ac-B Ac-C Ac-C'	Ac-A		Ac-Em Actinon		Ac-X	Ac	Ra-Ac			

TABLE OF ISOTOPES.—Continued

Element	Atomic number	I. C. T. atomic weight	Minimum number of isotopes	Mass numbers in order of the intensities of the mass-spectrum lines	Lit.
Li	3	6.939	2	7, 6	(24, 27, 29, 30)
Mg	12	24.32	3	24, 25, 26	(28, 30)
Mn	25	54.93	1	55	(15, 26)
N	7	14.008	1	14	(3, 21)
Na	11	22.997	1	23	(6, 24)
Nd	60	144.27	3	142, 144, 146, 145	(17, 18)
Ne	10	20.2	2	20, 22	(1, 20, 21)
Ni	28	58.69	2	58, 60	(7)
O	8	16.000	1	16	(2, 21)
P	15	31.024	1	31	(4, 22)
Pr	59	140.92	1	141	(17)
Rb	37	85.44	2	85, 87	(6, 24)
S	16	32.065	1	32	(4, 22)
Sb	51	121.77	2	121, 123	(11, 25)
Se	21	45.10	1	45	(15, 26)
Se	34	79.2	6	80, 78, 76, 82, 77, 74	(10)
Si	14	28.06	3	28, 29, 30	(4, 18, 22)
Sn	50	118.70	7,8	120, 118, 116, 124, 119, 117, 122, 121	(8)
Sr	38	87.62	2	88, 86	(15, 17, 26)
Te	52	127.5	3	128, 130, 126	(19)
Ti	22	47.9	1	48	(15, 26)
V	23	50.96	1	51	(15, 26)
Xe	54	130.2	7,9	129, 132, 131, 134, 136, 128, 130, 126, 124	(3, 5, 10, 21, 23)
Yt	39	89.0	1	89	(15, 26)
Zn	30	65.38	4	64, 66, 68, 70	(31)
Zr	40	91	3	90, 94, 92	(18)

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

- (¹) Aston, *58*, 104: 334; 19. (²) *Ibid.*, 104: 393; 19. (³) *Ibid.*, 105: 8; 20. (⁴) *Ibid.*, 105: 547; 20. (⁵) *Ibid.*, 106: 468; 20. (⁶) *Ibid.*, 107: 72; 21. (⁷) *Ibid.*, 107: 520; 21. (⁸) *Ibid.*, 109: 843; 22. (⁹) *Ibid.*, 110: 312; 22. (¹⁰) Aston, *58*, 110: 664; 22. (¹¹) *Ibid.*, 110: 732; 22. (¹²) *Ibid.*, 111: 739; 23. (¹³) *Ibid.*, 111: 771; 23. (¹⁴) *Ibid.*, 112: 162; 23. (¹⁵) *Ibid.*, 112: 449; 23. (¹⁶) *Ibid.*, 113: 192; 24. (¹⁷) *Ibid.*, 113: 856; 24. (¹⁸) *Ibid.*, 114: 273; 24. (¹⁹) *Ibid.*, 114: 717; 24. (²⁰) Aston, *58*, 39: 449; 20. (²¹) *Ibid.*, 39: 611; 20. (²²) *Ibid.*, 40: 628; 20. (²³) *Ibid.*, 42: 140; 21. (²⁴) *Ibid.*, 42: 436; 21. (²⁵) *Ibid.*, 45: 924; 23. (²⁶) *Ibid.*, 47: 385; 24. (²⁷) Aston and Thomson, *58*, 106: 827; 21. (²⁸) Dempster, *166*, 52: 559; 20. (²⁹) Dempster, *166*, 53: 363; 21. (³⁰) Dempster, *2*, 18: 415; 21. (³¹) *Ibid.*, 19: 431; 22. (³²) *Ibid.*, 20: 631; 22. (³³) Thomson, *3*, 42: 837; 21.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE ISOLATED ATOM

(Symbols, p. 50)

H. A. KRAMERS

According to the fundamental postulates of Bohr's atomic theory, a series of discrete "stationary states" has to be correlated with each atom. A definite "energy-content" can be assigned to every state, and an atom in a given state can change its energy only by performing a process of "transition" to another state. The emission of a spectral line of frequency ν is correlated with a spontaneous transition from a stationary state of energy content E_1 to another of energy content E_2 by equation (1)

$$\nu = \frac{1}{h}(E_1 - E_2) \quad (1)$$

The stationary state with the smallest energy is termed the "normal state" of the atom. The properties of the stationary states can, to a considerable extent, be accounted for by assuming that the electrons surrounding the nucleus have definite motions, characterized by integral values of certain quantities. These integers are called the "quantum numbers" of the stationary state in question; by their values the energy of the state is completely fixed. For general treatment of the subject, see (1, 3, 4, 10, 11, 18).

Of special interest are the recent attempts (²¹) to develop a rational "quantum mechanics" of the atom. This work clearly demonstrates the limited applicability of a picture of atomic structure, in which the behavior of the electrons inside the atom is visualized by orbits possessing definite kinematical properties.

Atoms Containing One Electron.—Only for atoms containing a single electron, can a fairly complete description of the electronic motion in the stationary state, and of the significance of the quantum numbers be given. The motion of the electron obeys quite approximately the laws of electrodynamics, and can be described as a Keplerian elliptic motion, with the centre of gravity of the nucleus and the electron in one focus. On this motion, a slow uniform precession in the plane of motion is superposed (effect of variability of mass or "relativity-effect"). Two quantum numbers (n, k) define the stationary states ($n, k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$; $k \leq n$), k/n being the ratio of the minor to the major axis of the ellipse. The states are denoted by the symbol n_k .

In the normal state, $1_1 (n = k = 1)$, the orbit is circular; and, omitting the correction due to the relativity effect, its constants are given by equations (2)

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= \frac{1}{Z} \cdot \frac{h^2}{4\pi^2 e^2 m_0} = \frac{r_1}{Z} = \frac{0.53}{Z} \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm} \\ \omega_1 &= \frac{Z^2}{1 + \frac{m_0}{M}} \times \frac{4\pi^2 e^4 m_0}{h^3} = \frac{2\nu_{\infty} Z^2}{1 + \frac{m_0}{M}} = \frac{6.6 Z^2}{1 + \frac{m_0}{M}} \times 10^{15} \text{ sec}^{-1} \\ W_1 &= \frac{Z^2}{1 + \frac{m_0}{M}} \times \frac{2\pi^2 e^4 m_0}{h^2} = \frac{Z^2 \nu_{\infty} h}{1 + \frac{m_0}{M}} = \frac{2.15 Z^2}{1 + \frac{m_0}{M}} \times 10^{-11} \text{ erg.} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

In higher quantum states, the orbital constants are, with the same approximation, given by (3, 4):

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= n^2 a_1 = \frac{n^2}{Z} r_1 \\ \omega_n &= \frac{\omega_1}{n^3} = \frac{2Z^2 \nu_{\infty}}{n^3 \left(1 + \frac{m_0}{M}\right)} \\ W_n &= \frac{W_1}{n^2} = \frac{Z^2 \nu_{\infty} h}{n^2 \left(1 + \frac{m_0}{M}\right)} \\ b_{n,k} &= n k a_1 = \frac{n k r_1}{Z}; p_k = k^2 a_1 = \frac{k^2 r_1}{Z} \end{aligned} \quad (3) \quad (4)$$

The number of revolutions corresponding to one rotation of the major axis, is, to a first approximation, given by (5):

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\omega_n}{\sigma_{n,k}} &= \frac{k^2}{Z^2} \times \frac{2}{\alpha^2} = \frac{k^2}{Z^2} \times 37,700 \\ \left(\alpha = \frac{2\pi e^2}{hc} = 7.30 \times 10^{-3} \cong \frac{1}{137}; \alpha^2 = 5.31 \times 10^{-5} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

The exact energy formula, neglecting terms containing m_0/M , is given by (6):

$$\begin{aligned} W_{n,k} &= m_0 c^2 \left[\left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{\alpha Z}{n - k + \sqrt{k^2 - \alpha^2 Z^2}} \right)^2 \right\}^{-1/2} - 1 \right] \\ &= \frac{Z^2}{n^2} \times \frac{2\pi^2 e^4 m_0}{h^2} \left\{ 1 + \alpha^2 Z^2 \left(\frac{1}{kn} - \frac{3}{4n^2} \right) + \dots \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

(For general formula for W , including terms in m_0/M , see (⁹).) Figure 1 illustrates the stationary states in the hydrogen atom for which $n = 1, 2, 3, 4$. The arrows indicate the transitions giving

rise to the fine-structure components of the spectral lines, H_α and H_β . The numerical constants for these states are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—HYDROGEN ORBITS; $r_1 = 5.286 \times 10^{-9}$ cm (11)

n_k	a/r_1	b/r_1	p/r_1	$\omega \times 10^{-14}$	$\sigma \times 10^{-8}$	ω/σ
1 ₁	1	1	1	65.78	1746	37 700
2 ₁	4	2	1	8.222	218.3	37 700
2 ₂	4	4	4	8.222	54.57	150 700
3 ₁	9	3	1	2.436	64.68	37 700
3 ₂	9	6	4	2.436	16.17	150 700
3 ₃	9	9	9	2.436	7.187	339 300
4 ₁	16	4	1	1.029	27.29	37 700
4 ₂	16	8	4	1.029	6.822	150 800
4 ₃	16	12	9	1.029	3.032	339 300
4 ₄	16	16	16	1.029	1.705	603 200

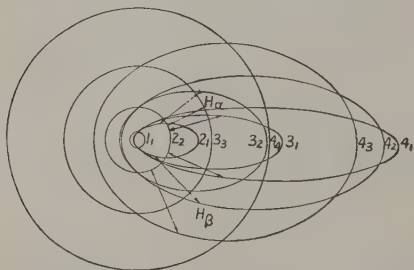


FIG. 1.—Orbits in hydrogen to $n = 4$. (Reproduced by permission from *The Journal of the Franklin Institute*.)

Atoms Containing More than One Electron.—A complete theory of stationary states is lacking. Many properties of these states can be accounted for, however, on the basis of the principles applied to atoms containing one electron. As a first approximation, each electron may be considered as moving in a central field of force due to the nucleus and the other electrons, its motion being characterized by a "principal quantum number" n and a "subordinate quantum number" k . The electronic orbit can be described as a plane periodic orbit on which a uniform precession in the plane is superposed ("central orbit" cf. Fig. 2).

If the position of the electron in the orbital plane is defined by polar coordinate (r, ϕ) , the quantum numbers are defined by Sommerfeld's quantum conditions (7)

$$k = \frac{2\pi m_0 \beta r^2}{h} \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{2\pi P}{h} \quad (n - k) = \frac{1}{h} \oint m_0 \beta \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \right)^2 dt \quad (7)$$

where the factor β becomes equal to 1 if the relativity effect is neglected. P is equal to the angular momentum of the electron with respect to the nucleus; the integral has to be taken over a complete period of the radial motion, from A to B (Fig. 2).

In the **normal state** the electrons are distributed in groups, each of which is characterized by its quantum numbers (n, k) . On passing from the nucleus to the surface of the atom, the successive groups correspond to successive integral values of the main quantum number n ("n-quantum group"), the innermost group being characterized by $n = 1$; each group is divided into sub-groups corresponding to the different values which k may take. The possibility of reconciling such a picture with the dynamical properties of quantized central orbits is closely connected with the fact that in an orbit for which $k < n$ the electron will, in each revolution, dive into and leave again all regions occupied by

electronic orbits for which the principal quantum number is smaller than n but equal to or greater than k (conception of "penetrating orbits").

The maximum number of electrons which an n -quantum group can contain is equal to $2n^2$. If it contains this number, it contains sub-groups corresponding to all possible values for k ($k = 1, 2, \dots, n$), and it is said to be a "finally completed" group. If a group, due to the dynamical properties of the atom under consideration, contains only sub-groups corresponding to $k =$

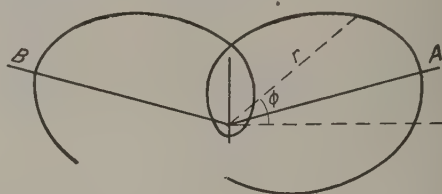


FIG. 2.—Central orbit.

$2 \dots k_0$ ($k_0 < n$) it will be in a state which is termed "provisionally completed," if it contains $2k_0^2$ electrons. For example, the 4-quantum group has reached the state of a 2-group ($k_0 = 1$) in Ca (20), the state of an 8-group or 8-shell ($k_0 = 2$) in Kr (36), the state of an 18-group or 18-shell ($k_0 = 3$) in Ag (47), and its final state of a completed 32-group or 32-shell ($k_0 = 4$) in Lu (71). With the exception of the 2-groups it seems impossible to assign definite values to the number of electrons in the several sub-groups of a provisionally, or finally, completed group; in fact, the actual properties of the electronic groups seem to show that the simple conception of central orbits characterized by the symbol n_k is essentially insufficient for their description. (Originally Bohr assumed that a group of $2k_0^2$ electrons contained $2k_0$ electrons in each sub-group.) Closely connected herewith is the impossibility of assigning definite spatial arrangements to the orbits belonging to one and the same group. In Table 2 the number of electrons in each group is given as far as the theory allows of a definite statement; those in parentheses are uncertain.

From calculations based on Sommerfeld's quantum conditions and certain simplifying assumptions, a rough estimate of the dimensions of the different types of orbits may be made. Such estimates for neutral atoms and for positive ions containing only finally, or provisionally, completed groups are schematically represented in Fig. 3. The small vertical lines are so drawn that their distances from the dot at the left are proportional to the radius of the sphere inside which the electrons belonging to the respective groups are moving. The symbols $g(n_1, 2 \dots k_0)$ means that the corresponding groups contain g electronic orbits of principal quantum number n , and of subordinate quantum numbers from 1 to k_0 .

For the calculation of the dimensions of the outermost groups it has been necessary to consider also experimental data relative to the effective gas-kinetic radii of the atoms of the inert gases, the effective radii of ions in crystals, ionic refraction, etc. As a rule the effective radii are 1.5 to 2.5 times larger than the orbital dimensions. As regards the inner groups, the estimate is rather accurate; for the outer groups, errors of the order of 10% might be expected. Special mention must be made of the uncertainty in the radius of the 5-quantum group for elements heavier than barium; the radii of this group as given in Fig. 3 for the elements (72), 79, 80, 81, 82 are perhaps some 10% too high, as compared with radii of the homologous elements 47, 48, 49, 50.

For atoms containing only one electron in the outermost group, the dimensions of the orbit of this electron, and its frequency of revolution can with considerable accuracy be derived from the

TABLE 2

	11	21 22	31 32 33	41 42 43 44	51 52 53 54 55	61 62 63 64 65 66	71 72
1 H	1						
2 He	2						
3 Li	2	1					
4 Be	2	2					
5 B	2	2 1					
6 C	2	2 (2)					
10 Ne	2	8					
11 Na	2	8	1				
12 Mg	2	8	2				
13 Al	2	8	2 1				
14 Si	2	8	2 (2)				
18 A	2	8	8				
19 K	2	8	8	1			
20 Ca	2	8	8	2			
21 Sc	2	8	8 1	(2)			
22 Ti	2	8	8 2	(2)			
29 Cu	2	8	18	1			
30 Zn	2	8	18	2			
31 Ga	2	8	18	2 1			
36 Kr	2	8	18	8			
37 Rb	2	8	18	8	1		
38 Sr	2	8	18	8	2		
39 Y	2	8	18	8 1	(2)		
40 Zr	2	8	18	8 2	(2)		
47 Ag	2	8	18	18	1		
48 Cd	2	8	18	18	2		
49 In	2	8	18	18	2 1		
54 Xe	8	18	18	8			
55 Cs	2	8	18	18	8	1	
56 Ba	2	8	18	18	8	2	
57 La	2	8	18	18	8 1	(2)	
58 Ce	2	8	18	18 1	8 1	(2)	
59 Pr	2	8	18	18 2	8 1	(2)	
71 Lu	2	8	18	32	8 1	(2)	
72 Hf	2	8	18	32	8 2	(2)	
79 Au	2	8	18	32	18	1	
80 Hg	2	8	18	32	18	2	
81 Tl	2	8	18	32	18	2 1	
86 Rn	2	8	18	32	18	8	
87 —	2	8	18	32	18	8	1
88 Ra	2	8	18	32	18	8	2
89 Ac	2	8	18	32	18	8 1	
90 Th	2	8	18	32	18	8 2	(2)
118 —	2	8	18	32	32	18	8]

frequency of the lowest frequency term in the corresponding spectral series, provided we may adhere to the simple central orbit model. Figure 4 contains a schematic picture of the orbits of the outer electron in the normal state of neutral atoms of the alkali metals, and of Cu, Ag, Au. They are all penetrating orbits, since they correspond to $k = 1$. The regions inside which the electrons of the completed groups are moving are designated by circles. The atoms of the inert gases are added for the sake of comparison. The numbers at the left of the nucleus indicate the number of electrons contained in each group; the symbols $n_{1,2} \dots$ at the right indicate the quantum numbers of the orbits contained in each group.

[For detailed calculations of electronic orbits, based on simplifying assumptions, see (12, 13, 20) (Cs and U); the work is semi-empirical. For detailed calculations on purely theoretical basis, see (15) (Ne, Na, Mg⁺, Al⁺⁺, Si⁺⁺⁺, P⁺⁺⁺⁺) and (16) (alkali metals); in Lindsay's work, the radii of outer groups in K⁺, Rb⁺, and Cs⁺ seem too large, probably on account of inadequacy of assumptions regarding numbers of electrons in sub-groups, as well as of the simplifying assumptions made. For critical review of work on effective atomic radii, see (14) and for recent work (8). There is no simple direct connection between effective atomic radii and the magnitude of the space occupied by electronic orbits.]

In experiments on optical and X-ray spectra, we meet neutral atoms or atomic ions in higher quantum states. Several features of these states can be described on the simple central orbit model. In the case of "single excitation" all electronic orbits except one remain normal, and the other electron describes an orbit with quantum numbers which differ from those of the normal state. "Double excitation" corresponds to two electrons describing orbits different from those in the normal state, etc. We will here consider only singly-excited states.

In the stationary states (energy levels) involved in the emission of the ordinary X-ray spectra, one electron in the inner groups of the atom is lacking. In the states involved in the emission of the ordinary series-spectra, one electron belonging to the outermost group of the atom, the "series electron," moves in a central n_k orbit the dimensions of which are large as compared with those of the rest of the atom. It may move either quite outside the atomic residue or it may penetrate into it in each revolution.

As a first approximation, a non-penetrating orbit may be described as a Keplerian elliptical orbit performing a uniform precession in its plane, the shape of the ellipse being very nearly that of an n_k -orbit in an atom containing only one electron and having a nuclear charge Z^*e equal to the net-charge of the atomic residue. If the electron orbit is of the penetrating type, it may, as a first approximation, be described as a set of congruent outer Keplerian elliptical loops, connected by congruent inner loops, the angular distance between successive loops being the same. The semi-major axis, the semi-parameter p , and the semi-minor axis b of the outer loop can be found from the value of the corresponding spectral term (T) by means of the formulae

$$a = \frac{Z^* N r_1}{T}, \quad p = \frac{k^2}{Z^*} r_1, \quad b = \sqrt{ap} \quad (8)$$

where $N \left(= \frac{\nu_\infty}{c} \times \frac{1}{1 + m_0/M} \right)$ is the Rydberg constant for the element in question, and Z^*e is the net-charge of the atomic residue. If we introduce the effective quantum number n^* ($n^{*2} = Z^* N / T$), these formulae may be written:

$$a = \frac{n^{*2}}{Z^*} r_1, \quad p = \frac{k^2}{Z^*} r_1, \quad b = \frac{n^* k}{Z^*} r_1 \quad (9)$$

The greater the ratio n^*/k (or a/b) the closer the approximation to which this description of the outer loops may be considered to hold. The maximum distance of the electron from the nucleus is equal to $a + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$, or very nearly equal to $2a - \frac{1}{2}p$.

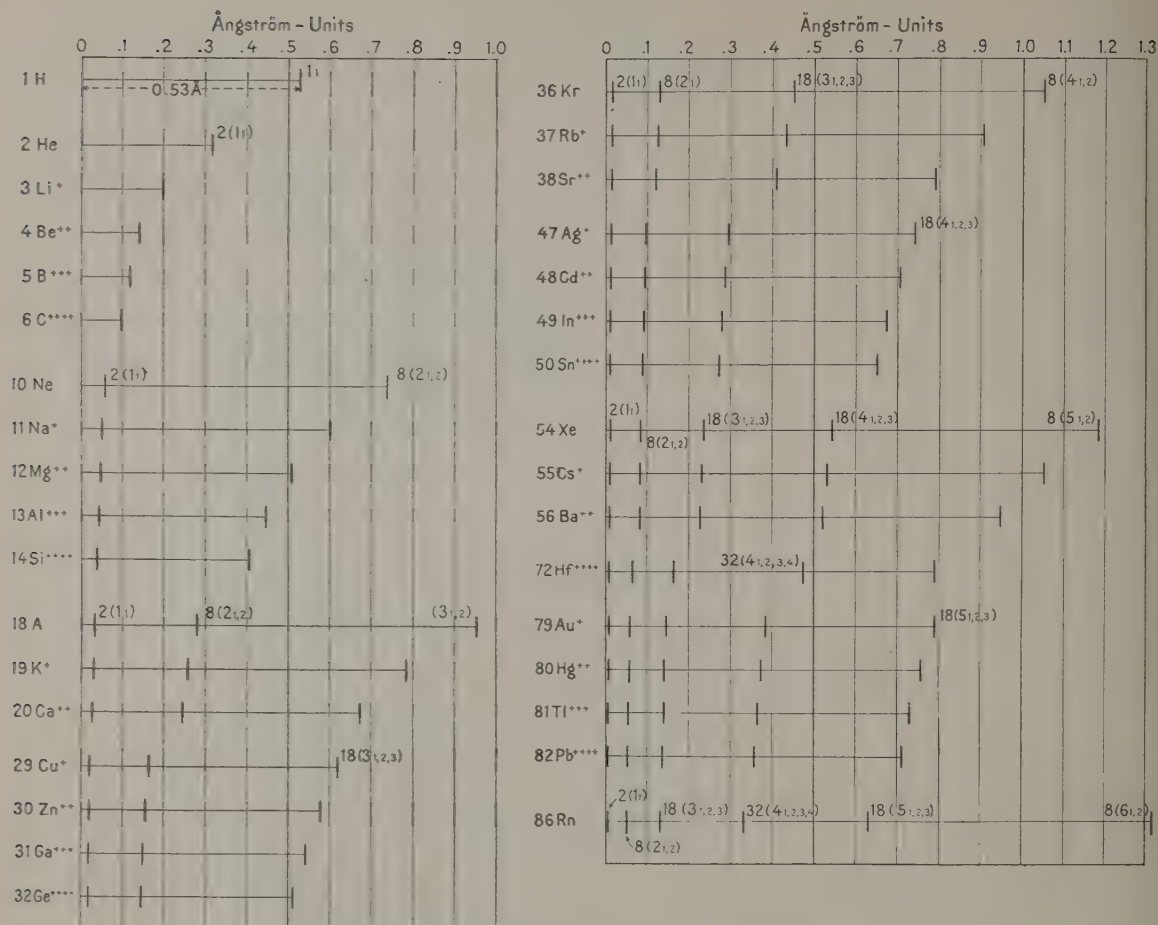


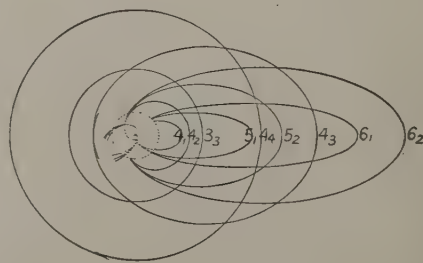
FIG. 3.—Maximum elongations of electrons of several groups.

The values to be assigned to the precessional frequency characterizing the penetrating central orbits are very uncertain. For the alkali elements, the ratio ω/σ for the n_1 orbits probably lies between 0.3 and 0.5, for the n_2 orbits (except lithium) between 0.5 and 1.0. Based on the above formulae, an illustration of the shapes of the orbits of the series electron corresponding to the stationary states of the K-atom, is given in Fig. 5. [For connection between spectra and the group structure of atoms, see (6, 5); for spectra and central field of force, see (12, 13); for series spectra and electronic orbits, see (2, 7); for recent development of formal theory of electronic groups, see (17, 19)].

SYMBOLS

The symbols c , e , h , m , λ have their usual significance (see p. 16); others which occur more than once are:

- a_n Semi-major axis of electronic orbit, state n .
- $b_{n,k}$ Semi-minor axis of electronic orbit, state n, k .
- k Subordinate, or azimuthal, quantum number defining a stationary state.
- M Nuclear mass.
- n Principal quantum number defining a stationary state.

FIG. 5.—Orbits of the series electron of potassium. (Reproduced by permission from *The Journal of the Franklin Institute*.)

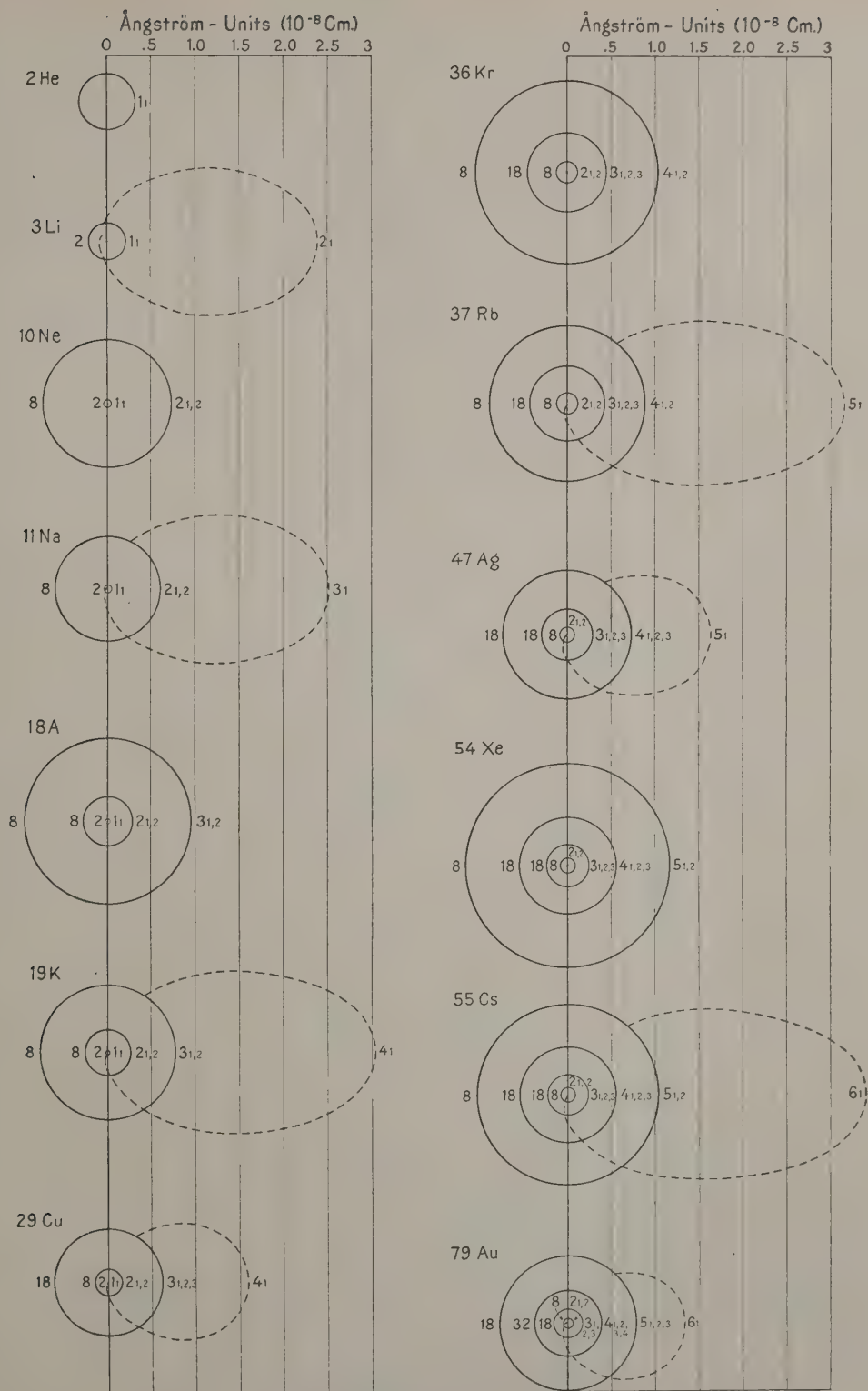


FIG. 4.—Normal orbit of outer electron.

n^*	Effective quantum number $= Z^2 N / T$.
n_k	Designation of the state characterized by the numbers n, k .
N_∞	Rydberg constant.
p	Semi-parameter of the electronic orbit (semi-latus rectum).
r_1	Radius of first Bohr ring for hydrogen.
T	Spectral term $= n$ wave number $(1/\lambda)$ of a spectral series.
v	Speed of electron in its orbit.
W_n	Energy expenditure required to remove the electron to infinity.
Z	Atomic number; $Ze =$ nuclear charge.
Z^*e	Charge of atomic residue.
α	$2\pi e^2/hc$.
β	$(1 - v^2/c^2)^{-1/2}$.
ν	Frequency of emitted radiation.
ν_∞	Rydberg fundamental frequency.
$\sigma_{n,k}$	Frequency of precession of electronic orbit.

ω_n Frequency of revolution of electron; for penetrating orbits, the radial frequency, one revolution being from A to B , Fig. 2.

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THERMOMETRY

E. F. MUELLER, L. H. ADAMS, C. O. FAIRCHILD AND H. T. WENDEL

1. Thermometric Scales.....	52
2. The Standard Thermodynamic Scale....	52
3. Fixed Points.....	53
4. Resistance Thermometers.....	54
5. Liquid-in-glass Thermometers.....	54
6. Thermo-couples.....	57
7. Optical Pyrometry.....	59

1. THERMOMETRIC SCALES

E. F. MUELLER

Centigrade or Celsius scale, $^{\circ}\text{C}$

Fahrenheit scale, $^{\circ}\text{F}$

Réaumur scale, $^{\circ}\text{R}$

Centigrade absolute or Kelvin scale, $^{\circ}\text{K}$

Fahrenheit absolute or Rankine scale, $^{\circ}\text{R}$

By definition or as basic values adopted for I. C. T., the ice and steam points under a pressure of $1A_n$ have the following values:

Ice point: $0^{\circ}\text{C} = 32^{\circ}\text{F} = 0^{\circ}\text{R} = 273.1^{\circ}\text{K} = 491.58^{\circ}\text{R}$.

Steam point: $100^{\circ}\text{C} = 212^{\circ}\text{F} = 80^{\circ}\text{R} = 373.1^{\circ}\text{K} = 671.68^{\circ}\text{R}$.

$^{\circ}\text{C} = \frac{1}{100} (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32) = \frac{1}{180} (^{\circ}\text{R} - 491.58) = \frac{1}{273.1} (^{\circ}\text{K} - 273.1)$.

$^{\circ}\text{F} = \frac{9}{5} ^{\circ}\text{C} + 32 = ^{\circ}\text{R} - 459.58$.

2. THE STANDARD THERMODYNAMIC SCALE

E. F. MUELLER

The thermodynamic scale, which is based solely on the laws of thermodynamics and is independent of the properties of any material substance, is accepted as the standard scale of temperature. Temperatures on the thermodynamic scale are proportional to the pressures (or to the volumes) of an ideal gas in a perfect constant volume (or constant pressure) gas thermometer. The standard scale is realized in practice by use of gas thermometers, the indications of which can be reduced to the standard scale, or for higher temperatures, by use of the relations between the intensity of radiation from a black body and its temperature.

The experimental difficulties in the use of gas thermometers and the relatively low precision attainable in a single measurement have led to the introduction of a standard practical or working scale. This working scale is defined by certain basic points, the temperatures of which have been determined by gas thermometer measurements, and by the indications of suitable instruments used for interpolation between the basic points or for extrapolation to higher temperatures. It is possible in this way, without actually using a gas thermometer, to establish a working scale which does not differ to a demonstrable extent from the standard scale at any temperature within the range of the working scale. The practice of the various national standardizing laboratories in defining the working scale is substantially uniform at present, and it requires only minor adjustments and formal agreement to give the working scales of these laboratories the status of an international temperature scale. Such a scale would bear essentially the same relation to the standard scale, as do the international electric units to the absolute units.

The standard working scale may be defined by assigning numerical values to the temperatures defined by the boiling point of oxygen, the melting point of ice, the boiling point of water, the boiling point of sulfur, and the freezing points of antimony, silver and gold. The platinum resistance thermometer is the standard for interpolation in the range -195° to 0°C and from 0° to 650°C ; the platinum-platinum rhodium thermocouple for the range from 650° to 1063° ; and the luminous filament pyrometer above 1063°C .

Wien's law is accepted as expressing the brightness-temperature relation for a black body. For the purpose of defining the temperature scale above 1063°C the present practice of the national laboratories tends to favor the use of the value 1.430 cm degrees for the constant C_2 in this equation but the value 1.433 cm degrees has been adopted for I. C. T.

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Reduction of Gas Thermometer Indications to the Thermodynamic Scale

The temperature t_0 on the scale of a constant volume or constant pressure gas thermometer filled with any real gas, is proportional to the pressure the gas would exert or the volume it would occupy, respectively, if all of the gas were at the unknown temperature to be measured, and if the volume or the pressure, respectively, were the same at all temperatures. At 0° and 100°C. the temperature t_0 is by definition identical with the thermodynamic temperature t , while at other temperatures t_0 departs from t by amounts which are proportional to the pressure at 0°, called the initial pressure. The tabular values are accordingly given only for an initial pressure equivalent to 1 m. of mercury.

The values of $t - t_0$ obtained by various methods cover a wide range, so that only the order of magnitude of the values can be considered as known with any certainty. The tendency in modern work in gas thermometry has been to employ hydrogen or helium as the thermometer gas, and for these gases the magnitude of $t - t_0$ is comparable with the experimental error of the gas thermometer itself, so that the importance of a correct knowledge of the departure of the scale of these gas thermometers from the thermodynamic scale is correspondingly reduced.

REDUCTION OF GAS THERMOMETER INDICATIONS, t_0 , TO THE THERMODYNAMIC CENTIGRADE SCALE, t

Values of $t - t_0$ for an initial pressure of 1 meter of mercury

t_0	Helium		Hydrogen		Nitrogen	
	Const. vol.	Const. press.	Const. vol.	Const. press.	Const. vol.	Const. press.
-250	+0.04	.....	+0.12	.....	.....	.....
-200	+.02	+0.04	+.06	+.03	+.05	.....
-150	+.01	+.02	+.03	+.01	+.02	+1.3
-100	+.005	+.005	+.015	+.04	+.06	+.4
-50	+.002	+.002	+.005	+.02	+.03	+.12
0	.000	.000	.000	.000	.00	.00
+25	-.001	-.001	-.001	-.003	-.006	-.02
50	-.001	.000	-.002	-.004	-.010	-.03
75	-.001	.000	-.003	-.005	-.015	-.02
100	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.00
150	+.002	+.001	+.01	+.01	+.01	+.05
200	+.006	+.001	+.02	+.02	+.02	+.12
250	+.01	+.002	.....	+.03	+.04	+.2
300	+.02	+.003	.....	+.04	+.07	+.3
350	+.03	+.005	.....	.....	+.10	+.4
400	+.04	+.006	.....	.....	+.14	+.5
450	+.05	+.006	.....	.....	+.17	+.6
500	.....	.....	.....	.....	+.20	+.7
600	.....	.....	.....	.....	+.25	+.8
700	.....	.....	.....	.....	+.30	+.9
800	.....	.....	.....	.....	+.35	+.9
900	+.40	+.9
1000	+.45	+.9

LITERATURE

For a key to the periodicals see end of volume.

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3. FIXED POINTS

E. F. MUELLER

t = Temperature on standard scale.

p = Pressure in millimeters of Hg (1 mm Hg = $\frac{1}{760}$ A.D.) where p is between 680 and 780 mm.

BASE POINTS USED IN DEFINING THE STANDARD WORKING SCALE (I. C. T. temperature scale)

Substance	Phenomenon	Temperature, °C
Liquid O ₂	Vapor pressure	$t = \begin{cases} -182.96 + 0.245 (t + 273.1) \log_{10} p / 760 \text{ mm} \\ -182.96 + 0.5126 (p - 760) \\ -0.0000005 (p - 760)^2 \end{cases}$
Solid CO ₂ *	Vapor pressure	$t = \begin{cases} -78.51 + 0.1443 (t + 273.1) \log_{10} p / 760 \text{ mm} \\ -78.51 + 0.01595 (p - 760) \\ -0.000011 (p - 760)^2 \end{cases}$
Mercury*	Freezing	$t = -38.53^\circ$
Ice	Melting	$t = 0.000^\circ$
Steam	Condensing	$t = \begin{cases} 100.000 + 0.1727 (t + 273.1) \log_{10} p / 760 \text{ mm} \\ 100.000 + 0.0007 (p - 760) \\ 100.000 - 0.000002 (p - 760)^2 \end{cases}$
Sulfur	Condensing	$t = \begin{cases} 444.60 + 0.2215 (t + 273.1) \log_{10} p / 760 \text{ mm} \\ 444.60 + 0.0000 (p - 760) \\ -0.000000 (p - 760)^2 \end{cases}$
Antimony	Freezing	To be determined with resistance thermometers. $t = \text{approx. } 630.5^\circ$
Silver	Freezing	$t = 961.5^\circ$ (reducing atmosphere)
Gold	Freezing	$t = 1063^\circ$

* Not needed according to our suggested definition of the scale.

SECONDARY FIXED POINTS USEFUL IN CALIBRATING TEMPERATURE MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

(I. C. T. temperature scale,

Substance	Phenomenon	Temperature °C
Bismuth	Freezing	$t = -27.2^\circ \pm 0.001 (p - 760)$
Nitrogen	Vapor pressure	$t = -195.80 + 0.0166 (p - 760)$
Naphthalene	Condensing	$t = 217.56 + 0.0070 (t + 273.1) \log_{10} p / 760$
Tin	Freezing	$t = 231.9^\circ$
Benzoic acid	Condensing	$t = 265.9 + 0.194 (t + 273.1) \log_{10} p / 760$
Cadmium	Freezing	$t = 321.0^\circ$
Lead	Freezing	$t = 327.3^\circ$
Zinc	Freezing	$t = 419.54^\circ$
Aluminum (99.95%)	Freezing	$t = 658.4^\circ$
Copper	Freezing	$t = 1083^\circ$ (reducing atmosphere)
Palladium	Freezing	$t = 1555 \pm 2^\circ$
Platinum	Melting	$t = 1755 \pm 4^\circ$
Tungsten	Melting	$t = 3370 \pm 20^\circ$

The above values are in accord with the temperature scale used throughout I. C. T. For the last three points the following slightly different values have been suggested for future adoption as secondary points on an international practical scale.

Palladium	Freezing	$t = \begin{cases} 1550^\circ \text{ for } C_2 = 1.400 \\ 1555^\circ \text{ for } C_2 = 1.420 \end{cases}$
Platinum	Melting	$t = \begin{cases} 1765^\circ \text{ for } C_2 = 1.420 \\ 1760^\circ \text{ for } C_2 = 1.400 \end{cases}$
Tungsten	Melting	$t = \begin{cases} 3380^\circ \text{ for } C_2 = 1.420 \\ 3370^\circ \text{ for } C_2 = 1.400 \end{cases}$

ADDITIONAL USEFUL SECONDARY POINTS

Substance	Formula	Phenomenon	Temperature, °C
Isopentane.....	C ₅ H ₁₂	Freezing	-159.6
Methylcyclohexane.....	C ₈ H ₁₆ CH ₂	Freezing	-126.3
Ether.....	(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ O	Slow freezing (unstable)	-123.8
Ether.....	(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ O	Rapid freezing or slow melting	-116.3
Carbon disulfide.....	CS ₂	Freezing	-111.6
Toluene.....	C ₇ H ₈	Freezing	-95.1
Ethyl acetate.....	CH ₃ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	Freezing	-83.6
Chloroform.....	CHCl ₃	Freezing	-63.5
Chlorobenzene.....	C ₆ H ₅ Cl	Freezing	-45.2
Carbon tetrachloride.....	CCl ₄	Freezing	-22.9
Sodium sulfate.....	Na ₂ SO ₄ ·10H ₂ O	Transition	32.384
Potassium dichromate.....	K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇	Melting	397.5
30.5 NaCl + 69.5 Na ₂ SO ₄		Melting	637.0
Potassium chloride.....	KCl	Melting	770.3
Sodium chloride.....	NaCl	Melting	800.4
Sodium sulfate.....	Na ₂ SO ₄	Melting	884.7
Potassium sulfate.....	K ₂ SO ₄	Inversion	583.0
Potassium sulfate.....	K ₂ SO ₄	Melting	1069.1
Nickel.....	Ni	Melting or freezing	1452
Cobalt.....	Co	Melting or freezing	1490
Lithium metasilicate.....	Li ₂ SiO ₃	Melting	1202
Diopside.....	CaMgSi ₂ O ₆	Melting	1395
Anorthite.....	CaAl ₂ Si ₂ O ₈	Melting	1555

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

- (1) Holborn and Day, *8*, 2: 505; 00. *12*, 10: 171; 00 (Sb, Ag, Au, Cu). (2) Buckingham, *51A*, 3: 281; 07 (Review of values for S boiling point). (3) Waidner and Burgess, *51A*, 7: 1; 11 (Naphthalene, benzophenone, Sn, Cd, Zn). (4) Holborn and Henning, *8*, 35: 761; 11 (Naphthalene, benzophenone, S, Sn, Cd, Zn). (5) Day and Sosman, *12*, 33: 517; 12. *8*, 38: 849; 12 (Benzophenone, Zn, Sb, S). (6) Henning, *8*, 43: 282; 14 (O, CO₂, Hg). (7) Eumorphopoulos, *5*, 90A: 189; 14 (S). (8) Wilhelm, *51A*, 13: 655; 16 (Hg). (9) Chappuis, *25B*, 16: 17 (S). (10) Bureau of Standards, Cir. No. 66; 17 (Sn, Zn, Al, Cu). (11) Cath, *168*, No. 152d; 18. *64P*, 21: 656; 19 (O, N). (12) Martines and Onnes, *168*, No. 156b; 22. *18*, 6: 31; 22 (H). (14) Worthing, *96*, 22: 9; 24 (W). (15) Henning and Heuse, *8*, 23: 104; 24 (O, N, H). (16) Finck and Wilhelm, *1*, 47: 25 (Naphthalene, benzophenone). See also References under Standard Scale of Temperature.
- Additional Fixed Points:* Timmermans, Van der Horst and Onnes, *168*, No. 157; 22 (Organic liquids below 0°). Dickinson and Mueller, *51A*, 3: 641; 07 (Na₂SO₄ transition). Roberts, *2*, 23: 386; 24 (Salts). Day and Sosman, Dictionary of Applied Physics, *1*: 836; 22 (Metals and silicates). Richards, et al, *1*, 36: 485; 14 (Na₂CO₃ hydrates transitions). 40: 89; 18 (SrCl₂ and SrBr₂ transitions). 41: 2019; 19 (C₄H₆).

THE LEIDEN TEMPERATURE SCALE

In certain sections of International Critical Tables (where so indicated) the Leiden temperature scale will be employed. (Onnes and Hoist, *168*, No. 141a. *64V*, 23: 175; 14. Cath and Onnes, *168*, No. 152a. *64V*, 26: 437, 490; 17. Cath, *168*, No. 152d. *64V*, 27: 553; 18.) The relation between the Leiden and the I. C. T. scales is shown by the following table:

Point	I. C. T.	Leiden	Leiden - I. C. T.
H ₂ (B. P.).....	-252.8°	-252.74°	+0.06°
O ₂ (B. P.).....	-183.0°	-182.95°	+0.05°
ca. -40°.....			+0.04

4. RESISTANCE THERMOMETERS

E. F. MUELLER

Standard methods of calibration have been developed only for platinum resistance thermometers. Data on the resistance-temperature relation for particular thermometers of other metals, such as gold and lead, are available, and formulae to represent the relation have been published, but standardized methods for the calibration of such thermometers have not been developed.

The standard working scale, in the interval 0° to 650°C, is defined by means of a resistance thermometer of pure platinum, for which the relation between resistance R and temperature t is given by the equation:

$$R = R_0(1 + at + bt^2). \quad (1)$$

This may be transformed into the Callendar equations:

$$(pt) = \left(\frac{R - R_0}{R_{100} - R_0} \right) 100; t - (pt) = \delta \left[\left(\frac{t}{100} - 1 \right) \frac{t}{100} \right]. \quad (2)$$

The three constants in these equations, namely R_0 , a , and b or R_0 , R_{100} and δ respectively, are determined by calibration at the ice point, the steam point, and the sulfur boiling point.

The purity of the platinum must be such that $R_{100}/R_0 > 1.390$ and $R_{100}/R_0 > 2.645$, the latter requirement being equivalent to $\delta < 1.50$.

The Callendar equations were devised to facilitate computations by the method of successive approximations. The platinum temperature, symbol (pt), is proportional to the resistance above R_0 and the amount by which it differs from the true temperature is given by the correction term,

$$\delta \left(\frac{t}{100} - 1 \right) \frac{t}{100}.$$

Consequently, a value of t sufficiently exact for use in computing the value of the correction term is readily obtained, if not by the first, then certainly by a second or third approximation.

In the interval -195° to 0°C the standard reference scale is defined by means of the platinum resistance thermometer, using the equation

$$t - (pt) = \delta \left[\left(\frac{t}{100} - 1 \right) \frac{t}{100} \right] + \beta \left[\left(\frac{t}{100} - 1 \right) \frac{t^3}{100^3} \right]. \quad (3)$$

The constants R_0 , R_{100} and δ are determined just as for the range above 0° and the additional constant β is determined by a calibration at the boiling point of oxygen. A criterion for the purity of the platinum is that $R_{100}/R_0 < 0.250$.

Thermometers which are not to be heated above ordinary temperatures may be calibrated at the freezing point of mercury, the CO₂ point and the oxygen point, using the interpolation formula:

$$R = R_0(1 + at + bt^2 + ct^4). \quad (4)$$

The constant c in the equation is approximately equal to 5×10^{-12} and when this value is assumed, calibration at the CO₂ point may be omitted.

Equations (3) and (4) will yield substantially equivalent results, but they are not algebraically interconvertible.

Equation (1) or equation (2) may be used for temperatures up to 1000° or even 1100°C and the temperatures so determined will not depart appreciably from the standard scale.

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

- (1) Callendar, *62*, 176; 160; 87. (2) Waidner and Burgess, *51A*, 6: 149; 09. (3) Holborn and Henning, *8*, 35: 761; 11. (4) Henning, *8*, 40: 635; 13 (Pt and Pb at low temperatures). (5) Henning, *8*, 43: 282; 14. (6) Cath, Onnes and Burgess, *168*, No. 152c; 17. *64P*, 30: 1163; 18 (Pt and Au at low temperatures). (7) Henning and Heuse, *96*, 23: 95; 24. (8) Van Dusen, *1*, 47: 326; 25.

5. TEMPERATURE SCALES DEFINED BY LIQUID-IN-GLASS THERMOMETERS

E. F. MUELLER

The readings of any particular thermometer, taken when all of the liquid in the thermometer is at a uniform temperature, may be reduced to those which would have been obtained if the thermometer had been perfect and used under ideal conditions, by applying corrections for non-uniformity of the capillary bore, corrections for the change of reading due to departure of the external and internal pressures from arbitrary constant values, a correction for the departure of the ice-point reading, taken immediately after the temperature measurement, from the 0° mark, and

a correction to allow for the value of the mean scale degree, in case the difference between the readings of the thermometer taken first at 100°C and then at 0°C, does not correspond to 100 scale degrees. The reading of a thermometer, when so corrected, may be defined as the temperature on the liquid-in-glass scale for the particular liquid and the particular kind of glass of which the thermometer is made.

The temperature scales of mercury thermometers made of French hard glass (verre dur), Jena 16^m, Jena 59^m, Jena 1565^m and Jena combustion tubing are defined as above. For Kew glass, the temperature scale is defined in a somewhat different way, in that the point of reference is the (single) ice point reading taken after the thermometer has been held for a sufficiently long period at ordinary temperature (about 10°C) instead of the (variable) ice point reading taken immediately after each temperature measurement. It is apparent that temperatures on the mercury-in-glass scale are not proportional to the relative increase of volume of mercury-in-glass.

Constants characteristic of the several glasses are the ice-point depression, the softening point, and the average coefficient of expansion of mercury-in-glass, between 0° and 100°C.

The ice point depression is the difference between the ice point reading of the thermometer taken after it has been kept a sufficiently long time (a few days or weeks) at 0° and the ice point reading taken immediately after the thermometer has been kept a sufficiently long time (a few minutes or hours) at 100°C. Good thermometric glasses are characterized by small ice point depression (less than 0.1°C) and rapid recovery. Some glasses have an ice point depression of nearly 1°C.

The softening point determines the upper limit of temperature at which thermometers made of the glass can be used.

The expansion coefficient is useful in calculating corrections for emergent stem.

Values of these characteristic constants are:

Glass	Ice point depression °C	Softening point °C	Coefficient of cubical exp. of mercury-in-glass 0° to 100°C
Verre dur.....	0.07-0.11	500	0.000158
"Kew" glass.....	0.20		
Jena 16 ^m	0.04-0.08	505	0.000158
Jena 59 ^m	0.03-0.04	510	0.000164
Jena 1565 ^m	0.01	660	0.000172
Jena combustion....	0.03	560	

Thermometers containing alcohol, toluene or pentane are not adapted for observation at 100°C, and for such thermometers the mean scale degree is conveniently referred to the interval 0° to -78.5°, the sublimation temperature of carbon dioxide serving to fix the latter temperature.

The tabular values are the result of comparisons of mercury-in-glass thermometers with gas thermometers or platinum resistance thermometers which served to establish the standard scale of temperature. The data for Jena 16^m glass and Jena 59^m glass may be used for Corning normal and Corning borosilicate thermometer glasses respectively.

Data of this kind were of great importance during the latter part of the 19th and even during the early part of this century, when calibrated mercury-in-glass thermometers were used to distribute the standard scale of temperature. At present the data are useful principally for minor purposes, such as calculation of factors for determining emergent stem correction, calculation of setting factors for metastatic thermometers, such as the Beckmann thermometer, graduation of thermometers by mercury thread calibration in the absence of standards and thermally controlled baths, etc.

In the tables, t represents the temperature on the standard working scale (platinum resistance thermometer) except for verre dur, where t represents temperatures on the former International hydrogen scale, which in practice is not distinguishable from the standard reference scale, while t_{gl} represents corresponding temperatures on the several liquid-in-glass scales.

VALUES OF $t - t_{gl}$ FOR MERCURY-IN-GLASS THERMOMETERS

t = temperature on standard scale, t_{gl} = temperature on mercury-in-glass scale.

$t^{\circ}\text{C}$	French hard (verre dur)	Kew glass	Jena 16 ^m	Jena 59 ^m	Jena 1565 ^m	Jena combustion
-39	+0.420					
-30	+ .290		+0.28	+ 0.13		
-20	+ .172		+ .16	+ .07		
-10	+ .073		+ .07	+ .03		
0	.000	0.00	.00	.00	0.00	0.00
+10	-.052	.00	-.06	-.02	-.03	
20	-.085	.00	-.09	-.04	-.05	
30	-.102	+ .005	-.11	-.04	-.06	
40	-.107	+ .01	-.12	-.03	-.06	
50	-.103	+ .01	-.12	-.03	-.05	
60	-.090	+ .01	-.10	-.02	-.04	
70	-.072	+ .015	-.08	-.01	-.03	
80	-.050	+ .02	-.06	.00	-.02	
90	-.026	+ .025	-.03	+ .02	-.01	
100	.000	.00	.00	.00	.00	0.00
120	+ .06		+ .03	-.05	+ .06	
140	+ .07		+ .02	-.16	+ .03	
160	+ .03		-.02	-.31	-.13	
180	-.04		-.12	-.52	-.38	
200	-.12		-.29	-.84	-.90	- 1.13
220			-.5	- 1.3	- 1.3	- 1.6
240			-.9	- 1.9	- 1.8	- 2.2
260			-1.4	- 2.6	- 2.4	- 3.0
280			-2.0	- 3.4	- 3.1	- 4.0
300			-2.7	- 4.4	- 3.9	- 5.1
320				- 5.8	- 4.8	- 6.4
340				- 7.2	- 5.9	- 7.8
360				- 8.8	- 7.3	- 9.5
380				-10.6	- 8.9	-11.4
400				-12.6	-10.5	-13.5
420				-14.9	-12.4	-15.9
440				-17.4	-14.7	-18.6
460				-20.2	-17.2	-21.5
480				-23.3	-20.0	-24.8
500				-26.9	-23.1	-28.4
550					-32.	-39.
600					-44.	
650					-58.	

VALUES OF $t - t_g$ FOR LIQUID-IN-GLASS THERMOMETERS

t	Pentane in 16 ^m glass	Toluene in verre dur	Alcohol in verre dur
-190	-23.4		
-180	-21.0		
-170	-18.6		
-160	-16.2		
-150	-13.9		
-140	-11.6		
-130	-9.4		
-120	-7.3		
-110	-5.3		

VALUES OF $t - t_1$ FOR LIQUID-IN-GLASS THERMOMETERS.—*Continued*

t	Pentane in 16 ^{III} glass	Toluene in verre dur	Alcohol in verre dur
-100	- 3.4		
- 90	- 1.7		
- 80	- 0.2	0.0	
- 78.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
- 70	+ 1.0	+ .4	+0.3
- 60	+ 2.0	+ .8	+ .6
- 50	+ 2.6	+ 1.1	+ .7
- 40	+ 3.0	+ 1.2	+ .9
- 30	+ 2.9	+ 1.2	+ .9
- 20	+ 2.4	+ 1.0	+ .8
- 10	+ 1.5	+ 0.6	+ .5
0	0.0	0.0	0.0
+ 10	- 2.0		
20	- 4.4		
30	- 7.6		-3.6
100		-24.4	

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

Guillaume, *Traite pratique de la thermometrie*. Gauthier-Villars, Paris, 1889 (General). Chappuis, 238, 6: 1; 88 (Verre dur -25° to 100°). Harker, 5, 78A: 225; 06 (Kew glass). Scheel, *Deut. Mech. Ztg.*, 1916: 170 and Holborn, Scheel and Henning, 263 (Jena glasses and organic liquids in glass).

Emergent Stem Correction for Liquid-in-glass Thermometers

If a liquid-in-glass thermometer standardized for total immersion is used with a portion of the liquid column at a temperature below that of the bulb, the reading will be too low for this reason, and an emergent stem correction should be applied to the observed reading.

The emergent stem correction is calculated by the formula,

$$\text{Correction} = Kn(t - t_s)$$

in which

K = coefficient of cubical expansion of mercury-in-glass, per °C,

t = temperature of bulb, °C,

t_s = average temperature °C of the mercury column $n^\circ\text{C}$ degrees in length.

The value of t is to be determined by means of an auxiliary thermometer or thermometers, preferably with a capillary thermometer. The sign as well as the magnitude of the correction is given by the formula.

For many purposes, in using mercury-in-glass thermometers K may be treated as a constant of the glass, using the values given above for the apparent coefficient of expansion of mercury-in-glass. The value of K does, however, change with temperature. For purposes of computing the emergent stem correction, it may be considered as depending on the average of t and t_s , that is $\frac{t + t_s}{2}$ and is here so tabulated.

If the coefficients of expansion of mercury and of glass were both constant, K would also be constant. Most of the change in K is the result of the varying coefficient of the mercury, so that the change in K with temperature for one glass may with some certainty be inferred from the change for some other glass.

The use of the formula requires that t , the temperature of the bulb, be known. In case t is not known, but is to be determined from the indication of the thermometer, the reading of the thermometer may be substituted in the formula in place of t , as a first approximation and the true magnitude of the correction then calculated by means of a second, or if necessary, a third approximation.

In many cases, in calculating the emergent stem correction for thermometers containing organic liquids, it is sufficient to use the approximate value, $K = 0.001$. The tables show to what extent this is justified for pentane, toluene, and alcohol. In such thermometers, K is practically independent of the kind of glass used.

With the abandonment of the mercury-in-glass thermometer as an instrument of high precision there has been an increasing tendency to use partial immersion thermometers, graduated and standardized for a particular depth of immersion, thus avoiding the necessity of determining and applying the correction for emergent stem.

TABLE OF EMERGENT STEM CORRECTION FACTORS
Mercury-in-glass Thermometers

$\frac{t + t_s}{2}$ °C	Verre dur	Jena 16 ^{III}	Jena 59 ^{III}	Jena 1565 ^{III}	Jena combustion
50	0.000158	0.000158	0.000164	0.000172	0.000164
100	158	158	164	172	164
150	158	158	165	173	165
200	159	159	167	175	167
250		161	170	177	171
300		164	174	180	174
350			177	184	178
400			182	188	182
450			187	194	188
500			195	200	195

Liquid-in-glass Thermometers

$\frac{t + t_s}{2}$	Pentane	Toluene	Alcohol
-180	0.0009		
-160	09		
-140	09		
-120	10		
-100	10		
- 80	10	0.0009	0.0010
- 60	11	09	10
- 40	12	10	10
- 20	13	10	10
0	14	10	10
+ 20	15	11	10

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

Buckingham, 31a, 8: 239; 12.

Example: A thermometer of Jena 59^{III} (or Corning borosilicate glass) indicated a temperature, t , of 470° after application of corrections peculiar to the instrument. The thermometer was immersed to the 150° mark, and the average temperature t_s of the 320° (n°) of exposed mercury column was found to be 190°. The average of t and t_s is 330° and the value of the factor K for this temperature is 0.000176. Accordingly

$$\text{Correction} = 0.000176(320)(470 - 190) = 15.8^\circ$$

The corrected temperature is therefore 470° + 15.8° = 485.8°. Since the bulb temperature was considerably higher than 470° a second approximation may be tried:

$$\text{Correction} = 0.000176(320)(486 - 190) = 16.7^\circ$$

The second approximation yields a corrected temperature of 470° + 16.7° = 486.7° which in view of the rather large emergent stem correction, may properly be reported as 487°.

Possible short cuts in making the second approximation will be readily apparent.

The example given is purposely somewhat exaggerated by assuming an unusually high temperature (190°) for the emergent

stem, in order to show that the factor K may differ appreciably from the conventional value of 0.00016.

For computations in Fahrenheit temperatures, the proper value of K is $\frac{5}{9}$ of the tabulated value.

6. THERMOCOUPLES

L. H. ADAMS

"Standard" Calibration Tables (for Use with Deviation Curve)

Standard tables such as these do not necessarily have any absolute significance; primarily, they are arbitrary reference curves which, although representing fairly well the temperature-emf functions for certain thermocouples, are intended for use with an appropriate deviation-curve. This correction-curve is determined for each couple by calibration at several—preferably

three or more—fixed points within the "applicability range of the couple." This curve is constructed by plotting ΔE as ordinate ($\Delta E = E_{\text{obs.}} - E_{\text{stand.}}$) against $E_{\text{stand.}}$ as abscissa. In order to obtain the temperature corresponding to the emf indicated by the couple, the appropriate value of ΔE (as obtained from its deviation curve) is subtracted algebraically from the observed value of E before the latter is converted into degrees by means of the table. Example: At a certain temperature a copper-constantan couple gave an emf of 8720 microvolts. From the previously determined deviation curve of the particular couple the value of ΔE at 8720 microvolts is found to be 12 microvolts. The "standard" emf is therefore 8720 - 12 or 8708 microvolts and from the copper-constantan table this may be seen to correspond to 189.08°, which is the required temperature.

The fixed (*i.e.*, cold) junction is supposed to be maintained at 0°C.

TEMPERATURES AND TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCES FOR EVERY 100 MICROVOLTS
Platinum: Platinrhodium (90-10). Standard range, 630°-1083°C. Applicability range, 0°-1754°C

E μV	0	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	E μV
0	0	147.1	265.4	374.3	478.1	578.3	675.3	769.5	861.1	950.4	0
100	17.8 16.7	159.7 12.6	276.6 11.2	384.9 10.6	488.3 10.2	588.1 9.8	684.8 9.6	778.8 9.5	870.1 9.0	959.2 8.8	100
200	34.5 15.8	172.1 12.4	287.7 11.1	395.4 10.5	498.4 10.1	597.9 9.8	694.3 9.6	788.0 9.2	879.1 9.0	968.0 8.7	200
300	50.3 15.1	184.3 12.0	298.7 11.0	405.9 10.4	508.5 10.1	607.7 9.7	703.8 9.5	797.2 9.2	888.1 9.0	976.7 8.7	300
400	65.4 14.6	196.3 11.8	309.7 10.9	416.3 10.4	518.6 10.0	617.4 9.7	713.3 9.4	806.4 9.2	897.1 9.0	985.4 8.7	400
500	80.0 14.1	208.1 11.6	320.6 10.9	426.7 10.4	528.6 10.0	627.1 9.7	722.7 9.4	815.6 9.1	906.1 8.9	994.1 8.7	500
600	94.1 13.7	219.7 11.5	331.5 10.8	437.1 10.3	538.6 10.0	636.8 9.7	732.1 9.4	824.7 9.1	915.0 8.9	1002.8 8.7	600
700	107.8 13.4	231.2 11.5	342.3 10.7	447.4 10.3	548.6 9.9	646.5 9.6	741.5 9.4	833.8 9.1	923.9 8.9	1011.5 8.6	700
800	121.2 13.1	242.7 11.4	353.0 10.7	457.7 10.2	558.5 9.9	656.1 9.6	750.9 9.3	842.9 9.1	932.8 8.8	1020.1 8.6	800
900	134.3 12.8	254.1 11.3	363.7 10.6	467.9 10.2	568.4 9.9	665.7 9.6	760.2 9.3	852.0 9.1	941.6 8.8	1028.7 8.6	900
1000	147.1	265.4	374.3	478.1	578.3	675.3	769.5	861.1	950.4	1037.3	1000

E μV	10,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000	18,000	E μV
0	1037.3	1122.2	1205.9	1289.3	1372.4	1454.8	1537.5	1620.9	1704.3	0
100	1045.9 8.6	1130.6 8.4	1214.2 8.3	1297.7 8.4	1380.7 8.3	1463.0 8.2	1545.8 8.3	1629.2 8.3	1712.6 8.3	100
200	1054.4 8.6	1139.0 8.4	1222.6 8.3	1306.0 8.3	1389.0 8.3	1471.2 8.2	1554.1 8.3	1637.6 8.3	1721.0 8.3	200
300	1062.9 8.6	1147.4 8.4	1230.9 8.4	1314.3 8.3	1397.3 8.3	1479.4 8.3	1562.4 8.4	1645.9 8.4	1729.3 8.4	300
400	1071.4 8.6	1155.8 8.4	1239.3 8.3	1322.6 8.3	1405.6 8.2	1487.7 8.3	1570.8 8.3	1654.3 8.3	1737.7 8.3	400
500	1079.9 8.6	1164.2 8.3	1247.6 8.3	1330.9 8.3	1413.8 8.2	1496.0 8.3	1579.1 8.4	1662.6 8.3	1746.0 8.3	500
600	1088.4 8.6	1172.5 8.4	1255.9 8.4	1339.2 8.3	1422.0 8.2	1504.3 8.3	1587.5 8.3	1670.9 8.4	1754.3 8.4	600
700	1096.9 8.6	1180.9 8.3	1264.3 8.3	1347.5 8.3	1430.2 8.2	1512.6 8.3	1595.8 8.4	1679.3 8.3	1762.7 8.3	700
800	1105.4 8.4	1189.2 8.4	1272.6 8.4	1355.8 8.3	1438.4 8.2	1520.9 8.3	1604.2 8.3	1687.6 8.4	1770.1 8.3	800
900	1113.8 8.4	1197.6 8.3	1281.0 8.3	1364.1 8.3	1446.6 8.2	1529.2 8.3	1612.5 8.4	1696.0 8.3	1783.5 8.3	900
1000	1122.2	1205.9	1289.3	1372.4	1454.8	1537.5	1620.9	1704.3	1787.7	1000

TEMPERATURES AND TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCES FOR EVERY 100 MICROVOLTS
Copper: Constantan

$\frac{E}{\mu V}$	-5000	-4000	-3000	-2000	-1000	-0	0	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000
0	-169.14 5.80	-124.46 4.01	-87.86 3.48	-55.81 3.05	-26.82 2.79	0 2.60	0 2.59	25.27 2.45	49.20 2.33	72.08 2.25	94.07 2.16	115.31 2.09	135.91 2.03
100	-174.34 5.40	-128.47 4.09	-91.28 3.46	-58.86 3.08	-29.61 2.81	-2.60 2.62	2.59 2.67	27.72 2.43	51.53 2.32	74.31 2.23	96.23 2.15	117.40 2.08	137.94 2.02
200	-179.74 5.64	-132.56 4.18	-94.74 3.61	-61.94 3.11	-32.42 2.84	-5.22 2.63	5.16 2.65	30.15 2.42	53.85 2.31	76.54 2.22	98.38 2.14	119.48 2.08	139.96 2.02
300	-185.38 5.89	-136.74 4.28	-98.25 3.67	-65.05 3.15	-35.26 2.86	-7.85 2.65	7.72 2.65	32.57 2.41	56.16 2.30	78.76 2.21	100.52 2.14	121.56 2.07	141.98 2.01
400	-191.27 6.17	-141.02 4.39	-101.82 3.63	-68.20 3.19	-38.12 2.89	-10.50 2.67	10.27 2.63	34.98 2.40	58.46 2.30	80.97 2.20	102.66 2.13	123.63 2.06	143.99 2.01
500	-197.44 6.61	-145.41 4.60	-105.45 3.68	-71.39 3.22	-41.01 2.90	-13.17 2.69	12.80 2.63	37.38 2.39	60.76 2.28	83.17 2.20	104.79 2.12	125.69 2.06	146.00 2.00
600	-203.95 6.87	-149.91 4.61	-109.13 3.74	-74.61 3.26	-43.91 2.93	-15.86 2.71	15.32 2.61	39.77 2.38	63.04 2.27	85.37 2.19	106.91 2.11	127.75 2.05	148.00 2.00
700	-210.92 7.55	-154.52 4.75	-112.87 3.30	-77.87 3.29	-46.84 2.96	-18.57 2.73	17.83 2.49	42.15 2.36	65.31 2.27	87.56 2.18	109.02 2.10	129.80 2.04	150.00 1.99
800	-218.47 7.55	-159.25 4.87	-116.67 3.36	-81.16 3.33	-49.80 2.99	-21.30 2.75	20.32 2.48	44.51 2.35	67.58 2.25	89.74 2.17	111.12 2.10	131.84 2.04	151.99 1.99
900	-224.77 7.55	-164.12 5.02	-120.53 3.43	-84.49 3.37	-52.79 3.02	-24.05 2.77	22.80 2.47	46.86 2.34	69.83 2.25	91.91 2.16	113.22 2.09	133.88 2.03	153.97 1.98
1000	-229.47 7.55	-169.14 5.02	-124.46 3.43	-87.86 3.37	-55.81 3.02	-26.82 2.77	25.27 2.47	49.20 2.34	72.08 2.25	94.07 2.16	115.31 2.09	135.91 2.03	155.95 1.98

$\frac{E}{\mu V}$	7000	8000	9000	10,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000	18,000	19,000
0	155.95 1.97	175.50 1.93	194.62 1.89	213.36 1.85	231.74 1.82	249.82 1.79	267.60 1.76	285.13 1.74	302.42 1.72	319.49 1.70	336.36 1.68	353.08 1.66	369.61 1.64
100	157.92 1.97	177.43 1.93	196.51 1.89	215.21 1.85	233.56 1.82	251.61 1.79	269.36 1.76	286.87 1.74	304.14 1.71	321.19 1.69	338.04 1.68	354.74 1.66	371.25 1.64
200	159.89 1.97	179.36 1.92	198.40 1.88	217.06 1.85	235.38 1.82	253.40 1.78	271.12 1.76	288.61 1.74	305.85 1.71	322.88 1.69	339.72 1.68	356.40 1.66	372.89 1.64
300	161.86 1.96	181.28 1.92	200.28 1.88	218.91 1.84	237.20 1.81	255.18 1.78	272.88 1.76	290.35 1.73	307.56 1.71	324.37 1.69	341.40 1.67	358.06 1.66	374.53 1.64
400	163.82 1.96	183.20 1.91	202.16 1.88	220.75 1.84	239.01 1.81	256.96 1.78	274.64 1.76	292.08 1.73	309.27 1.71	326.26 1.69	343.07 1.67	359.72 1.66	376.17 1.64
500	165.78 1.96	185.11 1.91	204.04 1.87	222.59 1.84	240.82 1.81	258.74 1.78	276.40 1.75	293.81 1.73	310.98 1.71	327.95 1.69	344.74 1.67	361.37 1.65	377.80 1.63
600	167.73 1.96	187.02 1.91	205.91 1.87	224.43 1.83	242.63 1.80	260.52 1.77	278.15 1.75	295.54 1.73	312.69 1.70	329.64 1.68	346.41 1.66	363.02 1.65	379.43 1.63
700	169.68 1.94	188.93 1.90	207.78 1.86	226.26 1.83	244.43 1.80	262.29 1.77	279.90 1.75	297.26 1.73	314.39 1.70	331.32 1.68	348.08 1.67	364.67 1.65	381.06 1.63
800	171.62 1.94	190.83 1.90	209.64 1.86	228.09 1.83	246.23 1.80	264.06 1.77	281.65 1.74	298.98 1.73	316.09 1.70	333.00 1.68	349.75 1.67	366.32 1.65	382.69 1.63
900	173.56 1.94	192.73 1.89	211.50 1.86	229.92 1.83	248.03 1.79	265.83 1.77	283.39 1.74	300.70 1.72	317.79 1.70	334.68 1.68	351.42 1.67	367.97 1.65	384.32 1.63
1000	175.50 1.94	194.62 1.89	213.36 1.86	231.74 1.83	249.82 1.79	267.60 1.77	285.13 1.74	302.42 1.72	319.49 1.70	336.36 1.68	353.08 1.66	369.61 1.64	385.95 1.63

TEMPERATURES AND TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCES FOR EVERY 0.5 MILLIVOLT

Chromel-alumel

E mv	0	10	20	30	40
0	0.0	244.5	482.8	719.2	970.4
	12.3	12.2	11.7	12.2	13.0
0.5	12.3	256.7	494.5	731.4	983.4
	12.1	12.2	11.7	12.3	13.1
1.0	24.4	268.9	506.2	743.7	996.5
	12.0	12.1	11.7	12.3	13.2
1.5	36.4	281.0	517.9	756.0	1009.7
	12.0	12.1	11.7	12.3	13.3
2.0	48.4	293.1	529.6	768.3	1023.0
	12.0	12.0	11.7	12.4	13.3
2.5	60.4	305.1	541.3	780.7	1036.3
	12.0	12.0	11.7	12.4	13.4
3.0	72.4	317.1	553.0	793.1	1049.7
	12.0	12.0	11.7	12.5	13.5
3.5	84.4	329.1	564.7	805.6	1063.2
	12.0	11.9	11.7	12.5	13.6
4.0	96.4	341.0	576.4	818.1	1076.8
	12.1	11.9	11.8	12.5	13.7
4.5	108.5	352.9	588.2	830.6	1090.5
	12.1	11.9	11.8	12.6	13.7
5.0	120.6	364.9	600.0	843.2	1104.2
	12.2	11.9	11.8	12.6	13.8
5.5	132.8	376.8	611.8	855.8	1118.0
	12.4	11.9	11.8	12.6	13.8
6.0	145.2	388.6	623.6	868.4	1131.8
	12.5	11.8	11.8	12.6	13.9
6.5	157.7	400.4	635.4	881.0	1145.7
	12.6	11.8	11.8	12.7	13.9
7.0	170.2	412.2	647.2	893.7	1159.6
	12.5	11.8	11.9	12.7	14.
7.5	182.7	424.0	659.1	906.4	(1174.)
	12.5	11.8	11.9	12.7	14.
8.0	195.2	435.8	671.0	919.1	(1188.)
	12.4	11.8	12.0	12.8	14.
8.5	207.7	447.6	683.0	931.9	(1202.)
	12.3	11.8	12.0	12.8	
9.0	220.0	459.4	695.0	944.7	
	12.3	11.7	12.1	12.8	
9.5	232.3	471.1	707.1	957.5	
	12.2	11.7	12.1	12.9	
10.0	244.5	482.8	719.2	970.4	

Fixed-junction Corrections

If the fixed or "cold" junction be not maintained at 0°C, a correction must be applied. This may be done by any one of several methods, of which the following are suggested:

A. Let the temperature of the fixed junction be t_c and that of the variable or "hot" junction be t . Then to the emf as read E_{t-t_c} add the emf corresponding to t_c . This gives E_t which may at once be converted into degrees by means of the proper table.

B. Multiply the fixed-junction temperature by the factor, $f = (dE/dt)_0 / (dE/dt)$, which is the ratio of the mean emf-temperature gradient between 0° and t_c to the gradient at t , and add the product to t' , the uncorrected temperature. That is, $t = t' + ft_c$. These emf-temperature gradients may be obtained by taking the reciprocals of the numbers appearing in the difference columns of the calibration tables.

COMPARISON OF THE MORE COMMON THERMOCOUPLES

E mv	Temperature, °C				E mv	Temperature, °C			
	Iron: constantan	Chromel (X): copel	Chromel (P): alumel	Platinrhodium: gold-palladium		Platinum: platinrhodium (Heraeus)	Platinum: Platinrhodium (Johnston-Matthey)	Copper: constantan	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	95	105	121	131	1	147	146	25	
10	186	195	244	237	2	265	260	49	
15	277	277	365	335	3	374	364	72	
20	367	353	483	429	4	478	461	94	
25	457	425	600	513	5	578	553	115	
30	546	495	719	607	6	675	641	136	
35	632		843	694	7	769	725	156	
40	713		970	779	8	861	806	176	
45	792		1104	866	9	950	884	195	
50	871			954	10	1037	959	213	
55	950			1044	11	1122	1032	232	
60				1136	12	1206	1103	250	
					13	1289	1173	268	
					14	1372	1242	285	
					15	1455	1311	302	
					16	1537	1379	320	
					17	1620	1447	336	
					18	1704	1515	353	

* 10 % Rh; 40 % Pd.

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

- (¹) Adams, 128, 3: 469; 13. 1, 36: 65; 14. 255, 1919: 2111. (²) Adams, O. (³) Adams and Johnston, 12, 32: 534; 12. (⁴) Foote, Fairchild and Harrison, 32, No. 170; 21. (⁵) Hoskins Mfg. Co., Catalog D; 24. (⁶) Roberts, O. (⁷) Sosman, 12, 30: 7; 10.

OPTICAL PYROMETRY

C. O. FAIRCHILD AND H. T. WENSEL

The temperature scale above the melting point of gold is based
— C_2

upon Wien's Law, $J_\lambda = c_1 \lambda^{-5} e^{-\frac{C_2}{\lambda T}}$, in which the constant C_2 (1.433 cm deg) and the value 1336°K for the melting point of gold determine the scale. In optical pyrometry temperatures are usually measured by comparing the brightness of a glowing object with that of the filament of a lamp mounted in the image plane of a simple telescope. For highest accuracy the current through the lamp is kept at or near the value corresponding to 1336°K and higher temperatures are measured by reducing the brightness of the image of the object to match that of the filament by means of a suitable screen such as a rotating sector or an absorption glass of known transmission. The temperature is then found from the following formula derived from Wien's Law:

$$\frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{1336} + \lambda_0 \frac{\log_{10} R}{6222},$$

in which R is the transmission of the absorption device and λ_0 is the "mean effective wave-length" of a color filter in the pyrometer for the temperature interval 1336° to T . Values of λ_0 can be obtained in some cases by the use of Table 2.

For practical purposes the pyrometer is ordinarily calibrated in the range 700° to 1400°C (occasionally to 1550°C) in terms of filament current. A satisfactory empirical relation between the current I through the lamp filament and temperature t °C is:

$I = a + bt + ct^2 + dt^3$. For tungsten lamps with short 3 mil filaments dI/dt varies from about 0.00015 ampere per degree at 700°C ($I = 0.3$) to 0.0003 ampere per degree at 1400° ($I = 0.5$). For measurements above 1400° an absorption glass of such type is employed that $A(= \lambda_e \log_{10} R/6223)$ is a constant or varies slightly with temperature. If the spectral transmission, Tr , of the

absorption device is of the form $Tr_\lambda = e^{-\frac{K}{\lambda}}$, A will be a constant and equal to K/c_2 . For sector discs $A = \text{constant} \cdot \lambda_e$.

TABLE I

Temperatures extrapolated from 1336°K, using Wien's Law, compared with those obtained using Planck's Law. The values in this table were computed from the relation:

$$T_p = \frac{C_2}{\lambda \log_e \left[1 + e^{\frac{c_1}{\lambda T_w}} \right]}$$

taking $\lambda = 0.65\mu$.

T_w	T_p	$T_w - T_p$	T_w	T_p	$T_w - T_p$
1336	1336.000	.....	4500	4493	7
2000	1999.997	0.003	5000	4986	14
2500	2499.958	.042	6000	5959	41
3000	2999.74	.26	8000	7825	175
3500	3499.0	1.0	10 000	9550	450
4000	3997	3	∞	31 800	∞

TABLE 2

Effective wave-length and mean effective wave-length of optical pyrometer red glass filters. The effective wave-length λ_T is found from the formula

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_T} = a - b$$

Equation*	Corning H. T. red glasses				Visibility
	A	B	C	D	
a	1.5509	1.5415	1.5369	1.5319	
b	29.6	28.2	28.0	26.8	
Wave-length microns	Transmission				
0.615	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.442
.625	.085	.007	.000	.000	.323
.635	.520	.270	.141	.080	.220
.645	.730	.533	.389	.350	.141
.655	.798	.637	.508	.520	.084
.665	.815	.664	.541	.580	.046
.675	.823	.677	.557	.605	.024
.685	.828	.686	.567	.605	.0126
.695	.830	.689	.572	.603	.0061
.705	.830	.689	.572	.598	.0031
.715	.826	.682	.564	.590	.00158
.725	.824	.679	.559	.580	.00078
.735	.822	.676	.555	.572	.00038
.745	.820	.672	.551	.567	.00018
.755	.818	.669	.547	.550	.00009
.765	.815	.664	.541	.535	.00003
.775	.813	.661	.537	.510	.00000

* The constants a and b are given for four typical red glasses of the transmissions indicated. The change in effective wave-length with temperature of glass filter itself is closely 0.00009 μ per deg C at ordinary room temperatures.

Angular apertures required in the telescope of the disappearing filament type of optical pyrometer for a balance between reflection and diffraction at the filament. Under such conditions disappearance of the filament is obtained without resorting to low magnification or very low resolving power.

TABLE 3.—TUNGSTEN FILAMENT OF CIRCULAR CROSS-SECTION

Exit aperture radians	Entrance aperture, radians	
	Filament diameter 0.04 to 0.06 mm	Filament diameter 0.1 mm
0.005	very low resolving power	
.01	0.04 and larger	0.04 and larger
.02	.06 to .16	.055 to .07
.04	.08 to .13	
.06	non-disappearance	

TABLE 4.—BRIGHTNESS TEMPERATURE VERSUS TRUE TEMPERATURE FOR RED LIGHT ($\gamma = 0.65\mu$)

Observed brightness temperature	True temperature					
	Platinum ⁽¹⁾	Iron ⁽²⁾	Iron oxide ⁽³⁾	Nickel oxide ⁽⁴⁾	Copper ⁽⁵⁾	Copper oxide ⁽⁵⁾
700	745		700	701		702
800	857		801	802		804
900	972		902	904	903	906
950					958	
975					1083	
1000	1090		1004	1007	1181	
1025					1156	1020
1050					1193	1010
1100	1210	1183	1106	1110	1231	1087
1150						1159
1200	1332	1296	1210	1215		1233
1300	1455	1410		1320		1224
1400		1525				
1500		1641				
1600		1758				
1700		1877				
1750		1936				

LITERATURE

(For a key to periodical see end of volume)

- (1) Waidner and Burgess, *31a*, 3: 163; 07. (2) Computed for an emissivity of 0.4; cf. Burgess, *32*, No. 91: 17. (3) Burgess and Foote, *31a*, 12: 83; 15. (4) Burgess and Foote, *31a*, 11: 41; 15. (5) Burgess, *31a*, 6: 111; 09. (6) Foote, Bureau of Standards, *O*. For data on C, Ta, W and other substances see sections on emissivity, color temperature, etc.

GENERAL REFERENCES

Burgess and Le Chatelier, Measurement of High Temperature, 1912. Pyrometry: Symposium of American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, 1919. Foote, Fairchild and Harrison, *32*, No. 170: 21. Foote, Mohler and Fairchild, *128*, 7: 18; 17. Foote, *83*, 13: 3; 18. Forsythe, *85*, 15: 3; 20. Fairchild and Hoover, *48*, 7: 7; 23.

LABORATORY METHODS FOR PRODUCING AND MAINTAINING CONSTANT TEMPERATURE

C. W. KANOLT, OLAF A. HOUGEN, ROLAND A. RAGATZ AND W. E. FORSYTHE

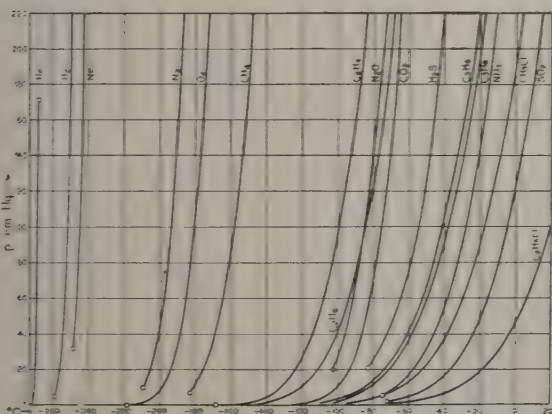
Temperatures below 0°C. C. W. KANOLT.....	PAGE 61
Laboratory Methods for the Production of Cold. C. W. KANOLT.....	62
Temperatures above 0°C. O. A. HOUGEN AND R. A. RAGATZ..	66
Production and Maintenance of High Temperatures. W. E. FORSYTHE.....	67

The successful application of the methods described in this section involves careful attention to the details of construction and operation of the auxiliary apparatus. For these details the reader is referred to the original literature.

1. TEMPERATURES BELOW 0°C

C. W. KANOLT

(a) *Bath Liquids Boiling at Constant Pressure.*—The temperature-pressure data for a number of suitable liquids are displayed graphically in Fig. 1. For further data concerning these liquids consult the index of I. C. T. Solid CO_2 mixed with a suitable low-freezing liquid may also be used. Cf. Sec. (b) *infra*, also (42).



Bath liquids for the maintenance of constant temperatures by boiling at a constant pressure.

(b) *Bath Liquids with Thermostatic Control.*—In some cases the liquid-solid mixture with proper thermal insulation may be conveniently used to automatically maintain the temperature of the invariant point (M.P. or eutectic). For general discussion of low temperature baths *v.* (16). The systems given below are arranged approximately in ascending order of their minimum working temperatures.

Abbreviations and Signs.—B. = "boils;" Cor. = "corrosive-ness" or "corrosive;" E. = "eutectic composition;" FL. = "flammable," hazardous, especially if cooled by means of liquid air. S. = "solidifies" or "solidification;" SS. = "suggested for use at its solidifying temperature;" η = "viscosity;" + = "high," - = "moderate or low," thus, η - = "moderate or low viscosity."

Below -150° .—1. *Petroleum distillate*, d_4^{15} 0.647: S. $< -190^\circ$ (3). *Ibid.*, d_4^{17} = 0.651: S. $< -190^\circ$. B. 33° . η + at -190° (22). 2. *Amylene*, techn.: S. $< -188^\circ$. FL. η + petrol ether, *q.v.* (18, 22). 3. *Propane*: S. at -187.8° . B. at -154° . FL. 4. *Propylene*: S. at -185.2° . B. at -47° . FL. May be used -190° to -160° . Moisture causes turbidity (25). 5. *Butane*, techn.: η - at -180° . FL. Gas at ordinary temp. (24). 6. *Methyl chloride* 25% + *methyl ether* 75%, E.: S. at -154° . B. $< -20^\circ$. FL. (4). 7. *Isopentane*: S. at -159.6° . B. at 28.0° . FL. SS. (37).

From -150° to -125° .—8. *Pentane*, techn.: S. $< -190^\circ$ for some samples. B. ca. 25° . FL. (16). η varies with diff. samples. Cf. (5, 7, 16, 17, 22, 24, 31). 9. *Petroleum ether*: one sample S. at -160° (7). Other samples used down to -130° (16); -135° (5); -150° (15, 30); -160° (25). FL. 9a. *Chloroform* 18% + *trans-dichloroethylene* 13% + *trichloroethylene* 20% + *ethyl bromide* 41% + *ethyl chloride* 8%: S. $< -150^\circ$. Non-FL. η_{-140} 0.71 poises, η_{-150} 6.3 poises (21). 10. *Chloroform* 15% + *methylene chloride* 25% + *trans-dichloroethylene* 11% + *trichloroethylene* 16% + *ethyl bromide* 33%: S. ca. -150° . Non-FL. η_{-140} = 0.85 poises, η_{-150} = 15 poises (21). 11. *Ethyl chloride*: S. at -138.7° . B. 12.2° . FL. η - at -138.7° (21). Cor. - (20, 19). Non-FL. by adding *methyl bromide* (13). 12. *Chloroform* 20% + *trans-dichloroethylene* 14% + *trichloroethylene* 21% + *ethyl bromide* 45%. E.: S. at -139° . Non-FL. η_{-130} = 0.29 poises; η_{-140} = 0.81 poises (21). 13. *Methyl ether*: S. at -138.5° . B. at -23.7° . FL. 14. *n-Pentane*: S. at -130.8° . FL. Very volatile. 15. *Ethyl ether* 75 vol. % + *toluene* 25 vol. %: S. ca. -130° (7). 16. *Methylcyclohexane*: S. at -126.3° . FL. SS. (37). 17. *Petroleum distillate*, d_4^{15} 0.713: pasty ca. -125° . S. ca. -147° (6).

From -125° to -100° .—18. *Chloroform* 23% + *ether* 77%, E.: S. at -121.7° (35). 19. *Ethyl bromide*: S. at -119° . Non-FL. Becomes Cor. under action of light (10). η_{-119} = 0.053 poises (21). 20. *Ethyl ether*: S. at -116.3° and (metastable) at -123.3° . FL. SS. (37). 21. *Carbon disulfide*: S. at -111.6° . FL. toxic. SS. (37). 22. *Chloroform* 27% + *methylene chloride* 60% + *carbon tetrachloride* 13%. E.: S. at -111° . Non-FL. η - at -111° (21).

From -100° to -90° .—23. *Chloroform* 31% + *trichloroethylene* 69%. E.: S. at -100° . Non-FL. η - at -100° (21). 24. *Chloroform* 71% + *ether* 29%. E.: S. at -97.4° (35). 25. *Methylene chloride*: S. at -97° . Volatile but non-FL. η - at -97° (21). Addition of alcohol recommended to avoid formation of HCl in light (28). 26. *Chloroform* 79% + *ether* 21%. E.: S. at -95° (35). 27. *Toluene*: S. at -95.1° . FL. η + at -80° (24). SS. (37). 28. *Acetone*: S. at -94.6° . FL. $\eta_{-89.7}$ = 0.0205 poise (1). 29. *Methyl chloride*: S. at -91.5° . B. at -24.1° . FL. -, and non-FL. by adding *methyl bromide* (14). Cor. -.

From -90° to -80° .—30. *Ethyl alcohol*: S. at -114.1° . FL. η + near -114° (18, 39). η increased by presence of H_2O (24). Used down to -80° (15, 16) and to -90° (24). 31. *Trichloroethylene*: S. at -86.4° . Non-FL. η - at -86° . Cor. -, when pure but + when ox. by air. 32. *Ethyl acetate*: S. at -83.6° . FL. SS. (37). 33. *Carbon tetrachloride* 49% + *chloroform* 51%. E.: S. at -81° . Non-FL. η - at -81° (21). 34. *trans-Dichloroethylene*: S. at -80.5° . FL. (9), but less so than vol. hydrocarbons (21). Cor. -.

From -80° to -50° .—35. *Ethyl ether* 80% + *ethyl alcohol* 20%: Fl. Used down to -78° . η < alcohol. Less turbid from moisture than is ether (25). 36. H_2SO_4 , 38% in H_2O , E.: S. at -75° . η + at low temps. Cor. (23). 37. *Chloroform*: S. at -63.5° . Non-Fl. η — at -63° (21). Cor—. SS. (37). A small quantity of alcohol prevents decomposition. 38. $CaCl_2$ 29.8% in H_2O . E.: S. at -55° . η + at -55° (38). Cor. + (32, 41). Cor. diminished by addition of K_2CrO_4 (27).

From -50° to -25° .—39. *Gasolene* + CCl_4 : Depending upon the density of the gasolene the following %'s of CCl_4 should be used to reduce Fl. 0.765, 30%; 0.725, 45%; 0.700, 60%; 0.680, 70% (2, 28). The 65% CCl_4 may be used at -50° . Flash pt. ca. 50° . Cor— (8). 40. *Chlorobenzene*: S. at -45.2° . Fl. SS. (37). 41. *NaCNS* 500 g per l H_2O , E.: S. at ca. -33° . Cor. < NaCl or $CaCl_2$ (36). 42. *Ethyl alcohol* 25% + *glycerine* 25% + water 50%: Used to -30° (40).

From -25° to 0° .—43. *Carbon tetrachloride*: S. at -22.9° . Non-Fl. η — at -23° (21). Cor—. SS. (37). 44. $NaCl$ 22.4% in water, E.: S. at -21.2° . η —. Cor.

DISTILLATES FROM GALICIAN PETROLEUM(11)

Fractionation temp.	24°-40°	40°-60°	60°-80°	80°-100°	100°-120°
d_4^{15}	0.6324	0.6593	0.7005	0.7351	0.7495
S. at.....	-203°	-198°	-185°	-170°	-151°

Fractionation temp.	120°-140°	140°-160°	160°-180°	180°-200°	200°-220°
d_4^{15}	0.7625	0.7738	0.7872	0.7962	0.8072
S. at.....	-139°	-127°	-112°	-104°	-93°

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

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- (10) Fischer, Die neueren Arzneimittel, 6th ed., p. 74. (11) Formánek, Knop and Korber, 136, 41: 731; 17. (12) Hammerl, 75, 78: 59; 78. (13) Hennig, U. S. Pat. 1,393,124; Brit. Pat. 158,494; 20. (14) Henning, U. S. Pat. 1,386,497; Canadian Pat. 213,825. (15) Henning, 243, 33: 33; 13. (16) Henning, B62, p. 261. (17) Hoffmann and Rothe, 243, 27: 265; 07. (18) Holborn and Wien, 8, 59: 213; 96. (19) Jenkin, 83, 18: 197; 22.
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- (30) Rothe, 243, 22: 14, 33; 02. (31) Rothe, 243, 22: 192; 02. (32) Rudnick, 45, 11: 668; 19. (33) Ruff and Fischer, 25, 36: 421; 03. (34) Sapozhnikov, 245, 6: 384. (35) Smits and Berckmans, 64P, 21: 401; 19. (36) Sperr, U. S. Pat. 1,473,327. (37) Timmermans, Van der Horst and Onnes, 34, 174: 365; 22. Timmermans, 23, 33: 95; 23. (38) Tucker, 67, 25: 111; 13. (39) Wahl, 5, 87: 371; 12.
- (40) Walton and Judd, 60, 18: 717; 14. (41) Zimmerman, 244, 9: 307; 21. (42) Thiele and Schulte, 7, 96: 312; 20.

LABORATORY METHODS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF COLD

C. W. KANOLT

(a) Liquids for Cooling by Vaporization into the Atmosphere

The liquid may be sprayed onto the object to be cooled (2, 3, 4); it may be vaporized by a current of air passed through it, forming a bath in which the object to be cooled is immersed (5); it may be vaporized from a porous vessel (1); or in other ways. The temperatures obtainable from the liquids are approximately in the order of their boiling points given below, but are much lower. Gases with critical temperatures below 20° are not included.

The data given below are, in the order given; boiling point, name of liquid, remarks, and literature.

Remarks: 1. Harmless. 2. Harmful. 3. Flammable. 4. Non-flammable. 5. Anaesthetic.

100°, Water (1, 4). 61.2°, Chloroform (4, 5). 46.2°, Carbon disulphide (2, 3). 40°, Methylene chloride (4, 5). 38.4°, Ethyl bromide (4, 5). 35°-39°, Amylene, techn. (3, 5). 34.6°, Ethyl ether (3, 5) produces -15° to -20° (2, 5). 13.1°, Ethyl chloride (3, 5) produces -35° (2). 0°-70°, Volatile petroleum distillates (1, 3). -10.0° , Sulfur dioxide (2, 4). -24.1° , Methyl chloride (3, 5) produces -55° to -60° (1, 2). -33.4° , Ammonia (2, 3). Carbon dioxide (1, 4). (The liquid can not exist at atmospheric pressure. Solid can be obtained by the release of liquid from pressure. Sublimation temperature -78.5° . Used mixed with a liquid (6), produces -112° to -115° (1). -89.8° , Nitrous oxide (4, 5).

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

- (1) d'Arsonval, 54, 133: 980; 01. (2) Braun, Die Lokalanästhesie, Chapt. 4. (3) Kanolt, 48, 9: 416; 24. (4) Krause, B91, 6: 635; 19. (5) Lawrence, 247, No. 18: 10; 16. (6) Thiele and Schulte, 7, 96: 312; 20.

(b) Freezing Mixtures

To absorb the largest amount of heat, an aqueous freezing mixture should be made with ice, rather than with water, and the other substance used should be cooled to 0° , or as low as possible, before mixing with the ice. To absorb at a given temperature the maximum amount of heat per unit mass of mixture, the proportions of ice and the other cooling agent should be those of a solution, the freezing point of which is the required temperature (3). The eutectic (eryohydric) temperature is the lowest attainable, if the ingredients are precooled sufficiently. Most, if not all, salts when mixed at room temperature with ice, produce sufficient cooling to reach this temperature.

For more extensive information than given here relative to the freezing points of solutions, together with the literature references, see the separate tables of freezing points.

The following mixtures are among the most useful:

- (a) Sodium chloride with ice for temperatures down to -21.2° .
(b) Hydrated calcium chloride, $CaCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, with ice, for temperatures down to -55° .

Aqueous solutions of sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid with ice have an advantage over salts with ice in avoiding the delay incident to the solution of the salt.

Substances	Composition of mixture (% anhydrous salt, unless otherwise stated). E = eutectic composition	Freezing point of solution	Initial condition of freezing mixture	Lowest attained temperature recorded	Heat absorbed at temperature of mixing, cal. per g. of mixture	Heat absorbed (at freezing or saturation point of solution) from objects to be cooled, cal. per g. of mixture. The * values are heats of fusion of the eutectic, v. (*)
$\text{NaCl}-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (4, 12)	22.4 (E for $\text{NaCl} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$)	-21.2°				56.4*
	23.1 (E for NaCl)	-22.4°				
	24.8		salt and ice at -1°	-21.3°		
			with ice	-21°		
$\text{NaNO}_3-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (12, 13)	33.3		salt and ice at -1°	-17.75°		
	37.E	-18.5°				57.5*
	42.9		water and salt 13.2°	- 5.3°		
$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (12)	5.93E	- 2.1°				77.2*
	16.7		salt and ice at -1°	- 2.0°		
$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{H}_2\text{O}$	3.8E	- 1.2°				80.1*
$\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (12)	39.0E	-11°				
	52.4		water and salt 10.7°	- 8.0°		
$\text{NaOOCCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (13)	45.9		water and salt 10.7°	- 4.7°		
$\text{KCl}-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (12)	19.3	- 9.0°				71.2*
	23.1		salt -1° ice 0°	-10.9°		
$\text{KNO}_3-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (12)	11.2E	- 3.0°				80.7*
	11.5		salt and ice at -1°	- 2.85°		
$\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (12)	6.54E	- 1.55°				
	9.1		salt and ice at -1°	- 1.9°		
$\text{KSCN}-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (13)	60.0		water and salt 19.8°	-23.7°		
$\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (12)	18.7E	-15.8°				75.0*
	20.0		salt and ice at -1°	-15.4°		
$\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (12, 13, 15)	16.6	- 6°	water and salt 0° ice and salt 0°	-14.0°	12.2 78.8	2.6 73.6
	31.0		ice and salt at -1°	-16.75°		
	31.2	-12°	water and salt 0° ice and salt 0°	-26.0°	19.7 74.6	6.8 65.6
	37.5		water and salt 13.6°	-13.4°		
	41.2	-17.4°				68.4*
	43.3E	-17.5°	water and salt 0° ice and salt 0°	-33.9°	24.3 69.5	8.2 57.1
	46.8	-12°	water and salt 0° water and salt 20° ice and salt 0°	-36.4°	25.5	13.6 3.1 59.8
	50.3	-6°	water and salt 0° water and salt 20° ice and salt 0°	-39.3°	26.5	19.0 8.9 62.1
	54.1	0°	water and salt 0° water and salt 20° ice and salt 0°	-42.2°	27.6	24.3 14.5 64.4
	57.1	5°	water and salt 0° water and salt 20°	-44.7°	28.4	28.4 18.8
$\text{NH}_4\text{SCN}-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (12)	57.1		water and salt at 13.2°	-14.0°		
$\text{Ca}_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 6\text{HO}-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (*)	% of hydrated salt 16.9	- 4.0°	ice and salt 0°		69.9	60.2

Substances	Composition of mixture (% anhydrous salt, unless otherwise stated). E = eutectic composition	Freezing point of solution	Initial condition of freezing mixture	Lowest attained temperature recorded	Heat absorbed at temperature of mixing, cal. per g. of mixture	Heat absorbed (at freezing or saturation point of solution) from objects to be cooled, cal. per g. of mixture. The * values are heats of fusion of the eutectic, v. (°)
$\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (°).— <i>Continued</i>	26.8	- 8.1°	ice and salt 0°		63.8	57.3
	34.6	-12.4°	ice and salt 0°		59.3	50.2
	45.7	-22.7°	ice and salt 0°		53.0	38.4
	54.9	-39.9°	ice and salt 0°		48.0	26.0
	58.8E	-54.9°	ice and salt 0°		45.8	17.7
	63.7	-33.3°	ice and salt 0°		43.7	27.9
			water and salt 0°		14.4	none
	67.1	-19.7°	ice and salt 0°		41.9	33.2
			water and salt 0°		15.4	6.7
			ice and salt 0°		41.0	35.0
	69.0	-14.1°	water and salt 0°		16.0	10.1
			water and salt 20°		none	1.5
			ice and salt 0°		38.7	38.7
	74.1	0°	water and salt 0°		17.7	17.7
$\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (°)	% anhyd. salt 19.0	- 3.9°			58.2	
	$\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (15)	- 1.6°			69.0	
	$\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (5)	- 6.55°			50.9	
	$\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (5)	- 1.8°			67.2	
	% of 66.19% H_2SO_4 7.1		ice and acid at 0°	-16°	- 2.1°†	68.6
	11.2		ice and acid at 0°	-20°	- 3.1°†	62.0
	17.2		ice and acid at 0°	-24°	- 5.5°†	52.9
	23.9		ice and acid at 0°	-28°	- 9.5°†	43.0
	33.6		ice and acid at 0°	-32°	-16.5°†	24.5
	44.2		ice and acid at 0°	-36°	-30.2°†	7.5
	47.7		ice and acid at 0°	-37°	-37°†	0
	$\text{HCl} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$	% HCl 24.8E				
	% of $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 21.05	-86°	0°		6.09	
	30.33		0°		9.17	
$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O} - 36.69\% \text{HCl}$ (14)	36.59		0°		11.15	
	37.69		21.2°	- 8.1°		
	42.37		0°		13.15	
	50.22		21.6°	-12.2°		
	62.67		15°			21.2 at 0° 12.0 at -15°
	62.96		21.6°	-15.3°		
	63.88		0°		28.89	
	74.64		15°			30.6 at 0° 19.1 at -15°
	74.68		0°		30.85	
	75.30		21.5°	-14.8°		
	78.90		0°		27.43	
	86.63		15°			24.5 at 0° 13.4 at -15°
	86.72		0°		19.44	
	88.53		20.1°	-15.6°		

† Temperature when all ice is melted.

Substances	Composition of mixture (% anhydrous salt, unless otherwise stated). E = eutectic composition	Freezing point of solution	Initial condition of freezing mixture	Lowest attained temperature recorded	Heat absorbed at temperature of mixing, cal. per g of mixture	Heat absorbed (at freezing or saturation) point of solution) from objects to be cooled, cal. per g of mixture. The * values are heats of fusion of the eutectic, v. (5)
Na ₂ SO ₄ ·10H ₂ O—30.13% HCl (14)	% of Na ₂ SO ₄ ·10H ₂ O 46.04		19.7°	-11.8°		
	49.74		19.7°	-11.8°		
	63.46		19.7°	-14.4°		
	65.23		20.4°	-15.6°		
	75.43		20.0°	-14.8°		
	82.54		19.9°	-17.2°		
	86.31		20.0°	-12.6°		
	89.88		20.4°	ca. 0°		
Na ₂ SO ₄ ·10H ₂ O—24.47% HCl (14)	% of Na ₂ SO ₄ ·10H ₂ O 35.54		0°		12.67	
	38.16		19.9°	-8.2°		
	50.42		19.8°	-10.0°		
	62.22		0°		26.84	
	63.86		20.5°	-12.0°		
	67.57		0°		27.18	
	71.46		0°		25.72	
	75.36		21.0°	-11.8°		
C ₂ H ₅ OH—H ₂ O (16)	% alc. 50	-37°	alc. at 2° ice at 0°	-24.2°		
			alc. at 1.5° ice at -1°	-29.4°		
	51.3	-38°	alc. at 4° ice at 0°	ca. -30°		
CS ₂ —(CH ₃) ₂ CO	A temperature of -43.5° in a volume of 20 cc was maintained by mixing 100 cc of carbon disulfide and 70 cc of acetone per hour, using a heat interchanger (3).					

Salts	Temperature produced by mixing salts with water	Lit.	Reduction of temperature produced by water with an equal weight of a salt or of a mixture of salts in equal parts (°)	Salts	Temperature produced by mixing salts with water	Lit.	Reduction of temperature produced by water with an equal weight of a salt or of a mixture of salts in equal parts (°)
NH ₄ Cl			14°	NaNO ₂ —KCNS	-37.4°	(1)	
NaCl			4°	KNO ₃ —NH ₄ CNS	-28.2°	(1)	
KCl			12°	NH ₄ Cl—NH ₄ NO ₂ —KNO ₃	-22.6°	(9)	
NH ₄ NO ₂			25°	NH ₄ Cl—NH ₄ NO ₂ —NaNO ₂	-30.1°	(9)	
NaNO ₂			9.5°	NH ₄ Cl—Na ₂ SO ₄ ·10H ₂ O—KNO ₃			17°–23°
KNO ₃			10°	NH ₄ Cl—(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ —K ₂ SO ₄	-15.2°	(9)	
NH ₄ SO ₄			8°	NH ₄ Cl—(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ —Na ₂ SO ₄ ·10H ₂ O	-19.9°	(9)	
Na ₂ SO ₄ ·10H ₂ O			7.5°	NaCl·2H ₂ O—NaNO ₂ —KNO ₃	-24.6°	(9)	
K ₂ SO ₄			4.5°	KCl—KNO ₃ —K ₂ SO ₄	-11.55°	(2)	
NH ₄ Cl—KNO ₃	-18.2°	(9)	20°	NH ₄ NO ₂ —KNO ₃ —NaNO ₂			16°–27°
NH ₄ Cl—NaNO ₂	-31.5°	(9)	17°	NH ₄ NO ₂ —KNO ₃ —Na ₂ SO ₄ ·10H ₂ O			17°–26°
NH ₄ Cl—NH ₄ NO ₂			22°	NH ₄ NO ₂ —(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ —Na ₂ SO ₄ ·10H ₂ O	-19.5°	(9)	
NH ₄ Cl—Na ₂ SO ₄ ·10H ₂ O	-17.6°	(9)	19°				
NH ₄ Cl—K ₂ SO ₄	-18.0°	(9)					
NaCl—KNO ₃			10°				
NaCl·2H ₂ O—KNO ₃	-24.9°	(9)					
KCl—NaNO ₂			11°				
KCl—NH ₄ NO ₂			20°				
NH ₄ NO ₂ —KNO ₃			22°				
NH ₄ NO ₂ —Na ₂ SO ₄ ·10H ₂ O	-19.5°	(9)	26°				
Na ₂ NO ₂ —NaSO ₄ ·10H ₂ O			10°				

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

- (1) Brendel, Diss., Charlottenburg; 92. (2) Bruni, 36, 27, 1: 537; 97. (3) Duclaux, 34, 151: 715; 10. (4) Gortner, 166, 39: 584; 14. (5) Gröber, Diss., Techn. Hochschule, München; 08. (6) Hammerl, 75, 78: 59; 78. (7) Hanemann, 112, 173: 314; 64. (8) Kanolt, 48, 9: 416; 24. (9) Mazzotto, 72, 23: 545, 633; 90. (10) Moritz, 138, 6: 1374; 82. (11) Pfander, 75, 71: 509; 75. (12) Rüdorff, 8, 122: 337; 64. (13) Rüdorff, 8, 136: 276; 69, 26, 2: 68; 69. (14) Szydłowski, 76, 116: 855; 07. (15) Tollinger, 76, 72: 535; 75.

2. TEMPERATURES ABOVE 0°C

OLAF A. HOUGEN AND ROLAND A. RAGATZ

(a) *Bath Liquids or Vapor Baths with Boiling under Constant External Pressure.*—For heterogeneous systems and solutions *v.* (13). For fire hazards on certain of these liquids *v.* p. 61.

For a more extensive series of liquids arranged in order of boiling points *v.* p. 310.

Substance	Boiling point		Actual range used	Lit.
	At 760 mm	At 100 mm		
Ethyl chloride.....	12.2°	-31.3°	13° to -30°	(23)
Ethyl ether.....	34.5°	-12.1°	(2, 11, 13)	
Carbon disulfide.....	46.3°	-4.8°	46° to -26°	(3, 11, 13, 26, 27, 31, 41)
Acetone.....	56.1°	7.5°	(13, 21)	
Chloroform.....	61.2°	9.7°	(11, 21)	
Methyl alcohol.....	64.5°	20.62°	65° to 49°	(2, 10, 11, 13, 21, 30)
Ethyl alcohol.....	78.5°	34.4°	78° to 40°	(2, 10, 11, 13, 21, 31)
Benzene.....	79.8°	25.8°	81° to 40°	(10, 11, 13, 39)
Water.....	100°	51.7°	145° to 25°	(2, 3, 9, 11, 13, 16, 18, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 43)
Toluene.....	110.5°	51.8°	130° to 70°	(10, 13, 21, 29, 32, 39, 45)
Chlorobenzene.....	132.1°	70.3°	132° to 70°	(31, 39)
<i>m</i> -Xylene.....	139.0°	77.8°	140° to 70°	(10, 21, 28, 32, 39, 45)
Isoamyl acetate.....	142.5°		141° to 119°	(30, 45)
Bromobenzene.....	156.2°	90.7°	160° to 120°	(28, 31)
Aniline.....	184.4°	119.4°	184° to 150°	(27, 31, 32, 39, 42, 45)
Ethyl benzoate.....	213.2°	142°	(21, 27, 45)	
Naphthalene.....	217.9°	144.3°	(28, 39)	
Methyl salicylate.....	223.3°	151°	(31)	
Quinoline.....	237.7°	166.7°	238° to 170°	(18, 21, 39, 45)
Isoamyl benzoate.....	262°		(21, 28, 45)	
α -Bromonaphthalene.....	281.1°	198.8°	281° to 215°	(28, 31)
Diphenylamine.....	302.0°	221°	(5, 15, 28, 39, 45)	
Benzophenone.....	305.4°	224°	(28, 39)	
Mercury.....	356.9°	261.5°	Various ranges	(2, 5, 31, 39)
Sulfur.....	444.6°	330.7°	Various ranges	(2, 5, 8, 39)
Phosphorus pentasulfide.....	522°		(5)	
Zinc.....	907°	758°	(2)	

(b) *Solid-liquid Non-variant Points.*—1. Ice-water, *v.* (11, 24, 29, 46). 2. Transformation temperatures of crystalline hydrates.

Salt	Hydration temperature °C	Lit.
Sodium chromate.....	19.71	(12, 33)
Sodium sulfate.....	32.383	(11, 12, 32, 33, 34, 35)
Sodium carbonate.....	35.3	(12, 33)
Sodium thiosulfate.....	48.0	(12, 33)
Sodium bromide.....	50.8	(12, 33)
Manganese chloride.....	57.8	(12, 33)
Trisodium phosphate.....	73.4	(12, 33)
Barium hydroxide.....	78.0	(12, 33)

(c) *Bath Liquids with Thermostatic Control.*

Liquid	Useful range	Lit.
Water.....	0° to 90°	(17, 18, 21, 40)
Mineral oils.....	To 20° below the flash point	(5, 19, 22, 37, 38, 40)
Paraffin.....	M.P. to 300°	(5, 27, 29, 40)
10 parts cottonseed oil, 1 part beeswax.....	M.P. to 300°	(7)
Hydrogenated sesame oil.....	60° to 300°	(36)
Hydrogenated cottonseed oil.....	60° to 285°	(36)

Fused salts	Melting point	Lit.
NaNO ₃ (45%), KNO ₃ (55%)....	218°	(8, 14, 21, 32, 44)
NaNO ₃ (55%), NaNO ₂ (45%) ..	221°	(44)
KNO ₃	337°	(1)
NaCl (28%), CaCl ₂ (72%).....	500°	(44)
NaCl (50%), K ₂ CO ₃ (50%).....	560°	(44)
Na ₂ CO ₃ (50%), KCl (50%).....	560°	(44)
CaCl ₂ (50%), BaCl ₂ (50%).....	600°	(44)
NaCl (35%), Na ₂ CO ₃ (65%).....	620°	(44)
NaCl (22%), BaCl ₂ (78%).....	654°	(44)
NaCl (44%), KCl (56%).....	663°	(44)

Molten metals	Useful range	Lit.
Lead.....	327° to 700°	(4, 5, 6, 29)
Lead (30%), Tin (70%).....	Above 183°	(14)
Lead (50%), Tin (50%).....		(5)

Other liquids	Useful range	Lit.
Naphthalene.....	80° to 217°	(20, 21, 25)
Benzophenone.....	49° to 305°	(20, 21, 25)
Sulfur.....	113° to 444°	(20, 25)

(d) *Metal Blocks.*—Aluminum and copper blocks have been used up to 600°, with a uniformity of temperature of 1° (39).

(e) *Gas Baths and Furnaces.*—For temperatures above 900°, an electrically heated gas bath is usually employed, although for the higher temperatures a bath material is not essential since heat transfer takes place primarily by radiation. For lower temperatures, heat transfer and temperature uniformity are promoted by packing with a granular non-oxidizing metal.

The following references (compiled by the Geophysical Laboratory) deal with the construction and temperature regulation of high temperature furnaces: Kolovrat, *51*, 8: 495; 09. Haughton and Hanson, *47*, 14: 145; 15. 18: 173; 17. White and Adams, *2*, 14: 44; 19. Haagn, *101*, 40: 670; 19. Roberts, *128*, 11: 409; 21. *48*, 6: 965; 22. Bunting, *38*, 6: 1209; 23. Adams, *48*, 9: 599; 24. Roberts, *48*, 10: 723; 25.

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MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES THAT CAN BE REACHED
AND MAINTAINED FOR OBSERVATIONAL PURPOSES
BY VARIOUS MEANS

W. E. FORSYTHE

	Maximum temperature, °C
Electric furnaces operating in open air	
Iron tube or iron wire wound furnace.....	500
Nicrome wound refractory tube.....	800
Platinum wound refractory tube—double wind- ing (2).....	1530
Iridium tube.....	1900
Carbon resistor furnace.....	2200
Carbon arc furnace.....	3200
Electric furnaces operating in vacuo or inert gas	
Tungsten wound refractory tube limited by re- fractory tube.....	2000
Carbon tube furnace.....	2700
Tungsten tube furnace (in vacuo).....	2200
Tungsten tube furnace (in inert gas).....	2800
Gas-fired furnaces	
Special makes of furnaces(5) with flames enter- ing the furnace in tangential direction so as to give a good distribution of the heat, if gas and air are well mixed, can be raised up to about.....	1700

	Maximum temperature °C
The regenerative furnaces, such as are used in open hearth steel furnaces, can be heated up to about the same temperature of.....	1700
Special furnaces and methods	
High-frequency induction furnace. Limited only by melting point of refractory or metal used	
Filament in vacuum or inert gas limited only by rate of vaporization or melting point of fila- ment used	
Arc under pressure	
Carbon (4).....	5790
Tungsten (3).....	4785
Exploding fine wires by discharging a condenser charged to high voltage through them gives a temperature up to about (1).....	19700

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(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

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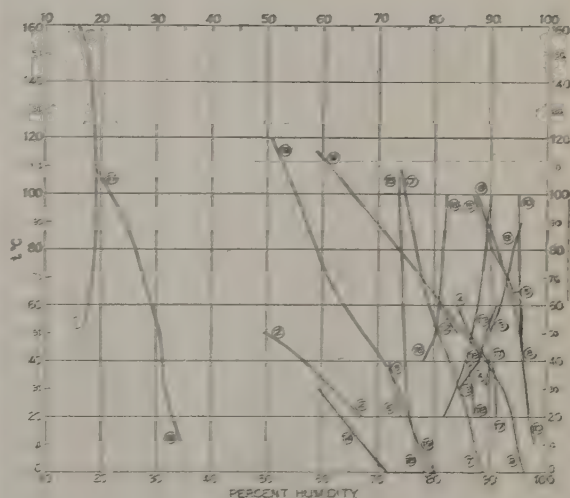
LABORATORY METHODS FOR MAINTAINING CONSTANT HUMIDITY

HUGH M. SPENCER

A saturated aqueous solution in contact with an excess of a definite solid phase at a given temperature will maintain a constant humidity within any enclosed space around it. By properly selecting the salt to be used almost any desired degree of humidity can be secured and controlled in this way. A number of salts suitable for this purpose are displayed in the accompanying chart and tables, together with the % humidity prevailing above their saturated solutions at different temperatures. To convert “% humidity” into “aqueous tension” multiply it by the vapor pressure of pure water at the same temperature.

SOLID PHASE

1. $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (19).
2. $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (8).
3. $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (7).
4. $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (8, 13, 22).
5. $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (11, 16).
6. $\text{K}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (4).
7. KCl (4, 5, 9, 18, 21).
8. KClO_3 (5, 11, 16).
9. KNO_3 (4, 5, 9, 16).
10. K_2SO_4 (4, 5, 15, 20).
11. $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (8, 13).
12. $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (7).
13. $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (7).
14. NH_4NO_3 (9, 18).
15. NaCl (4, 5, 18, 21).
16. $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (19, 22).
17. $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (14).
18. $\text{NaKC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (14).
19. NaNO_3 (4, 5, 9, 18, 21).
20. Na_2SO_4 (4, 16, 24, 26).



Solid phases	t, °C	% humidity	Lit.
$\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	24.5	88	(15)
$\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	5	39.8	(20)
	10	38	(19)
	18.5	35	(15)
	20.0	32.3	(19)
	24.5	31	(15)
$\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	18.5	56	(15)
	24.5	51	(15)

Solid phases	t, °C	% humidity	Lit.
$\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	20	98	(15)
CrO_3	20	35	(15)
$\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	20	76	(15)
$\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$	24.5	9	(15)
$\text{KC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$	20	20	(15)
	168	13	(11)
KBr	20	84	(15)
	100	69.2	(5)

Solid phases	$t, ^\circ\text{C}$	% humidity	Lit.
$\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	18.5	44	(15)
	24.5	43	(15)
KCNS.....	20	47	(15)
K_2CrO_4	20	88	(15)
KF.....	100.0	22.9	(5)
K_2HPO_4	20	92	(15)
KHSO_4	20	86	(15)
KI.....	100.0	56.2	(5)
KNO_3	20	45	(15)
$\text{LiCl} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	20	15	(15)
$\text{Mg}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	20	65	(15)
$\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	18.5	56	(15)
	24.5	52	(15)
NH_4Cl	20.0	79.2795	(9)
	25.0	79.3	(9)
	30.0	79.5775	(9)
NH_4Cl and KNO_3	20.0	72.6	(9)
	25.0	71.2	(9)
	30.0	68.6	(9)
$\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$	20.0	93.1	(9)
	25.0	93.0	(9)
	30.0	92.9	(9)
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	20.0	81.0	(9)
	25.0	81.1	(9)
	30.0	81.1	(9)
	108.2	75	(11)
NaBr.....	100.0	22.9	(5)
$\text{NaBr} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	20	58	(15)
NaBrO_3	20	92	(15)
NaCl and KClO_3	16.39	36.58	(6)
NaCl and KNO_3	16.39	32.57	(6)
NaCl , KNO_3 and NaNO_3	16.39	30.49	(6)
$\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	20	76	(15)
$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	18.5	92	(15)
	24.5	87	(15)
NaClO_3	20	75	(15)
	100.0	54	(5)

Solid phases	$t, ^\circ\text{C}$	% humidity	Lit.
$\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	20	52	(15)
NaF	100.0	96.6	(5)
$\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$	20	95	(15)
$\text{NaHSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	20	52	(15)
NaI	100.0	50.4	(5)
NaNO_2	20	66	(15)
$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	20	95	(15)
$\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	20	78	(15)
$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	20	93	(15)
$\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$	20	98	(15)
	103.5	88.4	(11)
TiCl_3	100.097	99.7	(4)
TiNO_3	100.317	98.7	(4)
Ti_2SO_4	104.7	84.8	(4)
$\text{ZnCl}_2 \cdot 1\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}^*$	20	10	(15)
$\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	20	42	(15)
$\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	5	94.7	(20)
	20	90	(15)

* Unstable at this temperature.

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(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

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BAROMETRY AND MANOMETRY

H. H. KIMBALL

1. *Gravity Correction*.—The equivalent barometric, or, other manometric, height (B_s) corresponding to standard gravity ($g_s = 980.665 \text{ cm sec}^{-2}$) is related to the height (B_l) corresponding to local gravity (g_l) as shown by equation (1):

$$B_s = B_l \frac{g_l}{g_s} = B_l + C_g; \quad C_g = B_l \frac{g_l - g_s}{g_s} \quad (1)$$

When g_l and g_s are expressed in cm sec^{-2} ,

$$C_g = B_l \left[\frac{(g_l - g_s)(1.0197)}{1000} \right]$$

Any desired unit may be used for B_l ; C_g and B_s are in the same unit as B_l . [For most barometric purposes, a sufficiently accurate correction (within $\pm 0.01\%$ of B_l) is obtained by the use of the

approximate correction $C_g' = B_n \frac{g_l - g_s}{g_s}$, in which B_n is the usual barometric pressure at the station.]

Example: $B_l = 29.851$, $g_l = 978.053 \text{ cm sec}^{-2}$. Then $(g_l - g_s) = -2.612 \text{ cm sec}^{-2}$; $0.0197(g_l - g_s) = -0.0515 \text{ cm sec}^{-2}$; $1000 C_g = -2.663 B_l = -79.49$. $\therefore B_s = 29.851 - 0.079 = 29.772$.

2. *Temperature Correction*.—The equation by which the equivalent barometric, or other manometric, height (B) at the standard temperature (t_m) can be computed from the nominal height (B') at the temperature t , is generally written in the form

$$B = B' + C_t; \quad C_t = B \frac{l(t - t_m) - m(t - t_m)}{1 + m(t - t_m)} \quad (2)$$

where t_m = standard temperature of the manometric liquid, t_s = temperature at which the scale, after correction for errors of graduation, reads correctly, m = coefficient of cubical expansion of the manometric liquid, l = coefficient of linear expansion of the material on which the scale is engraved.

The value of m which is generally used for mercury, and which has been adopted by the International Meteorological Tables, is $m = 181.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ per } ^\circ\text{C}$. For temperatures between 0°C and 30°C this value appears (5, 6, 8, 15, 17) to be correct within $\pm 0.1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ per } ^\circ\text{C}$. The value of l , for brass, which has been adopted by the International Meteorological Tables, is $l = 18.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ per } ^\circ\text{C}$. The best determinations (1, 2, 11) of this coefficient for temperatures between 0° and 30° yield values varying from

17.5×10^{-6} per $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 19.3×10^{-6} per $^{\circ}\text{C}$, or by $\pm 5\%$. For glass scales the approximate value $l = 8.5 \times 10^{-6}$ per $^{\circ}\text{C}$ is usually satisfactory. (For silicate flint glasses (13) l varies from 7.88×10^{-6} per $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 9.35×10^{-6} per $^{\circ}\text{C}$; for crown glasses (13) it varies from 6.75×10^{-6} to 9.54×10^{-6} per $^{\circ}\text{C}$.)

For barometers with metric scales, the combined effect of an error of $\pm 0.1 \times 10^{-6}$ per $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in m and of $\pm 0.9 \times 10^{-6}$ per $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in l

will cause an error in C_i of $\pm \frac{B't \times 10^{-6}}{1 + mt}$. For $t = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $B' = 760$ mm, the error would be ± 0.023 mm; while for $t = 10^{\circ}\text{C}$, $B' = 100$ mm, it would be only ± 0.001 mm. At ordinary room temperatures, the error so produced in C_i will be less for barometers graduated in inches than for one graduated in millimeters. (For barometers graduated in inches $t_s = 62^{\circ}\text{F}$, $t_m = 32^{\circ}\text{F}$.)

TABLE 1.—TEMPERATURE CORRECTION (C_i) FOR MERCURIAL MANOMETERS AND BAROMETERS

$B = B' + C_i$; (B' = nominal height at t° ; B = equivalent height for mercury at 0°C ; B , B' , and C_i are all in the same unit, which may be anything desired)

A. Brass scale correct at 62°F , inches, $^{\circ}\text{F}$; $t_m = 32^{\circ}\text{F}$, $t_s = 62^{\circ}\text{F}$, $m = 181.8 \times 10^{-6}$ per $^{\circ}\text{C}$, $l = 18.4 \times 10^{-6}$ per $^{\circ}\text{C}$
(Applies directly to commercial barometers graduated in inches)

$t, ^{\circ}\text{F}$	B'	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
+12		+0.015	+0.030	+0.045	+0.061	+0.076	+0.091	+0.106	+0.121	+0.136
22		+0.006	+0.012	+0.018	+0.024	+0.030	+0.036	+0.042	+0.048	+0.054
32		-0.003	-0.006	-0.009	-0.012	-0.015	-0.018	-0.021	-0.024	-0.028
42		-0.012	-0.024	-0.036	-0.049	-0.061	-0.073	-0.085	-0.097	-0.109
52		-0.021	-0.042	-0.064	-0.085	-0.106	-0.127	-0.148	-0.169	-0.191
62		-0.030	-0.060	-0.091	-0.121	-0.151	-0.181	-0.211	-0.242	-0.272
72		-0.039	-0.078	-0.118	-0.157	-0.196	-0.235	-0.275	-0.314	-0.353
82		-0.048	-0.096	-0.145	-0.193	-0.241	-0.289	-0.338	-0.386	-0.434
92		-0.057	-0.114	-0.172	-0.229	-0.286	-0.343	-0.400	-0.458	-0.515

B. Brass scale correct at 0°C , millimeters, $^{\circ}\text{C}$; $t_m = t_s = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$, $m = 181.8 \times 10^{-6}$ per $^{\circ}\text{C}$, $l = 18.4 \times 10^{-6}$ per $^{\circ}\text{C}$

$t(^{\circ}\text{C}) \backslash B'$	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
-10	+0.16	+0.33	+0.49	+0.65	+0.82	+0.98	+1.15	+1.31	+1.47
-5	+0.08	+0.16	+0.25	+0.33	+0.41	+0.49	+0.57	+0.65	+0.74
0	0.00								
+5	-0.08	-0.16	-0.24	-0.33	-0.41	-0.49	-0.57	-0.65	-0.73
10	-0.16	-0.33	-0.49	-0.65	-0.82	-0.98	-1.14	-1.30	-1.47
15	-0.24	-0.49	-0.73	-0.98	-1.22	-1.47	-1.71	-1.96	-2.20
20	-0.33	-0.65	-0.98	-1.30	-1.63	-1.95	-2.28	-2.60	-2.93
25	-0.41	-0.81	-1.22	-1.63	-2.03	-2.44	-2.85	-3.25	-3.66
30	-0.49	-0.98	-1.46	-1.95	-2.44	-2.93	-3.41	-3.90	-4.39
35	-0.57	-1.14	-1.70	-2.27	-2.84	-3.41	-3.98	-4.55	-5.11
40	-0.65	-1.30	-1.95	-2.60	-3.24	-3.89	-4.54	-5.19	-5.84

C. Glass scale correct at 0°C , $t_m = t_s = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$, $m = 181.8 \times 10^{-6}$ per $^{\circ}\text{C}$, $l = 8.5 \times 10^{-6}$ per $^{\circ}\text{C}$

$t(^{\circ}\text{C}) \backslash B'$	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
-10	+0.17	+0.35	+0.52	+0.69	+0.87	+1.04	+1.22	+1.39	+1.56
-5	+0.09	+0.17	+0.26	+0.35	+0.43	+0.52	+0.61	+0.69	+0.78
0	0.00								
+5	-0.09	-0.17	-0.26	-0.35	-0.43	-0.52	-0.61	-0.69	-0.78
10	-0.17	-0.35	-0.52	-0.69	-0.86	-1.04	-1.21	-1.38	-1.56
15	-0.26	-0.52	-0.78	-1.04	-1.30	-1.56	-1.81	-2.07	-2.33
20	-0.34	-0.69	-1.04	-1.38	-1.73	-2.07	-2.42	-2.76	-3.11
25	-0.43	-0.86	-1.29	-1.73	-2.16	-2.59	-3.02	-3.45	-3.88
30	-0.52	-1.03	-1.55	-2.07	-2.59	-3.10	-3.62	-4.14	-4.65
35	-0.60	-1.21	-1.81	-2.41	-3.01	-3.62	-4.22	-4.82	-5.42
40	-0.69	-1.38	-2.06	-2.75	-3.44	-4.13	-4.82	-5.51	-6.19

Example: Barometer graduated in inches, brass scale correct at 62°F ; $B' = 29.564$ in., $t = 76.8^{\circ}\text{F}$. From section A it is found that at 72° , C_i for $B' = 29.564$ is -0.1155 , at 82° it is -0.1421 ; hence at 76.8° , $C_i = -0.1155 + \frac{4.8}{10}(-0.0266) = -0.1155 - 0.0128 = -0.1283$. Hence $B = 29.564 - 0.128 = 29.436$ in.

3. Capillary Corrections.—The curvature of the surfaces of the manometric liquid introduces pressures directed towards the centers of curvature of the surfaces. For each surface, this pressure is

$$\gamma \left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right) \text{ dynes cm}^{-2} = \frac{\gamma}{dg} \left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right) \text{ cm of the manometric liquid.}$$

[γ = surface tension (in dynes cm^{-1}), d = density of the liquid (in g cm^{-3}), g is the acceleration of gravity (in cm sec^{-2}), and r_1 and r_2 are the principal radii of curvature (in cm) of the surface at the point considered.] At the vertex of the meniscus in a tube of circular section, $r_1 = r_2 = r$, and if the angle of contact of the liquid with the tube is either 0° or 180° , and if the tube is not too large, r is practically equal to the internal radius of the tube. If

the liquid surface is in an annular space between coaxial, circular cylinders (as in the reservoir of a Fortin barometer), if the angle of contact is 0° , and if neither r_1 nor $(r_2 - r_3)$ is very great as compared with the capillary constant, ⁽¹⁸⁾ then $h' = \frac{2dhr_1}{(r_2 - r_3)^2}$ approximately; h' and h are the respective capillary pressures (in terms of unit column of the liquid) at the vertices of the surfaces in the annular space of width $(r_2 - r_3)$, and in a tube of radius r_1 ; and d is the depth of the annular meniscus.

Laplace ⁽¹²⁾ has shown that, except for sign, the equations for a convex meniscus are the same as those for a concave one. Hence, this expression can probably be accepted as a first approximation to the value for h' for any liquid, provided that the angle of contact of the liquid with the solid is the same at all three surfaces, and that r_1 and $(r_2 - r_3)$ are not too great. In the case of the ordinary mercurial cistern barometers, $(r_2 - r_3)$ is quite large as compared with the capillary constant of mercury, and the angles of contact may not be the same at all three surfaces; for these reasons, no great confidence can be placed in the actual value of h' , as so computed, for such barometers, but its order of magnitude will probably be correct.

TABLE 2.—CAPILLARY DEPRESSION OF THE APEX OF A MERCURIAL COLUMN IN A GLASS TUBE OF CIRCULAR SECTION*

Radius of the tube, mm	Depression in millimeters									
	Height of the meniscus, mm									
	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	
1.0	2.46	4.40								
1.4	1.26	2.36	3.22							
1.8	0.75	1.44	2.02	2.48						
2.2	0.49	0.95	1.36	1.70	1.98					
2.6	0.34	0.66	0.96	1.22	1.44	1.61				
3.0	0.24	0.48	0.70	0.90	1.07	1.21	1.32			
3.5	0.17	0.34	0.49	0.64	0.76	0.87	0.96	1.04		
4.0	0.12	0.24	0.35	0.46	0.56	0.64	0.71	0.77	0.82	
4.5	0.09	0.18	0.26	0.34	0.41	0.47	0.53	0.58	0.62	
5.0	0.07	0.13	0.19	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.44	0.47	
5.5	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.19	0.23	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.36	
6.0	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.14	0.18	0.20	0.23	0.25	0.27	
6.5	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.11	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.21	
7.0	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.16	

* From the Schleiermacher-Delcros (⁴, ⁹, ¹⁰) table, as revised by Süring (¹⁴). The values are about 5% larger than those obtained from Bravais's (³) table, in which the arguments are the diameter of the tube, and the angle of incidence of the meniscus of the mercurial column with the walls of the tube.

Example: In a barometer cistern for which $r_2 = 6$ mm, $r_3 = 16$ mm, d was found to be 0.5 mm.; the radius of the barometer tube was $r_1 = 5$ mm, and the height of the meniscus in it was 1.0 mm. From Table 2 it is found that the depression h , due to the meniscus in the 5 mm tube, is 0.30 mm; hence $h' = 0.015$ mm. That is, the pressure due to the annular surface is of the order of 0.02 mm; and the total depression of the column is $H = 0.30 - 0.02 = 0.28$ mm, subject to the uncertainty regarding the actual value of h' .

4. *Possible Residual-gas Error in Good Barometers.*—Under ordinary laboratory conditions, errors amounting to as much as 4.1 mm (0.163 in.) have been observed, and errors of 1.1 mm (0.043 in.) are not uncommon; but in most barometers, this error

does not exceed 0.25 mm (0.010 in.) when the instrument is shipped by the manufacturer. Air may be introduced during shipment and by handling. The smaller the tube of the barometer, the more likely is the error to be large. The magnitude of the error varies with the temperature and with the volume of the space above the mercury column, as indicated by equation (3):

$$x = x_0 \frac{V_0}{V} [1 + 0.00367(t - t_0)] \quad (3)$$

where x_0 and x are, respectively, the errors corresponding to the volume V_0 temperature t_0 , and to the volume V temperature t ; temperatures being expressed in $^\circ\text{C}$.

5. *Conversion of Water Column at $t^\circ\text{C}$ to the Equivalent Water Column at 4°C .*—If h_1 and h_4 are the equivalent true heights (corrected for scale errors of graduation and expansion, and for capillary pressures), and if d_1 and d_4 are the respective densities (⁷, ¹⁶) then, if $\delta = (d_4 - d_1)/d_4$, $h_4 = h_1(1 - \delta)$.

TABLE 3.—VALUES OF 100δ

t ($^\circ\text{C}$)	Units of t				
	0	2	4	6	8
tons					
0	0.013	0.003	0.000	0.003	0.012
1	0.027	0.048	0.073	0.103	0.138
2	0.177	0.221	0.268	0.320	0.375
3	0.435	0.497	0.563	0.633	0.706

Example.— $h_{35} = 67.53$ cm. At 25° , $100\delta = 0.294$. $\therefore \delta h_{25} = 0.199$, $h_4 = h_{35}(1 - \delta) = 67.53 - 0.20 = 67.33$ cm.

6. *Conversion of Water Column at 4°C to Equivalent Mercury Column at Standard Density ($13.5951 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$); and the Reverse.*—If h_w and h_m are the equivalent true heights (corrected for the scale errors of graduation and expansion, and for all capillary effects) of the water and the mercury, respectively, $h_m = 0.073554h_w$.

TABLE 4.—EQUIVALENT COLUMNS OF WATER (h_w) AND OF MERCURY (h_m)

(Density of water = $0.999973 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$; of mercury = $13.5951 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$)

h_w	h_m	h_w	h_m	h_m	h_w	h_m	h_w
100	7.3554	600	44.132	1	13.5955	6	81.573
200	14.7108	700	51.488	2	27.1909	7	95.168
300	22.0662	800	58.843	3	40.7864	8	108.764
400	29.4216	900	66.199	4	54.3818	9	122.359
500	36.7770	1000	73.554	5	67.9773	10	135.955

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

- (¹) Bein, *88*, **14**: 1113; **12**. (²) Benoit, *258*, **6**: 190; **88**. (³) Bravais, *6*, **5**: 492; **42**. (⁴) Bravais and Martins, *259*, **14**: 47; **41**. (⁵) Broch, *258*, **2**: 21; **83**. (⁶) Chappuis, *258*, **13**: 28; **07**. (⁷) Chappuis, *258*, **13D**: 39; **07**. (⁸) Chappuis, *258*, **16**: 31; **17**. (⁹) Delcros, *Annuaire Météorologique de la France*, 169-170; 49.
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PSYCHROMETRY; DENSITY OF MOIST AIR; CHANGE IN BAROMETRIC PRESSURE WITH ALTITUDE

F. W. J. WHIPPLE

$B; B_a$	Barometric pressure, in general; at h
C	Instrumental constant
$d; d_a; d_o$	Density of air, in general; at h ; at T_o and A_a
$e; e'$	Pressure of water vapor, present; when in equilibrium with water (or ice) at temperature t'
$g; g_a$	Acceleration of gravity, actual; standard value
$h; H$	Altitude above sea level, cm; meters
$t; t'$	Readings of dry bulb; of wet bulb
$T; T_o; T'$	Absolute temperatures in °C, general; of ice point; "virtual"
x	Ratio (mass of vapor)/(mass of dry air)

1. Psychrometry.—The pressure of the water vapor contained in the air is commonly deduced from the simultaneous readings of wet bulb and of dry bulb thermometers. The difference in these two readings depends upon the heat received by radiation as well as upon that furnished directly by the air. When the air flow is slow, the radiation is an important factor. In the Assmann psychrometer the bulb is surrounded by a double metal sheath; this largely eliminates radiation effects. It is important to secure adequate ventilation by the use of a thermometer with a bulb much smaller than the sheath. The standard bulb is 12 mm long and 4 mm in diameter. Alternatively, the thermometers may be "slung," *i.e.*, whirled on a suitable holder. In this case, direct radiation from sun or sky should be avoided as it affects the dry-bulb readings and therefore the psychrometric difference.

The general formula for the computation of vapor pressure is

$$e' - e = CB(t - t') \times 10^{-4}$$

B , e , and e' are expressed in the same units, which may be anything desired. Within the order of accuracy of psychrometer observations, C is constant for a given velocity of the air-flow past the wet bulb. The relation of C to the air velocity has not been determined very precisely. The variation of C with temperature is negligible. If temperatures are expressed in °C, the value of C for thermometers with adequate ventilation (a relative velocity of 3 m per second or more) is 6.6 when the cover of the wet-bulb is saturated with water. On theoretical grounds, a lower factor, 5.8, is appropriate for an ice-covered bulb, but in the tables in general use 6.6 is adopted in this case as well. (Aspirations Psychrometer Tafeln, Braunschweig, 1908. Ferrel, Report of Chief Signal Officer, p. 248. Washington, 1886.) For the reduction of the readings of thermometers exposed in a Stevenson screen, Regnault's values of C , 8 for water and 7 for ice, are generally recommended (Études sur l'Hygrométrie, p. 102. Paris, 1845.) As, however, the ventilation is indeterminate, the accuracy obtainable is of a lower order.

Relative Humidity is computed by expressing e , determined by the psychrometric formula, as a percentage of the pressure of vapor in equilibrium with water (not ice) at the temperature of the dry bulb.

2. Density of Moist Air*

T, T_o = absolute temperature in °C

* If d_w/d_a = density of vapor and of dry air at same pressure and temperature, $d_w/d_a = 0.6217$ and $(d_a - d_w)/d_a = 0.3783$.

Pressure unit	d
Any unit	$\frac{d_o T_o}{T} \left(\frac{B - 0.3783e}{A_a} \right);$ $\frac{d_o T_o B}{TB_o} \left(\frac{0.6217(1+x)}{0.6217+x} \right)$
Mm Hg	$\frac{464.6}{10^6} \left(\frac{B - 0.3783e}{T} \right) \text{g/cm}^3;$ $\frac{288.9}{10^6} \left(\frac{B(1+x)}{(0.6217+x)T} \right) \text{g/cm}^3$
Kilodynes per cm ²	$\frac{348.5}{10^6} \left(\frac{B - 0.3783e}{T} \right) \text{g/cm}^3$ $\frac{216.7}{10^6} \left(\frac{B(1+x)}{(0.6217+x)T} \right) \text{g/cm}^3$

$$x = \frac{\text{mass of vapor}}{\text{mass of dry air}} = \frac{0.6217 e}{B - e}$$

Tables in Dictionary of Applied Physics 3: 76, and in paper by Shaw and Fahmy in Quart. J. Roy. Meteorological Soc., 1925, 210.

$$\text{Specific humidity} = \frac{\text{mass of vapor}}{\text{total mass}} = \frac{0.6217 e}{B - 0.3783 e}$$

3. Relations Connecting Pressure and Altitude.—V. Bjerknes defines "virtual" temperature (T') as $T' = TB/(B - 0.3783e)$.

$$\frac{dB}{B} = d(\log_e B) = -\frac{gd}{B} dh = -0.03416 \frac{g}{g_s} \cdot \frac{dT'}{T'} = -\frac{g}{29.26 g_s} \cdot \frac{dH}{T'} \quad (1)$$

$$d(\log_{10} B) = -\frac{0.014842 g}{g_s} \cdot \frac{dH}{T'} = -\frac{g}{67.38 g_s} \cdot \frac{dH}{T'} \quad (2)$$

If suffix ₁ refers to the lower station and ₂ to the upper, then

$$\log_{10} \frac{B_1}{B_2} = 0.014842 \frac{g}{g_s} \cdot \frac{2(H_2 - H_1)}{T'_1 + T'_2}, \text{ approx.} \quad (3)$$

$$B_1 = B_2 \left[1 + 0.03416 \frac{g}{g_s} \cdot \frac{2(H_2 - H_1)}{T'_1 + T'_2 - 0.03416 (H_2 - H_1) \frac{g}{g_s}} \right], \text{ approx.} \quad (4)$$

$$H_2 - H_1 = \frac{29.26 g_s}{g} \cdot \frac{B_1 - B_2}{B_1 + B_2} (T'_1 + T'_2), \text{ approximately.} \quad (5)$$

For $(H_2 - H_1)$ not exceeding 1000 m, equations (4) and (5) are equivalent to the logarithmic formula. The factor $g/g_s = (1 - 0.002640 \cos 2\phi)(1 - 3.14H \times 10^{-7})$ may generally be taken as unity. The distinction between virtual and actual temperature may be ignored except when high temperatures are involved.

In the determination of heights in an extended barometric survey of a country, allowance must be made for the horizontal pressure gradient. When daily weather maps are available, B_1 may be taken from them as the pressure at sea-level in the neighborhood. If T_1 is not known, the conventional value (adopted by Intern. Meteorological Conference, Innsbruck, 1905) $T_1 = T_2 + 0.005 (H_2 - H_1)$ may be used, but in hot weather $T_1 = T_2 + 0.01 (H_2 - H_1)$ is a better approximation. Value of T_2 observed at a mountain station may differ considerably from the temperature of free atmosphere at same level; this is especially true in calm weather, at night, and in the early morning. (cf. Hesselberg, Int. Meteorol. Conference, Utrecht, 1923, App. L.) Tables of

virtual temperatures: V. Bjerknes, *Dynamic Meteorology*, etc., Washington, 1911. Values of $0.01484/T$: *Computer's Handbook of Meteorological Office*, London, 2: 45.

Graduation of Aneroids.—The height scales on aneroids designed for the use of travellers, are graduated on the assumption that the temperature of the atmosphere is constant and independent of the altitude. Various standard temperatures, such as 50°F and 0°C have been used. For such scales, especially when applied to aircraft use, the difference between the indicated and the true height may be excessive.

The International Commission for Aerial Navigation adopted in 1925 a scale based on the following conventions (*cf.* *Dict. Applied Physics* 3: 182): (a) Pressure at sea-level is $A_n = 1.0132 \times 10^6$ dynes/cm²; (b) temperature at sea-level is 15°C; (c) temperature decreases by 6.5°C per km, up to 11 km; and above 11 km is constant at -56.5°C; (d) humidity may be ignored; (e) value of g is same at all heights and = g_{45} (essentially g_0). Whence, denoting the pressure and density at sea-level by B_1 and d_1 ; those at 11 000 m by $B_{11\ 000}$ and $d_{11\ 000}$:

$$\frac{B}{B_1} = \left(\frac{288 - 0.0065 H}{288} \right)^{5.256}; \quad \frac{d}{d_1} = \left(\frac{288 - 0.0065 H}{288} \right)^{4.256};$$

if $H \geq 11\ 000$ m.

$$\log_{10} \frac{B_{11\ 000}}{B} = \log_{10} \frac{d_{11\ 000}}{d} = \frac{H - 11\ 000}{14\ 600}, \text{ if } H > 11\ 000 \text{ m}$$

	Unit	Value	Log ₁₀
B_1	mm	760	2.88081
B_1	kilodyne/cm ²	1013.2	3.00570
d_1	g/m ³	1226	3.08849
$B_{11\ 000}$	mm	169.6	2.22943
$B_{11\ 000}$	kilodyne/cm ²	226.1	2.35432
$d_{11\ 000}$	g/m ³	364	2.56104

As the regulations drawn up by the I. C. A. N. are ambiguous, attention must be drawn to the fact that whilst the altimeter reading, H , gives the pressure uniquely, it cannot give the temperature and density of the air. Hence the formulae for d are on quite a different footing from those for B . (*Cf.* Section on Aerodynamics, Ed.)

VOLUMES OF LIQUID MENISCI

F. A. GOULD

As used in this section, the volume (V_m) of the liquid meniscus in a vertical, circular cylinder = volume of the liquid which lies below the capillary surface and between two horizontal planes, one tangent to the meniscus, and the other passing through the line in which the meniscus meets the wall of the tube. The value of V_m depends upon the surface tension (γ), the acceleration of gravity (g), the difference (ρ) in the densities of the fluids separated by the surface, the radius (r) of the cylinder, and the angle (θ) at which the capillary surface meets the wall of the cylinder. If θ is variable and not too small, it is more convenient to use the height (h_m) of the meniscus (= distance between the planes mentioned), than θ , as one of the variables. This has been done in Tables 1 and 2, which give the volume of the mercury meniscus for $\gamma = 400$ mg wt./cm (=392.27 dynes/cm, $g = 980.665$), $\rho =$

13.55/gm³. This value of γ is close to the mean of the values corresponding to the experimental determinations of V_m by Scheel and Heuse (8, 33: 295; 10) (425 mg/cm), and by Palacios (139, 17: 295; 19, 63, 24: 152; 23) (406 to 326 mg/cm); an idea of the error which is associated with a departure of the actual value of γ from that assumed may be obtained by comparing their values with those here given. (*See also* Schalkwijk, 168, No. 67, and 64 V, 8: 462; 00. 9: 512; 01.)

If $\theta = 0$, it is convenient to tabulate the dimensionless quantities V_m/r^3 and $h_m/r = V_m/\pi r^3$ as functions of $g\rho r^2/\gamma$, as is done in Table 3. [$g\rho r^2/\gamma = r^2/a_1^2$, where a_1 is capillary constant (British usage), *see* section Technical Terms (p. 34); h_c = length of circular cylinder of radius r and volume V_m].

TABLE 1.—VOLUME (V_m) OF MERCURY MENISCUS

h_m = height of meniscus, d = internal diameter of tube. Accuracy for the larger menisci = 0.3%, for the smaller = 1%. Unit of V_m = 0.001 cm³; of h_m and d = 1 mm. Assumes $\gamma = 400$ mg wt./cm

h_m	d	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	d	h_m
0.1	0.040	0.159	0.360	0.646	1.02	1.50	2.08	2.75	3.55	4.46	5.49	6.67	7.97	9.42	11.1	12.8	14.8	16.9	19.2	21.6	24.2	27.0	30.0	33.1	0.1		
0.2	0.083	0.321	0.723	1.30	2.05	3.00	4.16	5.53	7.12	8.95	11.0	13.4	16.0	18.9	22.2	25.7	29.6	33.9	38.5	43.4	48.6	54.1	60.0	66.3	0.2		
0.3	0.134	0.490	1.09	1.95	3.09	4.52	6.26	8.32	10.7	13.5	16.6	20.2	24.1	28.5	33.4	38.7	44.6	51.0	57.8	65.2	73.0	81.3	90.2	99.6	0.3		
0.4	0.195	0.669	1.47	2.63	4.14	6.04	8.37	11.1	14.3	18.0	22.3	27.0	32.3	38.1	44.7	51.8	59.6	68.1	77.3	87.1	97.5	109	120	133	0.4		
0.5		0.861	1.87	3.31	5.21	7.59	10.5	14.0	18.0	22.7	28.0	33.9	40.6	47.9	56.1	65.0	74.7	85.4	96.9	109	122	136	151	167	0.5		
0.6		1.07	2.29	4.01	6.30	9.16	12.7	16.8	21.7	27.3	33.7	40.9	48.9	57.8	67.6	78.3	90.0	103	117	131	147	164	181	200	0.6		
0.7		1.31	2.72	4.74	7.43	10.8	14.9	19.7	25.4	32.0	39.5	47.9	57.4	67.8	79.2	91.7	105	120	136	154	172	191	212	234	0.7		
0.8		1.56	3.17	5.50	8.58	12.4	17.1	22.6	29.2	36.8	45.4	55.1	65.9	77.8	91.0	105	121	138	156	176	197	219	243	268	0.8		
0.9		1.85	3.67	6.29	9.77	14.1	19.4	25.6	33.0	41.6	51.4	62.3	74.5	88.0	103	119	137	160	177	199	222	248	274	303	0.9		
1.0			4.19	7.12	11.0	15.8	21.7	28.6	36.9	46.5	57.3	69.6	83.2	98.3	115	133	153	174	197	222	248	276	306	337	1.0		
1.1		4.76	7.99	12.3	17.6	24.1	31.8	40.9	51.4	63.5	77.0	92.1	109	129	147	169	192	218	245	274	305	338	372	407	1.1		
1.2		5.39	8.90	13.6	19.5	26.6	35.0	44.9	56.5	69.7	84.5	101	119	139	161	185	211	238	268	300	334	369	407	447	1.2		
1.3		6.07	9.88	15.0	21.4	29.1	38.2	49.1	61.7	76.0	92.1	110	130	152	176	201	229	260	292	326	363	402	443	483	1.3		
1.4		10.9	16.4	23.4	31.7	41.7	53.3	66.9	82.4	99.9	119	141	164	190	218	248	281	316	353	392	434	478	525	573	1.4		
1.5		12.1	18.0	25.4	34.5	45.2	57.8	72.3	89.0	108	129	152	177	205	235	268	303	340	380	422	468	515	565	615	1.5		
1.6			13.3	19.6	27.6	37.3	48.8	62.3	77.8	95.7	116	138	163	190	220	253	287	325	365	407	453	501	552	606	1.6		
1.7			21.4	29.8	40.2	52.6	67.0	83.6	103	124	148	175	204	236	270	307	347	390	436	484	535	589	647	707	1.7		
1.8			23.2	32.2	43.3	56.4	71.7	89.5	110	133	158	186	218	251	288	328	370	415	464	515	570	628	688	749	1.8		
1.9			34.8	46.5	60.4	76.7	95.5	117	141	168	199	232	268	306	349	393	441	493	547	605	666	729	794	861	1.9		
2.0			37.4	49.8	64.6	81.9	102	124	150	179	211	246	284	325	370	417	468	522	580	641	706	776	847	920	2.0		
2.1						53.4	69.1	87.3	108	132	159	190	224	261	301	344	391	441	495	552	614	678	746	817	891	2.1	
2.2						73.7	93.0	115	140	169	201	237	276	318	364	413	466	523	583	648	716	787	861	937	1014	2.2	
2.3							98.9	122	149	179	213	250	291	336	384	436	492	552	615	683	754	829	907	987	1069	2.3	
2.4								130	158	189	225	264	307	354	405	459	518	581	648	719	794	872	952	1033	1115	2.4	
2.5								167	200	237	279	324	373	427	484	544	606	672	741	814	891	971	1053	1136	1220	2.5	

weights (e.g., those of platinum, aluminum, or quartz) may be much different from their nominal values. When a set of weights is calibrated, however, the values found may be either true mass or apparent values, depending on the standard used and the method of conducting the test. Certificates from different standardizing laboratories may give values on either basis, or on both.

"Weight in Air against Brass."—Commercial weighing is all based on apparent weight in air against brass standards, this basis being more or less accurately defined in some countries. Precise scientific weighing is based on true mass values (i.e., on "weight in vacuo"), but weights below one gram may be tested and used as if they were of brass, even for work of rather high precision. In so testing these weights, their apparent "values" are computed on the assumption that their density is Δ_b = density of brass (generally Δ_b is taken as 8.4 g per cm³); and in using them the apparent values so found are used as though they were the true masses of the weights, Δ_b being at the same time used just as though it were the true density of the weights. In such cases the error ($m_f - m$) so introduced, arises solely from the fact that the density (σ_1) of the air at the time the values of the weights were determined differs from that (σ) at the time they were used in weighing the object. This error is given approximately by equation (1) in which m is the correct, and m_f is the false mass, s is the nominal value of the weight, Δ_b is the density assumed for brass weights and Δ the actual density of the weights used.

$$m_f - m = s \left(\frac{1}{\Delta_b} - \frac{1}{\Delta} \right) (\sigma_1 - \sigma) \quad (1)$$

Example: If the value of a platinum 500 mg weight ($\Delta = 21.5$ g/cm³) is determined according to "weight in air against brass" ($\Delta_b = 8.4$ g/cm³) at sea level ($\sigma_1 = 0.0012$ g/cm³), and this value is used at an altitude of 5000 ft. ($\sigma = 0.0010$ g/cm³) the error in the mass of a body as so weighed will be $m_f - m = 0.007$ mg.

"Apparent" densities or specific gravities determined according to apparent "weight in air against brass" are subject not merely to variations in the density of the air, but also to differences in experimental technique (see p. 78 to 80).

Constancy.—Data on changes in weights can indicate only the order of magnitude of such changes, and as a rule can show only what *may* happen, since such changes are extremely irregular.

Ordinary brass weights with knobs screwed in (whether gold plated, platinum plated, or lacquered) may continue to gain in weight for many years, and may do so without developing any visible signs of such change. The following examples are typical of extreme changes that sometimes occur. Larger changes have been recorded.

Denomination..	g	100	50	20	10	5	2	1
Gain in 6 yr....	mg	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.3
Gain in 14 yr...	mg	3.3	3.9	1.8	2.5	0.8	0.3	1.1

The following is typical of what has often happened when new weights were not used and were carefully protected.

Denomination..	g	100	50	20	10	5	2	1
Gain in 5 mo...	mg	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Gain in 1 yr....	mg	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

Lacquered weights of good quality are less subject to spotting and general surface tarnishing than are the gold or platinum plated weights often sold. Lacquered weights, however, are subject to rapid variations caused by changes in the relative humidity of the air. Lacquered weights of about 20 to 100 g may be expected to vary 0.1 or 0.2 mg with large variations in humidity. Changes of over 0.5 mg have been recorded.

Sets of weights of the ordinary type may, however, be very constant. For example, one set was used for over a year with changes less than 0.02 mg and few changes over half that amount; and two sets were used occasionally for 17 and 18 yr, respectively, with no changes over 0.2 mg.

For reference standards, one-piece weights are very much more reliable than the common screw-knob type. The following changes in a high grade, gold plated, bronze set of this type are typical for weights used little and with great care. Positive changes are gains, negative changes losses.

Denomination....	g	50	20	20	10	5	2	2	1
Changes in 15 yr..	mg	-0.12	0.00	0.02	-0.01	-0.006	0.001	0.008	-0.007

Solid platinum or platinum-iridium weights of moderate size may be expected to remain constant within about 0.01 mg if handled with sufficient care and protected from dust and other deposits. The sheet metal weights below one g are not much more constant than this; very good weights kept with extreme care as reference standards may stay within 0.001 mg for some years, but this cannot safely be assumed. If these small weights are much used, even with good care, losses of 0.01 mg may soon be expected in the larger ones.

CORRECTING OF WEIGHINGS FOR BUOYANT EFFECT OF THE AIR

("Reduction of Weighings to Vacuo")

In addition to a sufficiently sensitive balance, accurate weighing requires (1) that the balance itself maintain a sufficiently constant zero point and ratio of arms of the beam; (2) that the effect of inequality of the arms of the beam be eliminated by the method of weighing, since it cannot as a rule be corrected for with sufficient accuracy; (3) that the object and the weights have definite constant values, free from such effects as variable surface films, evaporation, magnetic attractions, etc.; (4) that surrounding conditions be maintained free from sources of disturbance and error, such as electrostatic attractions, convection currents, variable or unsymmetrical heat radiations, etc.; and (5) that proper correction be made for the buoyant effect of the air.

The first four types of requirements are matters of technique, and no general methods of correction can be used for errors arising from them. They are therefore outside the scope of these tables.

The fifth requirement demands definite formulae and facts, some of the most fundamental or general of which are given below.

The phrase "apparent weight" is commonly used for the result of a weighing in which no correction has been made for the buoyant effect of the air. The phrase is ambiguous¹ and often leads to a confusion of ideas. Therefore this term is not used in the equations of this section, but reference is made directly to the weights that would be used on an equal-arm balance to make the weighings. The phrase "weights needed" must be understood to include the proper fraction of the rider or other small weights needed to make up the total amount; and it refers to *actual* values of the weights which may or may not equal the nominal values marked on them.

Symbols.—

- a* mass of the contents of the "empty" portions of the container.
(In weighing gases *a* is zero. In weighing solids or liquids it may be the mass of air or of vapor of the solid or liquid. In weighing a pycnometer with the liquid which fills it at a temperature different from that at which it is weighed, the volume occupied by *a* results from the unequal expansion of pycnometer and liquid)
- b* ($v_s - v_e$)/ v_e . Relative size of the container and its counterpoise
- c* mass of counterpoise
- k* buoyancy reduction factor
- l* mass of liquid that fills the pycnometer at the established filling temperature
- m* mass of object; in general or where its volume is not fixed by the volume of a pycnometer
- p* mass of pycnometer or other container
- r* error resulting from use of approximate buoyancy formula

¹ Compare equations (8) and (9); in each case $s'' - s'$ would be called the apparent weight, but its value in (9) is s'' greater than in (8).

- s* mass of weights needed on an equal arm balance, whether with or without special counterpoise, to balance the objects being weighed. (Regarding use of other than true mass values, see p. 73)
- s* $s - v\sigma = s(1 - \sigma/\Delta)$. This is not "weight in vacuo" as that phrase is often used
- t* temperature. If accented it is the temperature at the time of the indicated weighing; if unaccented, it is the temperature at which the pycnometer is filled. In so far as their temperatures have any effect upon the operation considered, all objects (e.g., the balance, its loads, and the surrounding air) are assumed to be at the same temperature
- v* volume or capacity; when without subscript it is capacity of the container at time of weighing; with one of the subscripts *a*, *c*, *l*, *m*, *p*, *s*, or *v*, it is volume of the object whose mass is indicated by the subscript (e.g., v_m = volume of the object whose mass is *m*)
- v_t* capacity of the pycnometer at the temperature of filling
- v_p* volume of the pycnometer itself, excluding the space that would be filled by liquid at the temperature of filling. (Ordinarily v_p = volume of the material of which the pycnometer is constructed)
- v_e* "exterior volume" of the pycnometer or other container. With pycnometers, at temperature of filling, $v_s = v_p + v_t$; at another temperature, v'' , $v_s'' - v_p'' + v'' = v_p'' + v_s'' + v_a''$
- w* mass of the calibrating liquid (e.g., water) which is used to determine a volume or to serve as a standard of density
- β cubical coefficient of thermal expansion
- Δ density of the weights at the time of weighing
- σ density of the air at the time of weighing
- ρ density of object being studied or of calibrating liquid. If accented it is density at time of weighing; if unaccented it is density at temperature (*t*) at which the pycnometer was filled

Density is true mass per unit of volume.

Accents denote the weighing to which the quantity applies. In general ' denotes the weighing of the object alone or of the container; '' denotes the weighing of the combined container and object studied, or of the container filled with the calibrating liquid or of the object suspended in the calibrating liquid; ''' denotes the weighing of the pycnometer "filled" with liquid to be studied, or "filled" with object studied plus calibrating liquid.

Subscripts.—*f* denotes false or erroneous values. For *s* see above (*s_a* and *v_t*). Other subscripts indicate the object to which the quantity applies; e.g., ρ_a = density of material whose mass is *a*.

Fundamental Exact Equation.—The use of the direct, fundamental, exact equation (2) avoids many complications and approximations introduced by most formulae based on densities.

$$m = s + (v_m - v_s)\sigma \quad (2)$$

The equation using densities, in one of the exact forms (3) given below, is useful chiefly for computing exact tables, or the effect of errors, approximations, etc. As a rule, either the densities are not known well enough to warrant its use, or the volumes involved will have been measured, thus going back to equation (2).

$$m = s \left(\frac{1 - \sigma}{1 - \frac{\sigma}{\rho_m}} \right) = s \frac{\rho_m(\Delta - \sigma)}{\Delta(\rho_m - \sigma)} = s \left\{ 1 + \frac{\sigma(\Delta - \rho_m)}{\Delta(\rho_m - \sigma)} \right\} = s + s \frac{\sigma(\Delta - \rho_m)}{\Delta(\rho_m - \sigma)} \quad (3)$$

In the last form of (3), the second term is the exact "buoyancy correction term," and in this correction term the factor (fraction) by which *s* is multiplied is the exact "buoyancy reduction factor" (*k*). See Tables 2 and 3.

Common Equation Using Densities.—Some form of equation (4) is commonly used for reducing weighings. This equation is not exact. It is entirely inapplicable to weighing gases, but is amply accurate for much work with solids and liquids.

$$m = s + s\sigma \left(\frac{1}{\rho_m} - \frac{1}{\Delta} \right) \quad (4)$$

The factor $\sigma \left(\frac{1}{\rho_m} - \frac{1}{\Delta} \right)$ is the "buoyancy reduction factor" commonly given. When the densities lie between 0.5 and 21.5 g per cm³, and are known with sufficient accuracy, the error (*r*) introduced by the use of this formula does not exceed one part in 100 000 of the mass of the object weighed. Its value, and that of the proportional error ($r' = r/s$) may be calculated by formula (5); their orders of magnitude may readily be determined from Table 1, which is based on $\sigma = 0.0012$ g/cm³.

$$r' = \frac{r}{s} = \frac{\sigma^2(\Delta - \rho_m)}{\Delta\rho_m(\rho_m - \sigma)} \quad (5)$$

TABLE 1

Unit of Density is g/cm³

ρ_m	100 r'		
	$\Delta = 21.5$	$\Delta = 8.4$	$\Delta = 2.65$
1.00	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
0.5	0.0006	0.0005	0.0005
0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06
0.005	8.	8.	7.

Density of the Air.—Variations in the density of the air under standard conditions,¹ as well as the uncertainties of its experimental determination, limit the precision with which very large or extremely precise buoyancy corrections can be calculated from tables of air density. The former seems at present to be the larger, and therefore sets a fixed limit which can be exceeded only by eliminating or reducing the size of the correction, or by making an experimental determination of the density of the air at the time of the weighing. These limiting uncertainties are of the order of 5 in 10⁴ and affect the total buoyancy correction in the same ratio. Since they affect only the fourth significant figure in the buoyancy reduction factor they are negligible in the use of Tables 2 and 3.

In weighing gases, the density of the air must be found from precise tables (consult index). When the volume of the gas is not compensated by a counterpoise of the same size, the density of the air must be known with approximately the same precision as is desired for that of the gas; when it is so compensated, the buoyancy correction is generally the total buoyancy on the weights, and therefore is still relatively large.

For most work with solids and liquids an approximate value of the density of the air is sufficient. The precision to which it must be known can be found from an examination of Table 2. It should be noted that a precision of 1 in 10⁴ in the mass to be determined requires a precision of 1 in the *n*'th decimal place of the buoyancy reduction factor (i.e., in the actual factor *k*, not in the printed value of 1000*k*). In getting the buoyancy reduction factor from Table 2, and in similar work, to a precision not greater than one in about 10⁴, the density of the air may be found from the "Air Density Chart," Fig. 1.

The precision to which temperature, pressure, and humidity must be known in order to find the density of the air to the necessary precision, may be inferred from Fig. 1, except in the case of very large corrections, or of corrections to be determined with extreme precision. In the latter cases this information must be sought in other places.

Density of the Weights.—If the density of the air in which the weights are used is the same as that in which their values were determined, errors in the density assumed for the weights will have

¹ Truthart, *S₄*, 172: 1598; 21. Moles, *S₄*, 172: 1600; 21.

no effect on the accuracy with which the mass of the object may be determined, provided the same density that was assumed for them in determining their values is assumed for them when they are used. It is not necessary, therefore, to know the density of the weights as accurately as that of the object weighed.

If weights are used in air whose density differs by not more than 20% from that of the air in which their values were determined, the amount by which the density of ordinary weights is likely to differ from the values used in Tables 2 and 3 will not cause errors greater than one part in about 100,000 in the determination of the mass of the object weighed; provided that the density used in determining the value of the weight is the same as that used in the computation of the mass.

For a precision above one part in a million, it is frequently necessary to measure the volume or density of each weight.

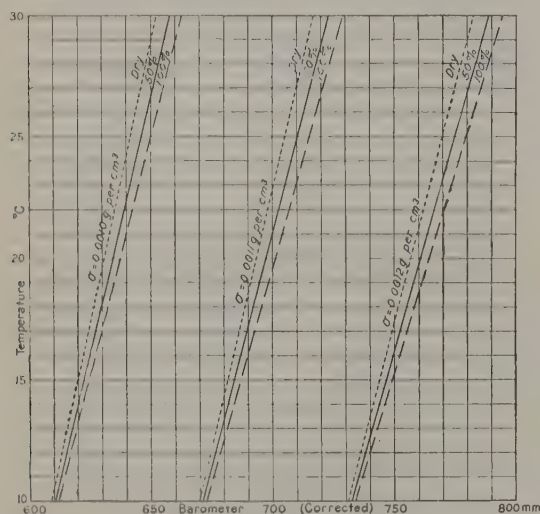


Fig. 1.—Air density chart. (For use with Tables 2 and 3.)

Ordinary two-piece weights are not used for such work because they cannot safely be put into liquids for hydrostatic weighing.

Aluminum is not used for weights above 0.02 g in high quality weights, nor above 0.5 g in second quality sets. When the values of such weights have been determined on the assumption of a density of 2.7 g per cm³ at 0°C, the use of the buoyancy reduction factors given for quartz in Table 2 introduces an error in the mass of the object weighed, of less than 0.0002 mg for amounts up to 0.02 g, and of less than 0.005 mg for amounts up to 0.5 g.

The densities of most gold alloys used for weights lie between 16 and 18 g per cm³. For gold within this range, the use of the factors given in Tables 2 and 3 will not introduce errors greater than one part in 200,000, or not over 0.005 mg in weighing amounts under one g.

In Tables 2 and 3, the densities used for weights of platinum or platinum-iridium, for those of brass or bronze, and for those of aluminum, are those which were adopted many years ago for certifying weights at the National Bureau of Standards of the United States of America, and were assumed as the densities at 0°C. The following coefficients of cubical expansion are assumed in reducing the volumes of such weights to the volumes at 20°C.

Platinum and Platinum-iridium.....	0.000 026 per deg. C
Brass or bronze.....	0.000 054 per deg. C
Aluminum.....	0.000 069 per deg. C

The densities of gold and of crystal quartz are assumed as the densities at 20°C. All buoyancy reduction factors are based on differences in volume at 20°C.

Density of Object Weighed.—A change of one in 10ⁿ of the mass of the object corresponds to a change of one in the n'th decimal place of the buoyancy reduction factor. Therefore, to the precision obtainable by the use of Table 2, the precision required in the density of the object may be found by noting in that table what change in density (at approximately the density under consideration) corresponds to the allowable variation in the buoyancy reduction factor.

The use of "standard" or "adopted" densities for the object weighed may give an accuracy which is entirely fictitious. There is no compensation as in the case of weights, and the actual error or uncertainty in the density of the particular object weighed has its full effect in the error or uncertainty of the calculated mass.

A fictitious "apparent" density derived from weighings uncorrected for buoyancy of the air must be corrected to true density before being inserted in the formulae given in this section unless only an approximate value of density is needed (see p. 78).

Temperature of Objects and Weights.—In weighing gases, and to secure the highest precision in many other cases, it is necessary to compute all volumes or densities at the actual temperature of the observations, unless the coefficient of expansion of the object happens to be nearly the same as that of the weights. If the temperature is entirely neglected, and weighings are made at room temperatures, the extreme error likely to be introduced in the mass calculated for solids and liquids is less than three in 10⁴. (This would be the error for material having a density of 0.2 g per cm³ at 0°C, and a coefficient of cubical expansion of 1.6×10^3 , when compared with weights whose actual volumes or densities are those used in the calculation.)

Example 1: The actual mass of the weights used was $s = 10.0105$ g; the corrected barometric height was 758 mm; air temperature, 19.6°C; relative humidity 25%; density of object 3.5 g/cm³; weights were of brass.

Referring to Fig. 1, the air density corresponding to these conditions is seen to be close to 0.0012 g/cm³. Entering Table 2 with $\rho_m = 3.5$ and the column for brass weights, under $1000\sigma = 1.2$, it is found that $1000k$ is 0.20; hence the mass of the object is $m = s + ks = 10.0105 + 0.00020 \times 10.0105 = 10.0105 + 0.0020 = 10.0125$ g.

Example 2: The factor for $\rho_m = 3.0$ differs by 6 in the fifth decimal place from that for $\rho_m = 3.5$. The error in mass produced by using 3.0 in place of 3.5 as the density of the object is therefore 6 parts in 10⁴. For the object in Example 1 this would be an error of 0.0006 g. Similarly the use of 7.0 instead of 7.5 for ρ_m would produce an error of about one part in 10⁴ in the mass of the object.

Example 3: In Fig. 1 the point corresponding to barometric height 720 mm, air temperature 21°C, and relative humidity 50%, lies to the right of the line for 0.0011 g/cm³, 50%, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ of the distance between the 0.0011 and the 0.0012 lines. Hence, $\sigma = 0.0011 + 0.0001 \times \frac{1}{2} = 0.00115$ g/cm³. (For most work for which Table 2 is suited the density can be estimated by eye with sufficient accuracy; as in this case, 0.00113 g/cm³.) The factor from Table 2 may then be found either by multiplying the factor for $1000\sigma = 1.0$ by 1.13 or by interpolating between the factor for $1000\sigma = 1.1$ and that for $1000\sigma = 1.2$. For brass weights and $\rho_m = 3.5$ the former gives $0.17 \times 1.13 = 0.192$ as the value of $1000k$. A calculated interpolation between 0.18 and 0.20 gives 0.186, which agrees with the other value within the accuracy of such tabular interpolations.

Weighing Objects in Containers.—Two weighings are required; one of the container alone and the other with the object in the

TABLE 2.—BUOYANCY REDUCTION FACTOR (k)

$$m = s + ks, \text{ where } k = \frac{\sigma(\Delta - \rho_m)}{\Delta(\rho_m - \sigma)}$$

(Cf. equation (3). Symbols, p. 74.) Unit of density is g/cm³ or, to precision of this table, g/ml

Density of object weighed ρ_m	1000 σ											
	$\Delta = 21.5$ Pt or Pt-Ir			$\Delta = 17$ Gold			$\Delta = 8.4$ Brass or bronze			Crystal quartz or aluminum*		
	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2
0.2	4.98	5.38	5.98	4.97	5.37	5.97	4.91	5.30	5.89	4.95	5.31	5.92
0.3	3.30	3.63	3.96	3.29	3.62	3.95	3.22	3.55	3.87	2.97	3.26	3.56
0.4	2.46	2.71	2.95	2.45	2.69	2.94	2.39	2.63	2.87	2.13	2.34	2.55
0.5	1.96	2.15	2.35	1.95	2.14	2.34	1.88	2.07	2.26	1.63	1.79	1.96
0.6	1.62	1.79	1.95	1.61	1.77	1.93	1.55	1.71	1.86	1.29	1.42	1.55
0.7	1.38	1.52	1.66	1.37	1.51	1.65	1.31	1.44	1.57	1.05	1.16	1.26
0.75	1.29	1.42	1.55	1.28	1.40	1.53	1.22	1.34	1.46	0.96	1.05	1.15
0.80	1.20	1.33	1.45	1.19	1.31	1.43	1.13	1.25	1.36	0.87	0.96	1.05
0.82	1.17	1.29	1.41	1.16	1.28	1.39	1.10	1.21	1.32	0.84	0.93	1.01
0.84	1.15	1.26	1.37	1.13	1.25	1.36	1.07	1.18	1.29	0.81	0.90	0.98
0.86	1.12	1.23	1.34	1.11	1.22	1.33	1.04	1.15	1.25	0.79	0.88	0.96
0.88	1.09	1.20	1.31	1.08	1.19	1.29	1.02	1.12	1.22	0.77	0.86	0.94
0.90	1.07	1.17	1.28	1.05	1.16	1.26	0.99	1.09	1.19	0.75	0.84	0.92
0.91	1.05	1.16	1.26	1.04	1.15	1.25	0.98	1.08	1.18	0.74	0.83	0.91
0.92	1.04	1.15	1.25	1.03	1.13	1.24	0.97	1.06	1.16	0.73	0.82	0.90
0.93	1.03	1.13	1.24	1.02	1.12	1.22	0.96	1.05	1.15	0.72	0.81	0.89
0.94	1.02	1.12	1.22	1.01	1.11	1.21	0.95	1.04	1.14	0.71	0.80	0.88
0.95	1.01	1.11	1.21	0.99	1.09	1.19	0.93	1.03	1.12	0.69	0.78	0.86
0.96	1.00	1.10	1.20	0.98	1.08	1.18	0.92	1.02	1.11	0.67	0.77	0.85
0.97	0.99	1.08	1.18	0.97	1.07	1.17	0.91	1.00	1.09	0.65	0.75	0.83
0.98	0.97	1.07	1.17	0.96	1.06	1.16	0.90	0.99	1.08	0.64	0.74	0.82
0.99	0.96	1.06	1.16	0.95	1.05	1.14	0.89	0.98	1.07	0.63	0.73	0.81
1.00	0.95	1.05	1.15	0.94	1.04	1.13	0.88	0.97	1.06	0.62	0.72	0.80
1.01	0.94	1.04	1.13	0.93	1.03	1.12	0.87	0.96	1.05	0.61	0.71	0.79
1.02	0.93	1.03	1.12	0.92	1.01	1.11	0.86	0.95	1.04	0.60	0.70	0.78
1.03	0.93	1.02	1.11	0.91	1.00	1.10	0.85	0.94	1.03	0.59	0.69	0.77
1.04	0.92	1.01	1.10	0.90	0.99	1.08	0.84	0.93	1.02	0.58	0.68	0.76
1.05	0.91	1.00	1.09	0.89	0.98	1.07	0.83	0.92	1.00	0.58	0.67	0.75
1.06	0.90	0.99	1.08	0.89	0.97	1.06	0.82	0.91	0.99	0.57	0.66	0.74
1.07	0.89	0.98	1.07	0.88	0.96	1.05	0.82	0.90	0.98	0.56	0.65	0.73
1.08	0.88	0.97	1.06	0.87	0.95	1.04	0.81	0.89	0.97	0.55	0.64	0.72
1.09	0.87	0.96	1.05	0.86	0.94	1.03	0.80	0.88	0.96	0.54	0.63	0.71
1.10	0.86	0.95	1.04	0.85	0.94	1.02	0.79	0.87	0.95	0.53	0.62	0.70
1.12	0.85	0.93	1.02	0.83	0.92	1.00	0.77	0.85	0.93	0.52	0.61	0.69
1.14	0.83	0.91	1.00	0.82	0.90	0.98	0.76	0.83	0.91	0.51	0.60	0.68
1.16	0.82	0.90	0.98	0.80	0.88	0.96	0.74	0.82	0.89	0.49	0.58	0.66
1.18	0.80	0.88	0.96	0.79	0.87	0.95	0.73	0.80	0.87	0.47	0.56	0.64
1.20	0.79	0.87	0.95	0.78	0.85	0.93	0.71	0.79	0.86	0.46	0.55	0.63
1.25	0.75	0.83	0.91	0.74	0.82	0.89	0.68	0.75	0.82	0.42	0.51	0.59
1.30	0.72	0.80	0.87	0.71	0.78	0.85	0.65	0.72	0.79	0.39	0.48	0.56
1.35	0.69	0.76	0.83	0.68	0.75	0.82	0.62	0.68	0.75	0.36	0.45	0.53
1.40	0.67	0.74	0.80	0.66	0.72	0.79	0.60	0.66	0.71	0.34	0.43	0.51
1.50	0.62	0.68	0.74	0.61	0.67	0.73	0.55	0.60	0.66	0.29	0.38	0.46
1.6	0.58	0.64	0.69	0.57	0.62	0.68	0.51	0.56	0.61	0.25	0.34	0.42
1.7	0.54	0.60	0.65	0.53	0.58	0.64	0.47	0.52	0.56	0.21	0.30	0.38
1.8	0.51	0.56	0.61	0.50	0.55	0.60	0.44	0.48	0.52	0.18	0.27	0.35
1.9	0.48	0.53	0.58	0.47	0.51	0.56	0.41	0.45	0.49	0.15	0.24	0.32
2.0	0.45	0.50	0.54	0.44	0.49	0.53	0.38	0.42	0.45	0.12	0.21	0.29
2.2	0.41	0.45	0.49	0.40	0.44	0.48	0.34	0.37	0.40	0.08	0.17	0.25
2.4	0.37	0.41	0.44	0.36	0.39	0.43	0.30	0.33	0.36	0.04	0.13	0.21
2.6	0.34	0.37	0.41	0.33	0.36	0.39	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.01	0.10	0.18
2.8	0.31	0.34	0.37	0.30	0.33	0.36	0.24	0.26	0.28	-0.02	0.09	0.17
3.0	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.21	0.24	0.26	-0.04	0.07	0.15
3.5	0.24	0.26	0.29	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.17	0.19	0.21	-0.09	0.02	0.10
4	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.13	0.14	0.16	-0.13	-0.04	0.04
5	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.08	0.09	0.10	-0.17	-0.08	0.01
6	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.06	-0.21	-0.12	-0.05
7	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.03	-0.23	-0.14	-0.07
8	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.25	-0.16	-0.09
9	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.06	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.27	-0.18	-0.11
10	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.28	-0.19	-0.12
12	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.30	-0.21	-0.14
14	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	-0.32	-0.23	-0.16
16	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	-0.33	-0.24	-0.17
18	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	-0.34	-0.25	-0.18
20	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.35	-0.26	-0.19
22	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.36	-0.27	-0.20

* See Density of Weights, p. 75.

container. The exact equations connecting the masses and corresponding to equation (2) are:

$$(p' + a') = (s' + c') + [v_s' - (v_s' + v_c')]s'$$

and

$$(p'' + m + a'') = (s'' + c'') + [v_s'' - (v_s'' + v_c'')]s''$$

Assuming p and c to be constant, as must generally be done, and subtracting, gives the general equation (6).

$$m = (s'' - s') - (a'' - a') + [v_s'' - (v_s'' + v_c'')]s'' - [v_s' - (v_s' + v_c')]s' \quad (6)$$

If also v_s , v_c , Δ and σ are the same for both weighings, which requires the same temperature and equivalent atmospheric conditions,

$$m = (s'' - s') - (a'' - a') - (v_s'' - v_s')s' \quad (7)$$

TABLE 3.—BUOYANCY REDUCTION FACTOR (k) FOR USE IN INTERCOMPARISON OF WEIGHTS

(For other factors and for symbols, see Table 2 and p. 74)

$$m = s + ks$$

Unity of density = g/cm³

Density of weight tested ρ_m	1000k														
	$\Delta^* = 21.5$ Pt or Pt-Ir			$\Delta^\dagger = 17$ Gold			$\Delta^* = 8.4$ Brass or bronze			$\Delta^* = 2.7$ Aluminum			$\Delta^\dagger = 2.65$ Crystal quartz		
	1000 $\sigma =$			1000 $\sigma =$			1000 $\sigma =$			1000 $\sigma =$			1000 $\sigma =$		
	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2
21.5*	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.012	-0.014	-0.015	-0.073	-0.080	-0.087	-0.324	-0.357	-0.389	-0.331	-0.364	-0.397
17†	0.012	0.014	0.015	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.060	-0.066	-0.072	-0.312	-0.343	-0.374	-0.319	-0.350	-0.382
8.4*	0.073	0.080	0.087	+0.060	+0.066	+0.072	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.252	-0.277	-0.302	-0.258	-0.284	-0.310
2.7*	0.324	0.357	0.389	0.312	0.343	0.375	+0.252	+0.277	+0.302	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.006	-0.007	-0.008
2.65†	0.331	0.364	0.397	0.319	0.351	0.382	0.258	0.284	0.310	+0.006	+0.007	+0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000

* Density at 0°C, see "Density of Weights," p. 75.

† Density at 20°C, see "Density of Weights," p. 75.

If also $\rho_a'' = \rho_a' = \sigma$, as when the "empty" portion of the container is filled with air of the same density as the surrounding atmosphere, and the vapor of the "object" weighed is negligible or should be included in m ,

$$m = (s'' - s') + (v_m - v_{s''-s'})\sigma \quad (8)$$

or

$$m = (s'' - s') \left(1 - \frac{\sigma}{\Delta}\right) + v_m \sigma = (s'' - s') \left(\frac{1 - \frac{\sigma}{\Delta}}{1 - \frac{\sigma}{\rho_m}}\right) \quad (8')$$

In equations (8) and (8') the effect of the container has been eliminated; the equation is of the form of equation (2), and the buoyancy reduction factor from Table 2 may be used.

If the container is exhausted¹ when weighed alone; and if, when the object is being weighed there is in the container only material whose mass should be part of m , then $a' = a'' = 0$ and instead of equations (8) and (8') we have

$$m = (s'' - s') - v_{s''-s'} \sigma = (s'' - s') \left(1 - \frac{\sigma}{\Delta}\right) \quad (9)$$

In this case the buoyant effect of the air on the object weighed has been eliminated, and the ordinary buoyancy reduction factors or equations do not apply (*cf.* (2) and (3)); Table 2 can not be used.

CORRECTING DENSITY DETERMINATIONS FOR THE BUOYANT EFFECT OF THE AIR

Correcting "Apparent" Values.—Radical differences in the constancy of temperatures or air densities, or such differences as that between equations (8) and (9) above, make it impossible to develop any single correction formula for correcting what are often called "apparent" values of specific gravity, or of density—values which have been determined without proper correction for the buoyant effect of the air. Such values can, however, be corrected in so far as the method and conditions of their determination are known.

Limitations.—In general: (1) It is impossible to correct each weighing on which the determination depends, because some unknown mass, volume, or density will generally be needed in order to find the volume of the air displaced. In some cases, however, approximate values may be known with sufficient accuracy for this purpose.

(2) Some special experimental requirements are always involved. Among these may be equal temperatures for two operations, constant volumes (*e.g.*, of pycnometer), negligible changes in the density of the air, etc., or a combination of several of them. A variety of combinations of such requirements may be used, each

¹ As s_0 is assumed to remain constant, pressure effects must be suitably eliminated.

having its peculiar advantages, and each leading to a different equation.

(3) If the number of experimental requirements is made very small, the resulting equation for true density is very complex. Simplification of the final solution can be accomplished only by increasing the experimental requirements or by introducing approximations into the solution.

No method can be selected as "best."¹ Hence, the material given here is limited to the general fundamental equations, and to the exact solutions for certain cases that are of wide applicability in work of moderate precision. From these it is possible to arrange procedures suited to many different conditions, and to determine the accuracy of the corresponding solutions, and the effects of different errors under various circumstances.

In every case, ρ_m is obtained in the same units as those in which ρ_w is expressed. For the purposes of the following equations, σ may, in general, be expressed either as g/cm³ or as g/ml.

Density of Gases.—The general equations for weighing gases are the same as those for pycnometer determinations of liquids, particularly those for cases in which the pycnometer is exhausted when weighed alone, as in equation (17).

Experimental Requirements.—All the following equations involve two general requirements: (1) That in any one weighing or other operation all objects involved are at the same temperature (in weighing, the temperature of the atmosphere is involved); and (2) that changes in pressure produce no change in any of the volumes; *e.g.*, the volume of the pycnometer or other container must not change when it is exhausted. In addition, each equation involves one or more of the following special requirements:

A. Mass of pycnometer and its counterpoise remains constant:

$$p' = p'' = p''' \text{ and } c' = c'' = c'''$$

B. Coefficient of expansion of counterpoise is the same as that of the pycnometer: $\beta_p = \beta_s$. This makes b the same for all weighings.

C. Temperature at which pycnometer is filled is the same for the material being studied as for the calibrating liquid. Therefore $w'' = \rho_w v_t$ and $l'' = \rho_l v_t$.

D. Temperature for all three weighings is the same as that at which the pycnometer is filled. This results in all volumes being constant, in $v_a'' = v_l''' = v'' = v'''$, in $a'' = a''' = 0$, and in the density of each material being constant.

E. Density of the atmosphere the same for all three weighings: $\sigma' = \sigma'' = \sigma'''$.

F. Density of the weights the same in all weighings. This demands that the temperature be the same for all three weighings. See also p. 75.

¹ The advantages and disadvantages of different experimental arrangements, such as the size and mass of the counterpoise used, or the temperature control, do not depend on the form of solution of the equations so much as on the effect of variations and errors that are not shown in the fundamental equations.

G. Density of air or other material in the "empty" portion of the pyknometer equal to that of the surrounding atmosphere: $\rho_a' = \sigma'$, $\rho_a'' = \sigma''$, $\rho_a''' = \sigma'''$.

H. Pyknometer evacuated when weighed empty.

I. Volume of counterpoise equal to "exterior" volume of pyknometer. $v_c = v_e$.

J. Volume of counterpoise equals that of the pyknometer itself, excluding the space that would be filled by liquid at the temperature of filling: $v_c = v_p$.

Pyknometer Determinations.—(1) *Liquids.*—Three weighings are required, from which, under experimental requirement A, w' and l'' are obtained directly by equation (6). Under requirement C, $\rho_t = \frac{l'''}{w'} \rho_w$.

Therefore under requirements A and C:

$$\rho_t = \frac{(s_e''' - s_e') - (a''' - a') + [v_e''' - (v_e''' + v_e'')]\sigma''' - [v_e' - (v_e' + v_e'')]\sigma'}{(s_e''' - s_e') - (a''' - a') + [v_e''' - (v_e''' + v_e'')]\sigma''' - [v_e' - (v_e' + v_e'')]\sigma'} \rho_w \quad (10)$$

and

$$v_t = \frac{(s_e''' - s_e') - (a''' - a') + [v_e''' - (v_e''' + v_e'')]\sigma''' - [v_e' - (v_e' + v_e'')]\sigma'}{\rho_w} \quad (11)$$

Under requirement B, b may be introduced for $\frac{v_e - v_c}{v_e}$. If also

a part of the buoyancy correction for each weighing is made by calculating s_e' , s_e'' , and s_e''' , then the remaining buoyancy reduction terms can be combined and simplified. Then under requirements A, B, and C the equations may be put in the form

$$\rho_t = \frac{s_e''' - s_e'}{s_e''' - s_e'} \left[\rho_w + \frac{a''' - a'}{v_t} - \frac{b(v_e''' \sigma''' - v_e' \sigma')}{v_t} \right] - \frac{a''' - a'}{v_t} + \frac{b(v_e''' \sigma''' - v_e' \sigma')}{v_t} \quad (12)$$

and

$$v_t = \frac{(s_e''' - s_e') - (a''' - a') + b(v_e''' \sigma''' - v_e' \sigma')}{\rho_w} \quad (13)$$

Under the conditions noted, these equations are perfectly general. They do not involve any mathematical approximations in their derivation and therefore show the proper effect of each quantity. However, in using them, approximate data must, in general, be used, because v_e which is needed in computing v_t cannot be accurately known until after v_t has been computed. If a first approximation is not sufficiently accurate the accuracy may be increased by successive approximations.

{The values of v_e' , v_e'' and v_e''' may be computed from the relation

$$v_e = v_p + v_t' = \frac{p}{\rho_p} + \frac{w}{\rho_w} \text{ and if the capacity depends solely on temperature (and not on pressure or other factors),} \\ v_e' = v_e[1 + \beta_p(l' - t)]; v_e'' = v_e[1 + \beta_p(l'' - t)]; \\ v_e''' = v_e[1 + \beta_p(l''' - t)] \quad (14)$$

The values of a' , a'' , and a''' may be computed from known values of ρ_a and the equations

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v_a' &= v' = v_t[1 + \beta_p(l' - t)] \\ v_a'' &= v'' - v_w'' = v_t(\beta_p - \beta_w)(l'' - t) \\ v_a''' &= v''' - v_t''' = v_t(\beta_p - \beta_t)(l''' - t) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (15)$$

Under requirements D, E, F, and G, in addition to A, B, and C, 12) becomes

$$\rho_t = \frac{s_e''' - s_e'}{s_e''' - s_e'} (\rho_w - \sigma) + \sigma \quad (16)$$

And under requirement H in addition to A, B, C, D, E, F, and G

$$\rho_t = \frac{s_e''' - s_e'}{s_e''' - s_e'} \rho_w \quad (17)$$

As shown in equations (16) and (17), experimental requirements 1 to G inclusive render the results independent of the size or nature of the counterpoise and of the value of the density of the weights used, though these quantities must be the same for all observations. Including requirement H renders the results independent of the

actual value of the density of the air also, but still requires that this value shall be the same for all three weighings.

Under requirement I, with A, B, and C, (10) becomes

$$\rho_t = \frac{(s_e''' - s_e') - (a''' - a')}{(s_e''' - s_e') - (a''' - a')} \rho_w \quad (18)$$

and its equivalent (12), and (13) become

$$\rho_t = \frac{s_e''' - s_e'}{s_e''' - s_e'} \left[\rho_w + \frac{a''' - a'}{v_t} \right] - \frac{a''' - a'}{v_t} \quad (19)$$

and

$$v_t = \frac{(s_e''' - s_e') - (a''' - a')}{\rho_w} \quad (20)$$

Under requirement J, with A, B, and C, (10) becomes

$$= \frac{(s_e''' - s_e') - (a''' - a') + [v_e''' - v_e'']\sigma''' - [v_e' - v_e'']\sigma'}{(s_e''' - s_e') - (a''' - a') + [v_e''' - v_e'']\sigma''' - [v_e' - v_e'']\sigma'} \rho_w \quad (21)$$

and its equivalent (12), and (13) become

$$\rho_t = \frac{s_e''' - s_e'}{s_e''' - s_e'} \left[\rho_w + \frac{a''' - a'}{v_t} - \frac{1}{v_t} (v_e''' \sigma''' - v_e' \sigma') \right] - \frac{a''' - a'}{v_t} + \frac{1}{v_t} (v_e''' \sigma''' - v_e' \sigma') \quad (22)$$

and

$$v_t = \frac{(s_e''' - s_e') - (a''' - a') + v_e''' \sigma''' - v_e' \sigma'}{\rho_w} \quad (23)$$

Pyknometer Determinations.—(2) *Solids.*—The following equations are based on two pyknometer weighings and a separate determination of the mass of the object. If the pyknometer is used as a container for weighing the object this requires two weighings. (See p. 76 to 78.)

The symbol " refers to the weighing with the calibrating liquid alone; "' to the weighing with both this liquid and the object being studied.

Under requirements A and C only,

$$\rho_m'' = \frac{m \rho_w''}{m - (s_e''' - s_e'') + (a''' - a'') - [v_e''' - v_e'']\sigma''' + [v_e' - v_e'']\sigma'} \quad (24)$$

Under requirement B, in addition to A and C, equation (24) may be put into the form (25) by combining the terms in s with those in v_e .

$$\rho_m'' = \frac{m \rho_w''}{m - (s_e''' - s_e'') + (a''' - a'') - b(v_e''' \sigma''' - v_e' \sigma')} \quad (25)$$

Under requirements D and E, in addition to A, B, and C,

$$\rho_m = \frac{m \rho_w}{m - (s_e''' - s_e'')} \quad (26)$$

This equation is independent of the magnitudes of σ , c , and v_e , merely requiring their constancy.

Hydrostatic Weighings for Density of Solids.—These equations are based on two weighings; one with the object in air and one with it suspended in a liquid (e.g., water) of known density. The equilibrium equations for these weighings are

$$m' - v_m' \sigma' = s' - v_e' \sigma'$$

and

$$m'' - v_m'' \rho_w'' = s'' - v_e'' \rho_w''$$

the notation being similar to that used for pyknometer weighings.

If the mass of the object remains constant (i.e., $m' = m''$), (27) is an exact solution of these equations.

$$\rho_m' = \frac{s_e'}{s_e' - s_e''} (\rho_w'' [1 + \beta_m(l'' - t')] - \sigma') + \sigma' \quad (27)$$

If also all temperatures, the air density, and the density of the weights are the same in the two weighings,

$$\rho_m = \frac{s'}{s' - s''} (\rho_w - \sigma) + \sigma \quad (28)$$

Correction Formula.—When the result of a density determination is calculated without any correction for the buoyant effect

of the air, a false value (ρ_f) is obtained except for pycnometer determinations in which the conditions of the work are those specified for equation (17).

If for pycnometer determinations, these false values were computed by means of the equation $\rho_f = \frac{\delta'' - \delta'}{\delta' - \delta''} \rho_w$ and for hydrostatic

weighings of solids by means of the equation $\rho_f = \frac{\delta'}{\delta' - \delta''} \rho_w$, then to the precision attainable by assuming that the conditions were those specified for equations (16) or (28) the values may be corrected by the equation

$$\rho = \rho_f \left(1 - \frac{\sigma}{\rho_w}\right) + \sigma \quad (29)$$

VOLUME OF A MASS OF LIQUID OF KNOWN WEIGHT IN AIR

(See also p. 73)

VERNEY STOTT AND PHILIP H. BIGG

Symbols.— $F = \frac{1 - \frac{\sigma}{\rho}}{\rho - \sigma}$; t = temperature of the liquid when its volume is V ; t_o = temperature of the liquid when weighed; V = volume of the liquid at temperature t ; W = weight of the liquid in air against weights of density Δ ; ρ , ρ_o = density of the liquid at t and at t_o , respectively; σ = density of air at time of weighing.

If densities are expressed in g/cm³, and W in g, V is in cm³; if

densities are in g/ml and W in g, V is in ml; if densities are in lb./gal., and W in lb., V is in gal.; etc.

The exact relations connecting these quantities are given by the equation

$$V = \frac{W}{\rho} \left(\frac{1 - \frac{\sigma}{\Delta}}{1 - \frac{\sigma}{\rho_o}} \right) = \frac{W}{\rho} \left(\frac{1 - \frac{\sigma}{\Delta}}{1 - \frac{\sigma}{\rho}} \right) \left(\frac{1 - \frac{\sigma}{\rho}}{1 - \frac{\sigma}{\rho_o}} \right) = FW \left(\frac{1 - \frac{\sigma}{\rho}}{1 - \frac{\sigma}{\rho_o}} \right)$$

VALUES OF F FOR WATER AND MERCURY

(Liquids are air-free)

$$V = FW \frac{1 - \frac{\sigma}{\rho}}{1 - \frac{\sigma}{\rho_o}}$$

In many cases the factor $\left(\frac{1 - \frac{\sigma}{\rho}}{1 - \frac{\sigma}{\rho_o}} \right)$ does not differ significantly from unity. If $t_o = 20^\circ\text{C}$, the greatest value of this factor for the

temperature range covered by the following table differs from unity by only 7.3×10^{-6} for water and by 0.48×10^{-6} for mercury.

If $t_o = t$, $V = FW$. For water, $F = 1 + 0.001 K_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$; for mercury, $F = 0.07 + 0.001 K_{\text{Hg}}$

Unit of F = milliliter per g of W ; of t = $^\circ\text{C}$. Assumes* $\sigma = 0.0012$ g/ml; $\Delta = 8.3$ g/ml.

t	$K_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$	K_{Hg}	t	$K_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$	K_{Hg}	t	$K_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$	K_{Hg}	t	$K_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$	K_{Hg}	t	$K_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$	K_{Hg}
0	1.189	3.550	10	1.330	3.683	20	2.832	3.817	30	5.410	3.951	40	8.890	4.085
1	1.130	3.563	11	1.425	3.697	21	3.044	3.830	31	5.720	3.964	41		4.098
2	1.089	3.576	12	1.533	3.710	22	3.267	3.844	32	6.038	3.977	42		4.111
3	1.065	3.590	13	1.654	3.723	23	3.501	3.857	33	6.366	3.991	43		4.125
4	1.057	3.603	14	1.788	3.737	24	3.744	3.870	34	6.702	4.004	44		4.138
5	1.065	3.616	15	1.933	3.750	25	3.998	3.884	35	7.046	4.018	45		4.152
6	1.089	3.630	16	2.090	3.763	26	4.261	3.897	36	7.399	4.031	46		4.165
7	1.127	3.643	17	2.259	3.777	27	4.534	3.910	37	7.760	4.044	47		4.178
8	1.181	3.656	18	2.438	3.790	28	4.817	3.924	38	8.129	4.058	48		4.192
9	1.248	3.670	19	2.630	3.803	29	5.109	3.937	39	8.505	4.071	49		4.205
												50		4.219

* The increase (dK) produced in K by changing Δ to $\Delta(1 + \delta)$ and σ to $\sigma(1 + s)$ is closely given ($\pm 0.1\%$) for the range of this table by the equations:

$$dK_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0.14s(7.3s + 0.997\delta + 8.3\delta s) \frac{1}{1 + \delta}$$

$$dK_{\text{Hg}} = 0.00078(-5.3s + 13.6\delta + 8.3\delta s) \frac{1}{1 + \delta}$$

units being those of this table. For uncertainties in σ , and for the variation of σ with pressure, temperature, and humidity, see p. 78. When brass weights are not used, δ will, in general, be large; in such cases it is desirable to transform the equations once for all by inserting the proper value for δ ; they will take the convenient form $dK = a + bs$. If $\delta = 0$, $dK_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 1.0s$; $dK_{\text{Hg}} = 0.0041s$. If $s = 0$, $dK_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0.14s \frac{\delta}{1 + \delta}$; $dK_{\text{Hg}} = 0.010s \frac{\delta}{1 + \delta}$.

Example.—(1) If $\sigma = 0.00132$ and $\Delta = 8.383$, $s = 0.1$, $\delta = 0.01$ and $dK_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0.14s(0.73 + 0.01 + 0.008) \frac{1}{1.01} = 0.144(0.75) = 0.108$. Hence, if $t = 19^\circ\text{C}$, $K_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 2.63 + 0.108 = 2.74$.

(2) If $\sigma = 0.00132$ and $\Delta = 2.65$ (quartz), $s = 0.1$, $(1 + \delta) = \frac{2.65}{8.3}$, $\delta = -\frac{5.65}{8.3}$, and $dK_{\text{Hg}} = 0.00078(-0.53 - 9.26 - 0.565)(3.13) = -0.0253$. Hence, if $t = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $K_{\text{Hg}} = 3.884 - 0.025 = 3.859$.

STANDARD BUFFER SOLUTIONS AND ACID-BASE INDICATORS

MANSFIELD CLARK

In the following tables pH represents (formalistically) $\log_{10} \frac{1}{[H^+]}$ where $[H^+]$ is the symbol for grams of hydrogen ions per liter. Since there is a disagreement concerning the precise interpretation of experimental values, the experimental meaning of pH is defined by the set of conditions described below (8, 57).

The normal hydrogen-electrode is regarded as a properly coated, noble metal, under one atmosphere partial-pressure of hydrogen, immersed in a solution normal with respect to hydrogen ions. The difference of potential between electrode and solution is regarded as zero at all temperatures.

The following values are regarded as *standard* differences of potential (E_c) (liquid-junction potential-difference being eliminated from the tenth-normal KCl— Hg_2Cl_2 —Hg half-cell and the hypothetical, normal hydrogen-electrode.

T°	18	20	25	30	37.5	40	50	60
E_c	0.3380	0.3379	0.3376	0.3372	0.3364	0.3360	0.3341	0.3317

For present purposes it is assumed that the liquid-junction potential-difference between an Hg_2Cl_2 half-cell solution and the solution the pH of which is under measurement has been eliminated when there has been interposed a saturated solution of KCl, or when there has been employed the Bjerrum extrapolation (4) from measurements made with 3.5*N* KCl and 1.75*N* KCl as interposed solutions.

When the electromotive force, e.m.f., of the "chain":



measured under the above conditions, and the Hg is positive to the Pt, pH is calculated from the equation

$$\frac{E.M.F. - E_c}{0.000198 \, 37(273.09 + t)} = pH.$$

(See (8, 37, 45, 64) and references therein on potentiometric measurement of pH.)

The chief modes of employing indicators for the determination of pH may be illustrated by the following examples.

I. A solution having been found to induce a blue color with brom thymol blue (see No. 139, Table 3A), a yellow color with thymol blue (No. 129), and a color intermediate between yellow and red with phenol red (No. 142) is judged to have a pH value between 7.0 and 7.8. Then to 10 ± 0.05 cc of solution are added 5 drops 0.04% phenol red solution (made by dissolving 0.1 g phenol red in 28.5 cc 0.01*N* NaOH solution and diluting to 250 cc). The resulting mixture is then compared with standards made by adding 5 drops of the same phenol red solution to each of 10 ± 0.05 cc portions of buffers having pH values of 7.0, 7.2, 7.4, 7.6, etc. (See Table 1A.)

The comparison is made in containers of identical dimensions and under uniform illumination. It is found that the tested solution has a color intermediate and half-way between those of buffers 7.4 and 7.6, and since the total salt contents of the tested solution and of the buffers are of the same order of magnitude, and since the solution contains no protein or substance known to affect the indicator, 7.5 is judged to be the true pH value of the tested solution (8, 11, 31, 37, 45, 53, 54, 56).

II. A solution is found to induce a partial color transformation of phenol red. Using uniform containers (e.g., test tubes) there are prepared:

(1) A mixture of 10 ± 0.05 cc solution under test and 10 drops standard phenol red solution (see I).

(2) A mixture of x drops of indicator and sufficient buffer solution of the value shown in column B of Table 3A to equal the total volume of solution 1.

(3) A mixture of $10 - x$ drops of indicator and sufficient buffer of the value shown in column C of Table 3A to equal the total volume of solution 1.

x is varied and there is found at $x = 4$ a match in color between solution 1 and superposed solutions 2 and 3. From the relation:

$$pH = pK + \log \frac{x}{10 - x}, \text{ and the value 7.8 for } pK \text{ given in Table}$$

3A it is calculated that the value of the tested solution is 7.6 (see in addition to the general references under I (2, 19, 20, 22, 34, 63).

III. A solution is found to induce a partial color-transformation in *m*-nitrophenol (No. 15, Table 3C). It is found that 10 cc of the tested solution plus 1 cc of 0.3% *m*-nitrophenol matches in color 11 cc of an alkalinized solution containing 0.2 cc of 0.3% *m*-nitrophenol. It is thus shown that the tested solution has induced a 20% transformation. If a is the percentage transformation of the indicator, pH is calculated from

$$pH = pK + \log \frac{a}{100 - a}$$

In the case at hand $a = 20$, the temperature of the measurement was 25° and the total salt content of the solution was of the order of magnitude of 0.15*M*. Hence from Table 3C, pK is taken as 8.16. By the above equation $pH = 7.56$.

The equation $pH = pK + \log \frac{a}{100 - a}$ cannot be used with

picric acid, phenolphthalein or Alizarine yellow GG listed in Table 3C, since these indicators do not behave as monoacidic within the range of pH specified. Empirical data (38) for phenolphthalein and Alizarine yellow GG are shown in Table 4. It is best to vary the amounts of indicator used till the most favorable color-differences are found. (In addition to the material found in the general references under I see (30, 31, 38, 39) for method III.)

pK in the tables represents the pH at which there is an apparent half-transformation of the indicator. For indicators behaving as monoacidic or monobasic, within the zone of pH designated, pK is $\log 1/K_a$ when K_a is the "apparent dissociation constant" (43). When an indicator, such as phenolphthalein, is known not to behave as monoacidic within the range of pH designated, pK is bracketed.

pK values listed in Tables 3A and 3C are uniform with respect to the bases of reference. Those of the indicators in the general list (Table 2) are referred to such a variety of bases that tabulation is impracticable. The reader is therefore referred to original articles (8, 31, 37, 43, 45, 51, 58, 59, 60, 61, 67.)

The values assigned to useful pH ranges are somewhat arbitrary, depending upon concentration of indicator, the spectral distribution of illumination, and psychological preferences.

Indicator solutions are affected to various degrees by

a. Total salt content.

b. Specific ions: e.g., alizarine-red S is affected by borates differently than by phosphates (67).

c. Colloidal suspensions, protein solutions, etc.: e.g., congo red in a gelatine solution of pH 3.6 behaved as if the pH were 5.6 (53). Neutral red in soap solutions forms a fatty acid complex (27).

d. Presence of immiscible solvents: e.g., chloroform used for disinfection removes benzene-azo-benzyl-aniline from the aqueous phase (53).

- e. Mixed solvents and change of solvent (3, 31, 32, 40, 62).
 f. Temperature. See Table 3A, 3C.
 g. Time: e.g., water blue changes color slowly and propyl red precipitates.
 h. Destructive agents: e.g., methyl red is irreversibly reduced in some bacterial cultures.

Since it is impracticable to tabulate all available data, only representative "salt" and temperature effects are given in Tables 3A, 3B and 4.

The indicators of Table 3 include the better of those which may be used in acidimetric and alkalimetric titration. (For principles see (5, 31, 43, 45).)

TABLE 1.—STANDARD BUFFER SOLUTIONS

The following tables give the compositions of solutions which furnish, at the temperatures indicated, values of pH which conform in essential respects to the specifications listed in the general notes above. Recalculation to make the conformity rigid would involve changes in the original data which would be less than the uncertainties of the working standards used in the experiments. The solutions listed may serve as standards for the colorimetric measurements of pH. The solutions suffer relatively slight displacement of pH with addition or subtraction of small proportions of acid or alkali. This property is referred to as that of a *buffer* (*puffer, tampon*). (For buffer solutions see (8, 37, 45, 64).)

A. STANDARD BUFFER SOLUTIONS OF CLARK AND LUBS (10) AT 20°
 50 cc A + x cc B diluted to 200 cc

A = 0.2M KCl† B = 0.2M HCl	pH	cc B	A = 0.2M KH o-phthal- ate B = 0.2M HCl	pH	cc B	A = 0.2M KH o-phthal- ate B = 0.2M NaOH	pH	cc B	A = 0.2M KH ₂ PO ₄ B = 0.2M NaOH	pH	cc B	A = 0.2M H ₂ BO ₃ † + 0.2M KCl B = 0.2M NaOH	pH	cc B
	1.2	64.5	2.2	46.70	4.0	0.40	5.8	3.72	7.8	2.61				
	1.4	41.5	2.4	39.60	4.2	3.70	6.0	5.70	8.0	3.97				
	1.6	26.3	2.6	32.95	4.4	7.50	6.2	8.60	8.2	5.90				
	1.8	16.6	2.8	26.42	4.6	12.15	6.4	12.60	8.4	8.50				
	2.0	10.6	3.0	20.32	4.8	17.70	6.6	17.80	8.6	12.00				
	2.2	6.7	3.2	14.70	5.0	23.85	6.8	23.65	8.8	16.30				
			3.4	9.90	5.2	29.95	7.0	29.63	9.0	21.30				
			3.6	5.97	5.4	35.45	7.2	35.00	9.2	26.70				
			3.8	2.63	5.6	39.85	7.4	39.50	9.4	32.00				
					5.8	43.00	7.6	42.80	9.6	36.85				
					6.0	45.45	7.8	45.20	9.8	40.80				
					6.2	47.00	8.0	46.80	10.0	43.90				

B. SØRENSEN'S GLYCOCOLL-NACl-HCl MIXTURES (56)

Glycocoll solution: 0.1M Glycocoll + 0.1M NaCl per l; HCl: 0.1N. Values hold between 10°–70° (66)

Glycocoll (cc).....	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0
HCl (cc).....	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0
pH.....	1.04	1.15	1.25	1.42	1.65	1.93

Glycocoll (cc).....	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	9.5
HCl (cc).....	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.5
pH.....	2.28	2.61	2.92	3.34	3.68

C. SØRENSEN'S CITRATE-HCl MIXTURES (56)

Citrate solution: 21.008 g crystn. citric acid + 200 cc N NaOH per l; HCl: 0.1N. Values hold between 10°–70° (66)

Citrate (cc).....	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	3.33	4.0	4.5	4.75
HCl (cc).....	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.67	6.0	5.5	5.25
pH.....	1.04	1.17	1.42	1.93	2.27	2.97	3.36	3.53

* The pH values of these mixtures are given by Clark and Lubs as preliminary measurements.

† The old atomic weight (11.0) of boron is used throughout these tables.

Citrate (cc).....	5.0	5.5	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	9.5	10.0
HCl (cc).....	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.0
pH.....	3.69	3.95	4.16	4.45	4.65	4.83	4.89	4.96

D. SØRENSEN'S PHOSPHATE MIXTURES (55, 56)

9.078 g KH₂PO₄, 11.876 g Na₂HPO₄·2H₂O each per l. Values hold between 10°–70° (66).

Na ₂ HPO ₄ (cc).....	0.25	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0
KH ₂ PO ₄ (cc).....	9.75	9.5	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0
pH.....	5.29	5.59	5.91	6.24	6.47	6.64

Na ₂ HPO ₄ (cc).....	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	9.5
KH ₂ PO ₄ (cc).....	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.5
pH.....	6.81	6.98	7.17	7.38	7.73	8.04

E. SØRENSEN'S CITRATE-NAOH MIXTURES (56); WALBUM'S VALUES (66)

Citrate solution; 21.008 g crystn. citric acid + 200 cc N NaOH per l; NaOH: 0.1N

Volume parts		Temperature							
Citrate	NaOH	10°	20°	30°	40°	50°	60°	70°	
10.0	0.0	4.93	4.96	5.00	5.04	5.07	5.10	5.14	
9.5	0.5	4.99	5.02	5.06	5.10	5.13	5.16	5.20	
9.0	1.0	5.08	5.11	5.15	5.19	5.22	5.25	5.29	
8.0	2.0	5.27	5.31	5.35	5.39	5.42	5.45	5.49	
7.0	3.0	5.53	5.57	5.60	5.64	5.67	5.71	5.75	
6.0	4.0	5.94	5.98	6.01	6.04	6.08	6.12	6.15	
5.5	4.5	6.30	6.34	6.37	6.41	6.44	6.47	6.51	
5.25	4.75	6.65	6.69	6.72	6.76	6.79	6.83	6.86	

F. SØRENSEN'S BORATE-HCl MIXTURES (56); WALBUM'S VALUES (66)

Borate: 12.404 g H₂BO₃ + 100 cc N NaOH per l; HCl: 0.1N

Volume parts		Temperature							
Borate	HCl	10°	20°	30°	40°	50°	60°	70°	
10.0	0.0	9.30	9.23	9.15	9.08	9.00	8.93	8.86	
9.5	0.5	9.22	9.15	9.08	9.01	8.94	8.87	8.80	
9.0	1.0	9.14	9.07	9.01	8.94	8.87	8.80	8.74	
8.5	1.5	9.06	8.99	8.92	8.86	8.80	8.73	8.67	
8.0	2.0	8.96	8.89	8.83	8.77	8.71	8.65	8.59	
7.5	2.5	8.84	8.79	8.72	8.67	8.61	8.55	8.50	
7.0	3.0	8.72	8.67	8.61	8.56	8.50	8.45	8.40	
6.5	3.5	8.54	8.49	8.44	8.40	8.35	8.30	8.26	
6.0	4.0	8.32	8.27	8.23	8.19	8.15	8.11	8.08	
5.75	4.25	8.17	8.13	8.09	8.06	8.02	7.98	7.95	
5.5	4.5	7.96	7.93	7.89	7.86	7.82	7.79	7.76	
5.25	4.75	7.64	7.61	7.58	7.55	7.52	7.49	7.47	

H. SØRENSEN'S BORATE-NAOH MIXTURES (56); WALBUM'S VALUES (66)

Borate: 12.404 g H₂BO₃ + 100 cc N NaOH per l; NaOH: 0.1N

Volume parts		Temperature							
Borate	NaOH	10°	14°	18°	22°	26°	30°	34°	37°
10	0.0	9.30	9.27	9.24	9.21	9.18	9.15	9.13	9.11
9	1	9.42	9.39	9.36	9.33	9.29	9.26	9.23	9.20
8	2	9.57	9.54	9.50	9.46	9.43	9.39	9.35	9.32
7	3	9.76	9.72	9.68	9.63	9.59	9.55	9.50	9.47
6	4	10.06	10.02	9.97	9.91	9.86	9.80	9.75	9.71
5	5	11.24	11.16	11.08	10.99	10.91	10.82	10.74	10.68
4	6	12.64	12.51	12.38	12.25	12.13	12.00	11.87	11.77

Continued on p. 84.

G. SØRENSEN'S GLYCOCOLL- NaCl - NaOH MIXTURES (56); WALBUM'S VALUES (66)

Glycocoll: 7.505 g glycocoll + 5.85 g NaCl per l; NaOH : 0.1N

Volume parts		Temperature														
Glycocoll	NaOH	10°	12°	14°	16°	18°	20°	22°	24°	26°	28°	30°	32°	34°	37°	40°
9.5	0.5	8.75	8.70	8.66	8.62	8.58	8.53	8.49	8.45	8.40	8.37	8.32	8.28	8.24	8.18	8.12
9.0	1.0	9.10	9.06	9.02	8.97	8.93	8.88	8.84	8.79	8.75	8.71	8.67	8.62	8.58	8.52	8.45
8.0	2.0	9.54	9.50	9.45	9.40	9.36	9.31	9.26	9.22	9.17	9.13	9.08	9.04	9.00	8.92	8.85
7.0	3.0	9.90	9.85	9.80	9.75	9.71	9.66	9.61	9.56	9.51	9.46	9.42	9.37	9.32	9.25	9.18
6.0	4.0	10.34	10.29	10.24	10.18	10.14	10.09	10.03	9.98	9.93	9.88	9.83	9.78	9.73	9.66	9.58
5.5	4.5	10.68	10.63	10.58	10.53	10.48	10.42	10.37	10.32	10.27	10.22	10.17	10.12	10.07	9.99	9.91
5.1	4.9	11.29	11.24	11.18	11.12	11.07	11.01	10.96	10.90	10.85	10.79	10.74	10.68	10.62	10.54	10.46
5.0	5.0	11.53	11.48	11.42	11.36	11.31	11.25	11.20	11.14	11.09	11.03	10.97	10.92	10.86	10.78	10.70
4.9	5.1	11.80	11.74	11.68	11.62	11.57	11.51	11.45	11.39	11.33	11.27	11.22	11.16	11.10	11.02	10.93
4.5	5.5	12.34	12.28	12.22	12.16	12.10	12.04	11.98	11.92	11.86	11.80	11.74	11.68	11.62	11.53	11.44
4.0	6.0	12.65	12.59	12.52	12.46	12.40	12.33	12.27	12.21	12.15	12.09	12.03	11.96	11.90	11.81	11.72
3.0	7.0	12.92	12.86	12.80	12.73	12.67	12.60	12.54	12.48	12.42	12.35	12.29	12.23	12.17	12.07	11.98
2.0	8.0	13.12	13.06	12.99	12.92	12.86	12.79	12.73	12.66	12.60	12.53	12.47	12.41	12.34	12.25	12.15
1.0	9.0	13.23	13.16	13.09	13.03	12.97	12.90	12.83	12.77	12.70	12.64	12.57	12.51	12.45	12.35	12.25

Volume parts		Temperature														
Glycocoll	NaOH	42°	44°	46°	48°	50°	52°	54°	56°	58°	60°	62°	64°	66°	68°	70°
9.5	0.5	8.07	8.03	7.99	7.95	7.91	7.86	7.82	7.78	7.74	7.69	7.65	7.61	7.56	7.52	7.48
9.0	1.0	8.41	8.37	8.32	8.28	8.24	8.19	8.14	8.10	8.06	8.02	7.97	7.93	7.88	7.84	7.79
8.0	2.0	8.81	8.76	8.72	8.67	8.63	8.58	8.53	8.49	8.44	8.40	8.35	8.30	8.26	8.21	8.16
7.0	3.0	9.13	9.08	9.03	8.99	8.94	8.89	8.84	8.79	8.74	8.70	8.65	8.60	8.55	8.50	8.45
6.0	4.0	9.53	9.48	9.43	9.38	9.33	9.28	9.23	9.18	9.13	9.08	9.03	8.98	8.93	8.88	8.82
5.5	4.5	9.86	9.81	9.76	9.71	9.66	9.61	9.56	9.51	9.46	9.41	9.35	9.30	9.25	9.20	9.15
5.1	4.9	10.40	10.35	10.29	10.24	10.18	10.13	10.07	10.02	9.96	9.90	9.85	9.79	9.74	9.68	9.62
5.0	5.0	10.64	10.59	10.54	10.48	10.43	10.37	10.32	10.26	10.20	10.14	10.09	10.04	9.98	9.93	9.87
4.9	5.1	10.87	10.81	10.75	10.69	10.64	10.58	10.52	10.46	10.40	10.35	10.29	10.23	10.17	10.11	10.05
4.5	5.5	11.38	11.32	11.26	11.20	11.14	11.08	11.02	10.96	10.90	10.84	10.78	10.72	10.66	10.60	10.54
4.0	6.0	11.65	11.59	11.53	11.47	11.41	11.34	11.28	11.22	11.16	11.10	11.03	10.97	10.91	10.84	10.78
3.0	7.0	11.91	11.85	11.79	11.73	11.66	11.60	11.54	11.47	11.41	11.35	11.28	11.22	11.16	11.09	11.03
2.0	8.0	12.08	12.02	11.96	11.89	11.83	11.77	11.70	11.64	11.57	11.51	11.44	11.38	11.31	11.25	11.18
1.0	9.0	12.19	12.13	12.06	12.00	11.94	11.87	11.80	11.74	11.67	11.61	11.54	11.48	11.41	11.35	11.28

J. pH VALUES OF BORAX-BORATE MIXTURES AT 18°C AND "SALT-EFFECTS" FOR PHENOLPHTHALEIN AND α -NAPHTHOLPHTHALEIN
PALITZSCH (44)

Borax solution: 19.108 g $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in 1 l. Boric acid solution: 12.404 g H_3BO_3 + 2.925 g NaCl in 1 l

Standard solutions			True pH values of sea water containing S parts per 1000 salinity at color-match with standard											
Borax cc	Boric acid cc	pH	S = 36	S = 30	S = 26	S = 22	S = 18	S = 14	S = 10	S = 6	S = 4	S = 2	S = 1	
6.0	4.0	8.69	8.48	8.49	8.50	8.52	8.54	8.57	8.59	8.63	8.66	8.69	8.72	Phenolphthalein
5.5	4.5	8.60	8.39	8.40	8.41	8.43	8.45	8.48	8.50	8.54	8.57	8.60	8.63	
5.0	5.0	8.51	8.30	8.31	8.32	8.34	8.36	8.39	8.41	8.45	8.48	8.51	8.54	
4.5	5.5	8.41	8.20	8.21	8.22	8.24	8.26	8.29	8.31	8.35	8.38	8.41	8.44	
4.0	6.0	8.31	8.10	8.11	8.12	8.14	8.16	8.19	8.21	8.25	8.28	8.31	8.34	
3.5	6.5	8.20	7.99	8.00	8.01	8.03	8.05	8.08	8.10	8.14	8.17	8.20	8.23	α -Naphtholphthalein
4.5	5.5	8.41	8.19	8.20	8.21	8.23	8.25	8.28	8.32	8.37	8.40	8.45	8.48	
4.0	6.0	8.31	8.09	8.10	8.11	8.13	8.15	8.18	8.22	8.27	8.30	8.35	8.38	
3.5	6.5	8.20	7.98	7.99	8.00	8.02	8.04	8.07	8.11	8.16	8.19	8.24	8.27	
3.0	7.0	8.08	7.86	7.87	7.88	7.90	7.92	7.95	7.99	8.04	8.07	8.12	8.15	
2.5	7.5	7.94	7.72	7.73	7.74	7.76	7.78	7.81	7.85	7.90	7.93	7.98	8.01	
2.3	7.7	7.88	7.66	7.67	7.68	7.70	7.72	7.75	7.79	7.84	7.87	7.92	7.95	
2.0	8.0	7.78	7.56	7.57	7.58	7.60	7.62	7.65	7.69	7.74	7.77	7.82	7.85	
1.5	8.5	7.60	7.38	7.39	7.40	7.42	7.44	7.47	7.51	7.56	7.59	7.64	7.67	
1.0	9.0	7.36	7.14	7.15	7.16	7.18	7.20	7.23	7.27	7.32	7.35	7.40	7.43	
0.6	9.4	7.09	6.87	6.88	6.89	6.91	6.93	6.96	7.00	7.05	7.08	7.13	7.16	
0.3	9.7	6.77	6.55	6.56	6.57	6.59	6.61	6.64	6.68	6.73	6.76	6.81	6.84	

H. SØRENSEN'S BORATE-NAOH MIXTURES.—(Continued)

Volume parts		Temperature							
Borate	NaOH	40°	44°	48°	52°	56°	60°	64°	70°
10	0.0	9.08	9.05	9.02	9.00	8.97	8.93	8.90	8.86
9	1	9.18	9.15	9.11	9.08	9.05	9.01	8.98	8.94
8	2	9.30	9.26	9.22	9.18	9.15	9.11	9.08	9.02
7	3	9.44	9.40	9.35	9.31	9.27	9.22	9.18	9.12
6	4	9.67	9.62	9.56	9.51	9.46	9.40	9.35	9.28
5	5	10.61	10.53	10.44	10.36	10.27	10.19	10.10	9.98
4	6	11.68	11.55	11.42	11.29	11.17	11.04	10.91	10.72

I. ACETIC ACID-ACETATE MIXTURES; WALPOLE'S VALUES
(RECALCULATED) (68)

CH ₃ CO ₂ H <i>M</i>	0.185	0.176	0.164	0.147	0.126	0.102
CH ₃ CO ₂ Na <i>M</i>	0.015	0.024	0.036	0.053	0.074	0.098
pH.....	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6
CH ₃ CO ₂ H <i>M</i>	0.080	0.059	0.042	0.029	0.019	
CH ₃ CO ₂ Na <i>M</i>	0.120	0.141	0.158	0.171	0.181	
pH.....	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	

TABLE 2.—GENERAL LIST OF INDICATORS

The following list of indicators includes all those for which data on the pH-ranges have been found. Many of the data of this table are to be regarded with caution, because in some cases the names proposed are inadequate for complete identification, and in others names have been given to materials of uncertain composition (8, 11, 31, 37, 45, 53, 54, 56, 64).

The Schultz (S.) and Rowe (R.) numbers are taken from the 1923 (52) and 1924 (48) editions, respectively, of these works. Delicate shades of meaning in the color nomenclature have often been lacking. The abbreviations used are as follows: b, blue; br, brown; c, colorless; f, fades; fl, fluorescent; g, green; o, orange; p, pink; pu, purple; r, red; v, violet; y, yellow. pK is the pH at which there is an apparent half-transformation of the indicator. * indicates that the indicator has been studied in sufficient detail to be used in supplementing the lists of Table 3.

NITRO COMPOUNDS

Index No.	Indicator	Color and useful range pH	Lit.
1	2, 4, 6-Trinitrophenol; Picric acid [S. 5; R. 7].....	c 0.0-1.3 y	(31, 39)
2	2, 6-Dinitrophenol [Michaelis' β].....	c 2.0-4.0 y	(31, 38, 39)
3	2, 4-Dinitro-α-naphthol; Manchester yellow [S. 6; R. 9].....	y 2.0-4.0 y	(9)
4	2, 4-Dinitrophenol [Michaelis' α].....	c 2.6-4.4 y	(31, 38, 39)
5	Dinitrohydroquinol.....	3-10	(23, 46)
6	Nitrohydroquinol.....	3-11	(46)
7	2, 3-Dinitrophenol [Michaelis' ε].....	c 3.9-5.9 y	(31, 38, 39)
8	2, 5-Dinitrophenol [Michaelis' γ].....	c 4.0-5.8 y	(31, 38, 39)
9	2, 6-Dinitro-4-aminophenol; Isopicramic acid.....	p 4.1-5.6 y	(67)
10	3, 4-Dinitrophenol [Michaelis' δ].....	c 4.3-6.3 y	(38, 39)
11	4-Nitro-6-aminoguaiacol.....	y 4.5-8.0 r	(35)
12	p-Nitrophenol.....	c 5.6-7.6 y	(31, 38, 39, 56)
13	o-Nitrophenol.....	c 5.0-7.0 y	(46)
14	* Dinitrobenzoylene urea.....	c 6.0-8.0 y	(6)
15	m-Nitrophenol.....	c 6.8-8.6 y	(31, 38, 39)
16	2, 4, 6-Trinitrophenyl-methyl-nitroamine; Nitramine.....	c 10.8-13.0 br	(31, 33)
17	sym.-Trinitrobenzene.....	c 12.0-14.0 o; f	(50)
18	2, 4, 6-Trinitrotoluene.....	p 11.5-14.0 o	(9)

MONO-AZO COMPOUNDS

19	p-Toluene-azo-phenyl-aniline.....	1.0-2.0	(53, 54, 56)
20	p-Carboxybenzene-azo-dimethylaniline; Para methyl red.....	r 1.0-3.0 y	(9, 60)
21	p-Toluene-azo-phenyl-α-naphthylamine.....	1.1-1.9	(53, 54, 56)
22	Benzene-azo-diphenylamine.....	p 1.2-2.1 y	(56)
23	m-Benzenesulfonic acid-azo-diphenylamine; Metanil yellow [S. 134; R. 138].....	r 1.2-2.3 y	(56)
24	Benzene-azo-phenyl-α-naphthylamine.....	v 1.4-2.6 o	(53, 54, 56)
25	p-Benzenesulfonic acid-azo-diphenylamine; Tropaeolin OO [S. 139; R. 143].....	r 1.4-2.6 y	(56, 60)
26	o-Toluene-azo-o-toluidine; Spirit yellow R [S. 68; R. 17].....	1.4-2.9	(53, 54, 56)
27	p-Toluene-azo-benzyl-α-naphthylamine.....	1.6-2.6	(53, 54, 56)
28	p-Toluene-azo-benzyl-aniline.....	1.6-2.8	(53, 54, 56)
29	Benzene-azo-benzyl-α-naphthylamine.....	1.9-2.9	(53, 54, 56)
30	Benzene-azo-aniline; Amino-azo-benzene [S. 31; R. 15].....	y 1.9-3.3 y	(53, 54, 56, 60)
31	p-Benzenesulfonic acid-azo-aniline.....	r 1.9-3.3 y	(52, 53, 54, 60)
32	p-Benzenesulfonic acid-azo-benzylaniline.....	r 1.9-3.3 y	(56, 60)
33	m-Carboxybenzene-azo-dimethylaniline.....	r 2.0-4.0 y	(11)
34	Benzene-azo-benzylaniline.....	p 2.3-3.3 y	(56)
35	p-Benzenesulfonic acid-azo-m-chlorodiphenylamine.....	r 2.6-4.0 y	(56, 60)
36	m-Nitrobenzene-azo-β-naphthol-3, 6-disulfonic acid; Orange III [S. 47; R. 39].....	r 2.6-4.6 y	(9)
37	Benzene-azo-dimethylaniline; Töpfer's indicator [S. 32; R. 19].....	r 2.9-4.0 y	(56, 60)
38	o-Carboxybenzene-azo-α-naphthylamine.....	r 2.9-5.8 y	(61)
39	p-Benzenesulfonic acid-azo-o-toluidine.....	mid-point 2.9	(60)

MONO-AZO COMPOUNDS.—(Continued)

Index No.	Indicator	Color and useful range pH	Lit.
40	<i>p</i> -Benzenesulfonic acid-azo- <i>m</i> -xylidine	mid-point 2.9	(60)
41	<i>o</i> -Carboxybenzene-azo-diphenylamine	p 3.0–4.6 y	(11)
42	<i>p</i> -Benzenesulfonic acid-azo-methylaniline	r 3.1–4.2 y	(53, 54, 56, 60)
43	<i>p</i> -Benzenesulfonic acid-azo-ethyl aniline	r 3.1–4.4 y	(53, 54, 56, 60)
44	<i>p</i> -Benzenesulfonic acid-azo-dimethylaniline; Methyl orange [S. 138; R. 142]	r 3.1–4.4 y	(56, 60)
45	<i>p</i> -Benzenesulfonic acid-azo-diethylaniline; Ethyl orange	r 3.5–4.5 y	(53, 54, 56, 60)
46	<i>o</i> -Benzenesulfonic acid-azo-dimethylaniline	mid-point 3.5	(60)
47	<i>p</i> -Benzenesulfonic acid-azo- <i>m</i> -toluidine	mid-point 3.5	(60)
48	<i>p</i> -Benzenesulfonic acid-azo- <i>p</i> -xylidine	mid-point 3.6	(60)
49	* <i>p</i> -Sulfo- <i>o</i> -methoxybenzene-azo-dimethyl- α -naphthylamine	b 3.5–4.9 o	(42)
50	<i>p</i> -Benzenesulfonic acid-azo- α -naphthylamine	r 3.5–5.7 y	(56, 61)
51	<i>p</i> -Benzenesulfonic acid-azo-phenyl- α -naphthylamine	v 3.5–6.5 o	(61)
52	<i>o</i> -Carboxybenzene-azo-phenyl- α -naphthylamine	v 3.5–6.5 o	(61)
53	Benzene-azo- α -naphthylamine	r 3.7–5.0 y	(56, 61)
54	<i>p</i> -Toluene-azo- α -naphthylamine	3.7–5.0	(53, 54, 56)
55	<i>o</i> -Carboxybenzene-azo-methylaniline	r 4.0–6.0 y	(11)
56	Benzene-azo- <i>m</i> -phenylenediamine; Chrysoidine [S. 33; R. 20]	o 4.0–7.0 y	(9)
57	<i>o</i> -Carboxybenzene-azo-ethylaniline	r 4.2–6.2 y	(11)
58	<i>o</i> -Carboxybenzene-azo- <i>n</i> -propylaniline	r 4.2–6.2 y	(11)
59	<i>o</i> -Carboxybenzene-azo-dimethylaniline; Methyl red [R. 211]	r 4.2–6.3 y	(11, 14, 56, 60)
60	<i>o</i> -Carboxybenzene-azo-diethylaniline; Ethyl red	r 4.4–6.2 y	(11, 60)
61	* <i>o</i> -Carboxybenzene-azo-di- <i>n</i> -propylaniline; Propyl red	r 4.6–6.6 y	(11)
62	<i>o</i> -Carboxybenzene-azo- <i>m</i> -phenylenediamine	o 4.6–7.6 y	(9)
63	Benzene-azo-dimethyl- α -naphthylamine	4.8–5.5	(53, 54, 56)
64	<i>p</i> -Benzenesulfonic acid-azo-dimethyl- α -naphthylamine	r 5.0–5.7 o	(53, 54, 56, 61)
65	<i>o</i> -Carboxybenzene-azo- α -naphthylamine	p 5.6–7.0 y	(11)
66	<i>o</i> -Carboxybenzene-azo-(di or mono?)-amyl aniline	o 5.6–7.6 y	(11)
67	<i>o</i> -Carboxybenzene-azo-dimethyl- α -naphthylamine	r 5.6–7.6 o	(11, 61)
68	4-Sulfo- α -naphthalene-azo- α -naphthol; Naphthylamine brown [S. 160; R. 175]	o 6.0–8.4 p	(9)
69	Tropaeolin?	y 7.0–9.0 r	(50)
70	6-Sulfo- α -naphthol-1-azo- <i>m</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	{ o 7.0–8.0 b v 12–13 r }	{ (67)
71	Curcumine?	y 7.4–8.6 b	(31)
72	<i>p</i> -Benzenesulfonic acid-azo- α -naphthol; Tropaeolin OOO No. 1 [S. 144; R. 150]	y 7.6–8.9 p	(56)
73	<i>p</i> -Benzenesulfonic acid-azo- β -naphthol; Tropaeolin OOO No. 2 [S. 145; R. 151]	y 7.6–8.9(?)	(45)
74	<i>m</i> -Nitrobenzene-azo-salicylic acid; Alizarine yellow GG [S. 48; R. 36]	e(?) 10.0–12.0 y	(38, 39)
75	<i>p</i> -Nitrobenzene-azo-salicylic acid; Alizarine yellow R [S. 58; R. 40]	y 10.0–12.1 y	(56)
76	α -Naphthylaminosulfonic acid-azo- β -naphthol; Red I [S. 161; R. 176]	10.5–12.1	(53, 54, 56)
77	α -Naphthalene-azo- β -naphthol-3, 6-disulfonic acid; Bordeaux B [S. 112; R. 88]	p 10.5–12.5 o	(9)
78	<i>p</i> -Benzenesulfonic acid-azo-resorcinol; Tropaeolin O [S. 143; R. 148]	y 11.1–12.7 o	(56)
79	Benzene-azo- β -naphthol-6, 8-disulfonic acid; Orange GG [S. 38; R. 27]	y 11.5–14.0 p	(9)
80	Crocein?	p 12.0–14.0 v	(50)
81	Helianthin (Grübler)?	o 11.0–12.0 r	(9)
82	Helianthin I?	o 11.0–13.0 r	(50)
83	Helianthin II?	y 13.0–14.0 v	(50)
84	Curcumein?	{ o 0.0–1.0 y y 13.0–15.0 g }	{ (50)

DIS-AZO COMPOUNDS

85	Ditolyl-disazo-bis- β -naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid; Benzopurpurin B [S. 365; R. 450]	{ b 0.3–1.0 v v 1.0–5.0 y y 12.0–14.0 r }	{ (50)
86	Ditolyl-disazo-bis- α -naphthylamine-4-sulfonic acid; Benzopurpurin 4B [S. 363; R. 448]	v 1.3–4.0 r	(31)
87	Diphenyl-disazo-bis- α -naphthylamine-4-sulfonic acid; Congo red [S. 307; R. 370]	b 3.0–5.0 r	(50)
88	Ditolyl-disazo-bis- α -naphthol-4-sulfonic acid; Azo blue [S. 377; R. 463]	v 10.5–11.5 p	(9)
89	Curcumin W [Probably Rowe, 364 (21)]	{ mid-point 7.3 mid-point 7.6 }	{ (49) (18)

TRIPHENYLMETHANE DERIVATIVES

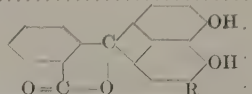
Index No.	Indicator	Color and useful range pH	Lit.
90	Methylated pararosaniline; Crystal violet [S. 516; R. 681].....	g 0.0- 2.0 b	(9)
91	<i>p, p'</i> -Tetramethyldiamino-triphenylcarbinol; Malachite green [S. 495; R. 657].....	y 0.0- 2.0 g b 11.5-14.0 f	(50)
92	Hofmann's violet; Methylated rosanilines and pararosanilines [S. 514; R. 679].....	g 0.0- 2.0 b	(9)
93	Tetraethyl-diamino-triphenyl-carbinol; Brilliant green [S. 499; R. 662].....	y 0.0- 2.6 g	(9)
94	Heptamethylrosaniline; Iodine green [R. 686].....	y 0.0- 2.6 b	(9)
95	Hexaethylparosaniline; Ethyl violet [S. 518; R. 682].....	y 0.0- 3.6 b	(9)
96	Ethyl-hexamethyl-pararosaniline; Ethyl green [R. 685].....	y 0.3- 2.0 b	(31)
97	Methyl violet 6B; Benzylated tetra- and pentamethyl-pararosaniline [S. 517; R. 683].....	y 0.15- 3.2 v	(56)
98	Gentian violet; mixture.....	0.4- 2.7	(53, 54, 56)
99	Aniline red; Rosaniline and pararosaniline [S. 512; R. 677].....	pu 1.2- 3.0 f	(9)
100	Red violet 5RS; Di- and tri-sulfonate of ethylosaniline [S. 525; R. 693].....	p 3.6- 6.0 c	(9)
101	Resazurin [R. 727 note].....	o 3.8- 6.5 v	(31)
102	China blue [S. 539; R. 707]; Mixture.....	b 4.7- 7.0 c	(9)
103	Rosolic acid [S. 555; R. 724]; Mixture.....	br 6.9- 8.0 r	(56)
104	Alkali blue 4B [S. 536; R. 704]; Mixture.....	v 9.4-14.0 p	(9)
105	XL Soluble blue [S. 538; R. 706]; Mixture.....	b 10.0-13.0 p	(9)
106	Poirrier's blue.....	b 11.0-13.0 r	(8)
107	Acid fuchsin; Di- and tri-sulfonic acids of rosaniline and pararosaniline [S. 524; R. 692].....	r 12.0-14.0 f	(50)

PHTHALEINS AND RELATED COMPOUNDS

108	Diethyl- <i>m</i> -amino-phenolphthalein; Rhodamine B [S. 573; R. 749].....	o 0.1- 1.2 p	(9)
109	Pyrogallol-phthalein; Gallein [S. 599; R. 781].....	variable 0-14	(50)
110	Tetrabromofluorescein; Eosine Y S [S. 587; R. 768].....	y 0 - 3.0 fl	(9)
111	Erythrosin (iodosin); Di- or tetra iodated fluorescein [S. 591, 592?; R. 772, 773?].	o 0.0- 3.6 fl	(9)
112	Phloxin red B.H. (Grübler)?.....	p 1.4- 3.6 r	(9)
113	Dihydroxyfluoran; Uranin (fluorescein) [S. 585; R. 766].....	y 3.6- 5.6 fl	(9)
114	Di chlorofluorescein.....	y 4.0- 6.6 fl	(9)
115	<i>o</i> - α -Naphthol phthalein.....	y 8.9- 9.5g(f)	(17)
116	<i>p</i> - α -Naphthol phthalein.....	y 7.0- 9.0 b	(56)
117	Tetrabromophenol phthalein.....	c 8.0- 9.0 v	(45)
118	<i>o</i> -Cresoltetrachlorophthalein.....	c 8.5- 9.0 pu	(1)
119	<i>o</i> -Cresolphthalein.....	c 8.2- 9.8 r	(11, 14)
120	Phenolphthalein [R. 764].....	c 8.3-10.0 r	(38, 39, 56)
121	*1, 2, 3-Xylenolphthalein.....	c 8.9-10.2 b	(17)
122	Thymolphthalein.....	c 9.3-10.5b(f)	(56)
123	Dibromo-dinitrofluorescein; Eosin BN [S. 590; R. 771].....	p 10.5-14.0 y	(9)
124	R = SCH ₃	c 8.4-10.0 v	(25)
125	R = SC ₂ H ₅	c 8.6- 9.8 v	(25)
126	R = SC ₄ H ₉	c 9.0-10.0 v	(25)

SULFONPHTHALEINS

127	Catecholsulfonphthalein.....	p 0.2- 0.8 o y 4.0- 7.0 g v 8.5-10.2 b	(41)
128	<i>m</i> -Cresolsulfonphthalein; Metacresol purple.....	r 0.8- 2.4 y y 7.6- 9.2 pu	(11, 14)
129	Thymolsulfonphthalein; Thymol blue.....	r 1.2- 2.8 y y 8.0- 9.6 b	(11, 14)
130	Tetranitrophenolsulfonphthalein.....	2.8- 3.8?	(11)
131	Tetrabromophenolsulfonphthalein; Bromphenol blue.....	y 3.0- 4.6 b	(11, 14)
132	*Tetrachlorophenolsulfonphthalein.....	y 3.0- 4.6 b	(11)
133	*Dichloro-dibromo-phenol-sulfonphthalein; Brom-chlorphenol blue.....	y 3.2- 4.8 b	(14)
134	Tetrabromo- <i>m</i> -cresolsulfonphthalein; Bromeresol green.....	y 3.8- 5.4 b	(11, 14)
135	Dichlorophenolsulfonphthalein; Chlorphenol red.....	y 5.0- 6.6 r	(11, 14)
136	Dibromo- <i>o</i> -cresolsulfonphthalein; Bromeresol purple.....	y 5.2- 6.8 pu	(11, 14)
137	Dibromophenolsulfonphthalein; Bromphenol red.....	y 5.4- 7.0 r	(11, 14)
138	*Diiodophenolsulfonphthalein.....	y 5.7- 7.3 pu	(9)
139	Dibromethymolsulfonphthalein; Bromthymol blue.....	y 6.0- 7.6 b	(11, 14)
140	*Brom Xylenol Blue, dibrominated No. 145.....	y 6.0- 7.6 b	(11, 14)
141	Phenol-nitrosulfonphthalein.....	y 6.6- 8.4 pu	(11)



SULFONPHTHALEINS.—(Continued)

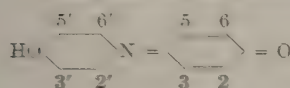
Index No.	Indicator	Color and useful range pH	Lit.
142	Phenolsulfonphthalein; Phenol red.....	y 6.8– 8.4 r	(11, 14)
143	<i>o</i> -Cresolsulfonphthalein; Cresol red.....	y 7.2– 8.8 r	(11, 14)
144	Salicylsulfonphthalein.....	y 7.2– 9.2 p	(9)
145	*1,4-Dimethyl-5-hydroxybenzenesulfonphthalein; Xylenol blue.....	y 8.0– 9.6 b	(12)
146	α -Naphtholsulfonphthalein.....	y 7.5– 9.0 b	(11)
147	Carvacrolsulfonphthalein.....	y 7.8– 9.6 b	(11)
148	Orcinsulfonphthalein.....	y 8.6–10.0 fl	(11)
149	Nitro-thymolsulfonphthalein.....	v 9.2–11.5 y	(11)

QUINOLINE COMPOUNDS

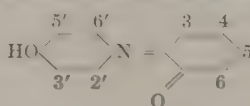
150	α -(<i>p</i> -Dimethylaminophenylethylene)-quinoline ethiodide; Quinaldine red. Eastman Kodak Co. No. 1361.....	1.0– 2.0	(36)
151	Quinoline blue (cyanin); 1, 1' Disoamyl-4, 4'-quinocyanine iodide [S. 611; R. 806].....	e 7.0– 8.0 v	(52, 54, 56)

Index No. 152 INDOPHENOLS (15)

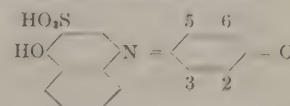
Color changes: from brownish or clear red in acid to deep blue in alkali. All indophenols are somewhat unstable



Indophenol



Orthoindophenol



Indonaphthol-2'-sulfonic acid

Substituents		pK	Substituents		pK	Substituents		pK
2, 6, 3' Tribromo.....		5.1	3' Bromo.....		7.1	2, 6 Dichloro.....		6.1
2, 6-Dibromo-3'-chloro.....		5.4	Orthoindophenol.....		8.4	Indonaphthol-2'-sulfonic acid.....		8.7
2, 6-Dibromo-3'-methyl.....		5.4	2'-Methyl.....		8.8	2-Methyl.....		9.0
2, 6-Dichloro-3'-chloro.....		5.8						
2, 6-Dichloro-3'-methyl.....		5.5						
2, 6-Dibromo-3'-methoxy.....		5.6						
2, 6-Dichloro.....		5.7						
2, 6-Dibromo.....		5.7						
2, 6-Dibromo-2'-methyl.....		5.9						
2, 6-Dibromo-2'-bromo.....		6.3						
2-Chloro.....		7.0						
2-Bromo.....		7.1						
3-Bromo.....		7.8						
Indophenol.....		8.1						
2-Methyl.....		8.4						
3-Methyl.....		8.6						
2-Methoxy.....		8.7						
2-Isopropyl-5-methyl.....		8.8						
2-Methyl-5-isopropyl.....		8.9						

AZINES

Index No.	Indicator	Color and useful range pH	Lit.
153	Safranin (Which?).....	b–0.3– 1.0 r	(50)
154	Amino-dimethylamino-phenyl-diphenazonium chloride; Methylene violet B.N. [S. 680; R. 842].....	pu 0.0– 1.2 v	(9)
155	Amino-phenylamino- <i>p</i> -tolyl-ditolazonium sulphate; Mauve [S. 688; R. 846].....	0 1– 2.9	(56)
156	Magdala red; Mixture amino- and diamino-naphthyl-dinaphthazonium chlorides [S. 694; R. 857].....	p 3.0– 4.0 fl	(50)
157	Induline, spirit soluble [S. 697; R. 860]; Mixture.....	b 5.6– 7.0 v	(9)
158	Amino-dimethylamino-tolylphenazonium chloride; Neutral red [S. 670; R. 825].....	r 6.8– 8.0 y	(56)
159	Dimethylamino-phenyl-naphtho-phenazonium chloride; Neutral blue [S. 676; R. 832].....	9.3–10.2	(52, 54, 56)

OXAZINE COMPOUNDS

160	Dihydroxy-dinaphthazoxonium sulfonate; Alizarin green B [S. 657; R. 918].....	v–0.3– 1.0 p y 12.0–14.0 br	(60)
161	Diethylamino-benzylamino-naphtho-phenazoxonium chloride; Nile blue 2B [S. 654; R. 914].....	b 7.2– 8.6 p	(9)
162	Diethylamino-aminonaphtho-phenazoxonium sulfate; Nile blue A [S. 653; R. 913].....	b 10.2–13.0 p	(9)

ANTHRAQUINONE COMPOUNDS

Index No.	Indicator	Color and useful range pH	Lit.
163	1, 2-Dihydroxy-anthraquinone- β -quinoline; Alizarin blue ABI [S. 803; R. 1066].	p 0.0- 1.6 y y 6.0- 7.6 g	(9)
164	1, 2, 4-Trihydroxy-anthraquinone; Purpurin [S. 783; R. 1037].	y 0.0- 4.0 o o 4.0- 8.0 p	(8)
165	Alizarin sulfonic acid; Alizarin red S [S. 780; R. 1034].	y 3.7- 4.2 p	(67)
166	1, 2-Dihydroxy-anthraquinone; Alizarin [S. 778; R. 1027].	y 5.5- 6.8 r v 10.1-12.1 pu	(53, 54, 56)
167	Alizarin blue S.	various 6-14	(45)

INDIGOS

168	Indigo disulfonate; Indigo carmine [S. 877; R. 1180].	b 11.6-14.0 y	(9)
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MISCELLANEOUS AND NATURAL INDICATORS

169	Echtrot?	y 0 - 1.0 r	(50)
170	Logwood [S. 938; R. 1246].	various 0-14	(45)
171	*Red cabbage extract.	r 2.4- 4.5 g	(65)
172	1-Oxynaphtho-quinomethane; Nierenstein's indicator.	c 2.7- 3.7 pu	(67)
173	Tröger and Hille's Indicator, C ₁₄ H ₁₃ N ₄ SO ₃ H.	o 2.8- 3.9 y	(67)
174	Phenacetolin.	y 3.0- 6.0 r r 10.0-13.0 c	(45)
175	Lacmosol.	r 4.4- 5.5 b	(26)
176	Lacmoid [R. 908 note].	r 4.4- 6.2 b	(53, 54, 56)
177	Azolitmin (litmus) [R. 1242].	r 4.5- 8.3 b	(53, 54, 56)
178	Cochineal [S. 932; R. 1239].	y 4.8- 6.2 v	(53, 54, 56)
179	Archil (orchil) [S. 934; R. 1242].	p 5.6- 7.6 v	(9)
180	Brazilein [S. 935; R. 1243].	c 6.0- 8.0 p	(9)
181	Di-o-hydroxy-styryl ketone; Lygosine.	y 7.3- 8.7 g	(67)
182	Mimosa flower extract.	7.7- 9.6	(67)
183	Turmeric (curcuma) [S. 927; R. 1238].	y 7.8- 9.2 br	(31)
184	Alkannin [R. 1240, note] cf. alizarin.	8.3-10.0	(53, 54, 56)
185	α -Naphtholbenzein.	y 8.5- 9.8 g	(53, 54, 56)

COMMON SYNONYMS OF INDICATORS

Among synonyms given in this table are several which apply to dyes which are not listed in preceding table or which have been applied to two or more of the indicators listed. Such cases are indicated by*.

Acid bordeaux, 77
Acid brown R,* 68
Acid fuchsins,* 107
Acid magenta II, 107
Acid roseine, 107
Alizarin, 166
Alizarin blue ABI, 163
Alizarin blue S, 167
Alizarin blue X, 163
Alizarin carmine, 165
Alizarin green B, 160
Alizarin red S, 165
Alizarin sulfonate or S, 165
Alizarin yellow GG, 74
Alizarin yellow R, 75
Alkali blue 4B, 104
Alkanet, 184
Alkanin, Alkannin, 184
Alphanaphtholbenzein, 185
Alphanaphtholphthalein,* 116
Amido-azo-benzol, 30
Amido-azo-toluol, 28
Amino-azo-benzene, 30
Amino-azo-toluene, 26
Amyl red, 66
Anehusin, 184
Aniline orange,* 31
Aniline red, 99
Aniline yellow,* 3, 25, 30
Arehil, 170
Aurin, 103
Azo blue, 88

Azolitmin, 177
Azoresorein, 101
Benzopurpurin B, 85
Benzopurpurin 4B, 86
Benzyl violet, 97
Beta naphthol orange, 73
Bitter almond oil green, 91
Blauholz, 170
Boettger's indicator, 184
Bordeaux B, 77
Brasilein, brasilin, brazilin, 180
Brazil wood, 180
Brilliant green, 93
Brilliant yellow,* 80
Brom-chlor-phenol blue, 133
Brom cresol green, 134
Brom cresol purple, 136
Brom phenol blue, 131
Brom phenol red, 137
Brom thymol blue, 139
Brom xylenol blue, 140
Butter yellow,* 26, 37
Cabbage red, 171
Campeachy wood, 170
Carmine, 178
Carminic acid, 178
Catechol sulphophthalein, 127
China blue, 102
Chlor phenol red, 135
Chrome printing orange R, 75
Chrome printing yellow G, 74
Chrysoidine,* 56

Chrysoine, 78
Coccus, 178
Cochenille, cochineal, 178
Congo, 87
Congo red, 87
Corallin, 103
Cresol red, 143
Cresolphthalein,* 119
Cresolsulphophthalein,* 143
Crismer's indicator, 101
Crocein,* 80
Crystal violet, 90
Curcuma, 183
Curcumin,* 84
Curcumin,* 183
Curcumin W, 89
Curcumin,* 183
Cyanin, 151
Dechan's indicator, 109
Degener's indicator, 174
Dianil red,* 87
Dichlorofluorescein, 114
Diethylaniline orange, 45
Dihydroxyanthraquinone, 166
Dimethylaniline orange, 44
Dimethyl orange, 44
Dimethyl yellow, 37
Dinitroaminophenol, 9
Dinitrohydroquinone, 5
Echtrot,* 169
Echtrot A, 76
Echtrot B, 77
Eosine, 110
Eosine BN, 123

Eosine YS, 110
Erythrosine,* 111
Ethyl green,* 96
Ethyl orange, 45
Ethyl red,* 60
Ethyl violet, 95
Fast red A, 76
Fast red B,* 77
Fluorescein, 113
Formanek's indicator, 160
Fuchsia, 154
Fuchsin,* 99
Fuchsin S, 107
Galein, 109
Gallein, 109
Gentian violet, 98
Golden orange, 44
Haematein,* 170
Haematoxylin,* 1 haematoxylin,* 170
Helianthine,* 44, 81, 82, 83
Hematein,* 1 hematine,* 170
Hematoxylin,* 170
Henderson & Forbes' indicator, 5
Herzberg's indicator, 87
Hofmann's violet, 92
Holt & Reid's indicators, 124-126
Indigo carmine, 168
Indigo disulfonate, 168
Indophenols, 152
Induline spirit-soluble, 157
Iodeosine,* 111
Isopiramic acid, 9
Iodine green, 94
Kosmos red, 87

¹ Haematoxylin is the leuco-compound of Haematein or Hematine as obtained from logwood although the name is sometimes given to the oxidized form. Haematein or Hematine should not be confused with Hematin of the blood pigment.

TABLE 3

A. CLARK AND LUBS' SELECTION OF INDICATORS SUPPLEMENTED BY COHEN (11, 14)

A = Cubic centimeters of 0.01N NaOH required per 0.1 g acid indicator to form sodium salt. Dilute to 250 cc for 0.04 % reagent. Use alcoholic solutions of methyl red (59) and cresolphthalein (119).

B = Approximate pH value of solution required for full "acid color" appertaining to range indicated.

C = Approximate pH value of solution required for full "alkaline color" appertaining to range indicated.

Index No.	A	B	C	Useful range pH	pK†
129	see below	conc. HCl	6	1.2-2.8	1.5
131	15.0	0	7	3.0-4.6	4.0
134	14.5	1	8	4.0-5.6	4.7*
59	?	?	9	4.4-6.0	[5.0]
135	23.5	3	10	5.0-6.6	6.2*
136	18.5	3	10	5.2-6.8	6.3
139	16.0	4	10	6.0-7.6	7.1
142	28.5	5	11	6.8-8.4	7.8
143	26.3	5	11	7.2-8.8	8.2
128	26.5	5	11	7.6-9.2	8.4*
129	21.5	6	12	8.0-9.6	8.9
119		6	12	8.2-9.8	[9.4]

* No salt and protein errors determined.

† pK values are weighted means of values found in (2, 7, 11, 14, 19, 20, 24, 24).

Representative Corrections of Colorimetric Readings with Indicators of Table 3A to Bring Readings to Electrometric pH

	Peptone-beef infusion	10% gelatine sol.	2% egg-white	Urine
131 Brom phenol blue.....	0.05			
59 Methyl red.....	-0.10		0.24	0.05
136 Brom cresol purple.....	0.01	0.04		0.01
139 Brom thymol blue.....	0.10	0.04		0.02
142 Phenol red.....	0.04	0.20		0.00
143 Cresol red.....	0.03	0.20		
129 Thymol blue.....	0.04	0.20		
119 Cresolphthalein.....	-0.03	0.20		

Corrections at different salt content [after Kolthoff (29)]

Thymol blue (acid range) 0.1N KCl.....	0.06
1.0N KCl.....	+0.05
Brom phenol blue 0.1N KCl.....	-0.05
1.0N KCl.....	-0.35
Methyl red 0.5N NaCl.....	+0.10
Brom cresol purple 0.5N NaCl.....	-0.25
Phenol red 0.5N NaCl.....	-0.15
Thymol blue 0.5N NaCl.....	-0.17

With color match between a solution at 70° and a standard buffer at 20° the solution at 70° will have the pH of the standard corrected by the following values according to Kolthoff (28).

Thymol blue (acid range).....	0.0
Brom phenol blue.....	0.0
Methyl red.....	-0.2
Brom cresol purple.....	0.0 to +0.2
Phenol red.....	-0.3
Thymol blue (alk.).....	-0.4

Corrections in sea water of salinity S [parts per 1000] after Ramage and Miller 1925 (unpublished).

S.....	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
Cresol red.....	-0.11	-0.17	-0.21	-0.24	-0.25	-0.26	-0.27

Kroupa's indicator, 99	Phenol red, 142
Kruger's indicator, 113	Phenolphthalein, 120
Lackmoid, lacmoid, 176	Phenolsulphophthalein, 142
Lacmosol, 175	Phloxin red BH, 112
Lacmus, 177	Phosphine substitute, 78
Litmus, 177	Pieric acid, 1
Logwood, 170	Poirrier's blue C4B, 106
Luck's indicator, 120	Poirrier's orange III, 44
Lunge's indicator, 44	Propyl red, 61
Lygosine, 181	Purpurin, 164
McClendon's indicator, 11	Pyrogallol phthalein, 109
Magdala red, 156	Quinaldine red, 150
Magenta,* 99	Quinoline blue, 151
Malachite green, 91	Red I, 76
Manchester yellow, 3	Red cabbage extract, 171
Martius yellow, 3	Red violet 5R,* 92
Mauve, mauveine, 155	Red violet 5RS, 100
Mellet's indicator, 70	Red wood, 180
Meta cresol purple, 128	Resazurin, 101
Meta methyl red, 33	Resorcin blue,* 176
Metanil yellow, 23	Resorcin phthalein, 113
Metanitrophenol, 15	Resorcin yellow, 78
Methyl blue,* 105	Rhodamine B, 108
Methylene violet BN, 154	Riegel's indicator, 87
Methyl green,* 96	Rosaniline, 99
Methyl orange, 44	Roseine, 99
Methyl red, 59	Rose magdala, 156
Methyl violet 5B or 6B, 97	Rosolane, 155
Methyl yellow, 37	Rosolic acid, 103
Michaelis' nitro indicators, 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15	Rotholz, 180
Mimosa flower extract, 182	Rubine S, 107
Moir's "Improved methyl orange," 49	Safranine,* 153
Moir's polychromatic indicator, 127	Salicyl yellow,* 74
Monobenzyl orange, 32	Schaa's indicator, 166
Monosethyl orange, 43	Soluble blue 3M, 2R, 102
Monosethyl red, 57	Soluble red woods, 180
Monomethyl orange, 42	Spirit yellow, 30
Monomethyl red, 55	Spirit yellow G, 30
Monopropyl red, 58	Spirit yellow R, 26
Naphthol benzein, 185	Tetra brom fluorescein, 110
Naphthol orange, 72	T. N. T., 18
Naphtholphthalein,* 115, 116	Thymol blue, 129
Naphthylamine brown, 68	Thymolphthalein, 122
Neutral blue, 159	Toluidine orange* (ortho), 39
Neutral red, 158	Toluidine orange* (meta), 47
Nierenstein's indicator, 172	Toluylene red,* 158
Nile blue A, 162	Töpfer's reagent, 37
Nile blue B, 161	Tournesol, 177
Nitramine, 16	Tröger and Hille's indicator, 173
Nitroaminoguaiacol, 11	Tropaeolin*,? 89
Nitrobenzene (tri), 17	Tropaeolin D, 44
Nitrobenzylene urea, 14	Tropaeolin G,* 23, 72
Nitronaphthol, 3	Tropaeolin O, 78
Nitrotoluene, 18	Tropaeolin OO, 25
Oil yellow,* 37	Tropaeolin OOO No. 1, 72
Oil yellow B, 30	Tropaeolin OOO No. 2, 73
Orange G,* 79	Tropaeolin R, 78
Orange GG, 79	Turmeric, 183
Orange I, 72	Turnsole, 177
Orange II, 73	Uranin, 113
Orange III,* 36, 44	von Müller's indicator?, 25
Orange IV, 25	Weselsky's indicator, 101
Orchil, 179	Water blue, 102
Orseille, 179	XL Soluble blue, 105
Parahelianthine, 44	Xylenol blue, 145
Para methyl red, 20	Xylenol phthalein,* 121
Paranitrophenol, 12	Xylidine orange* (meta), 40
Paraphthalein, 120	Xylidine orange* (para), 48
Pernambuco, 180	Yellow B, 37
Phenacetolin, 174	Yellow T, 78
	Zellner's indicator, 113

B. SØRENSEN'S SELECTION OF INDICATORS (56)

Index No.	Composition of test solution	Useful range pH	Sensitivity to neutral salts	Usefulness in presence of			Stability on standing
				True proteins	High conc. of products of proteolysis	Chloroform and toluene	
97	0.01 %–0.05 % aqueous.....	0.1–3.2	high	fair	good	with chloroform not, with toluene useful as above	acid solutions fade
155	0.01 %–0.05 % aqueous.....	0.1–2.9	high	fair	good		as above
22	0.01 g in 1 cc <i>N</i> HCl + 50 cc alcohol + 49 cc water.....	1.2–2.1	low	not	fair	not	moderate
25	0.01 % aqueous.....	1.4–2.6	low	not	fair	good	good
23	0.01 % aqueous.....	1.2–2.3	low	not	fair	good	good
34	0.02 g in 1 cc <i>N</i> /10 HCl + 50 cc alcohol + 49 cc water.....	2.3–3.3	low	not	good	not	moderate
32	0.01 % aqueous.....	1.9–3.3	low	not	fair	good	good
35	0.01 % aqueous.....	2.6–4.0	low	not	fair	good	good
37	0.01 g 0.1 cc <i>N</i> /10 HCl + 80 cc alcohol + 20 cc water.....	2.9–4.0	low	not	good	not	moderate
44	0.01 % aqueous.....	3.1–4.4*	low	not	fair	good	good
53	0.01 g in 0.4 cc <i>N</i> /10 HCl + 30 cc alcohol + 70 cc water.....	3.7–5.0	low	not	good	not	moderate
50	0.01 g in 60 cc alcohol + 40 cc water	3.5–5.7	low	not	good	good	good
59	0.02 g in 60 cc alcohol + 40 cc water	4.2–6.3*	low	S.C.	good	good	moderate
12	0.04 g in 6 cc alcohol + 94 cc water	5.0–7.0*	moderate	good	good	good	good
158	0.01 g in 50 cc alcohol + 50 cc water.	6.8–8.0*	low	S.C.	good	S.C.	good
103	0.04 g in 40 cc alcohol + 60 cc water.	6.9–8.0	low	fair	good	fair	good
72	0.01 % aqueous.....	7.6–8.9	low	good	good	good	good
116	0.1 g in 150 cc alcohol + 100 cc water	7.3–8.7	moderate	S.C.	good	good	fair
120	0.05 g in 50 cc alcohol + 50 cc water.	8.3–10.0*	moderate	S.C.	good	good	good—fades in strong alkali
122	0.04 g in 50 cc alcohol + 50 cc water.	9.3–10.5	moderate	S.C.	good	good	fades in moderate alkali
75	0.01 % aqueous.....	10.1–12.1			good		good
78	0.01 % aqueous.....	11.1–12.7			fair		good

S.C. = useful in special cases.

* Apparent pK values referred to standard buffers: Methyl orange (44) 3.7 (34 cf. 60). Methyl red (59) see Table 3A (59, 60). Paranitrophenol (12) see Table 3C. Neutral red (158) 6.85 (34). Phenolphthalein see Table 3C.

Representative average corrections of colorimetric readings with indicators of Table 3B to bring readings to electrometric pH (see also Table 2).

Index No. of indicator	Corrections (after Sørensen (53))		Corrections in solutions containing salts
	In 2 % peptone 0.01–0.3 <i>N</i> salt	In 2 % egg-white 0.07–0.3 <i>N</i> salt	
97	–0.02	–0.19	
155	–0.04	–0.19	
22	–0.06	> –0.90	
25	–0.27	> –1.40	
23	–0.30	> –1.40	
34	+0.01	> –0.80	
32	–0.22	> –0.80	
35	–0.41		
37	–0.08	–0.53	
44	–0.18		0.1 <i>N</i> KCl, –0.08; 1.0 <i>N</i> KCl, +0.23 Kolthoff
53	–0.02		
50	–0.03	+0.15	0.5 <i>N</i> NaCl, +0.10 Sørensen
12	–0.06	–0.04	0.5 <i>N</i> NaCl, –0.15 Sørensen (–0.05 Kolthoff)
158	+0.13	+0.68	0.5 <i>N</i> NaCl, +0.09 Sørensen

Index No. of indicator	Corrections (after Sørensen (53))		Corrections in solutions containing salts
	In 2 % peptone 0.01–0.3 <i>N</i> salt	In 2 % egg-white 0.07–0.3 <i>N</i> salt	
103	+0.08	+0.44	0.5 <i>N</i> NaCl, –0.06 Sørensen
72	–0.12	+0.10	0.5 <i>N</i> NaCl, –0.12 Sørensen
120	–0.01	+0.18	0.5 <i>N</i> NaCl, –0.12 Sørensen (–0.17 Kolthoff)
122	+0.01	+0.40	
75		+0.29	
78		–0.30	0.1 <i>N</i> KCl, +0.38; 1.0 <i>N</i> KCl, +0.62 Kolthoff

C. MICHAELIS' SELECTION OF ONE-COLOR INDICATORS

Index No.	Useful range pH	Conc. % in H ₂ O	pK (Michaelis and coworkers (38, 39))			pK (Kolthoff (31) at 15° and 0.05 <i>M</i> salt)
			In low salt content	In 0.15 <i>M</i> salt	In 0.5 <i>M</i> salt	
1	0.03–1.3		[0.26]			
2	2.0–4.0	sat.	3.71 + 0.006 (15 – <i>t</i> °)	3.59	3.41	3.58

C. MICHAELIS' SELECTION OF ONE-COLOR INDICATORS.—(Continued)

Index No.	Useful range pH	Conc. % in H ₂ O	pK (Michaelis and coworkers (38, 39))			pK (Kolthoff (31) at 15° and 0.05M salt)
			In low salt content	In 0.15M salt	In 0.5M salt	
4	2.6-4.4	0.05	4.08 + 0.006 (15 - t°)	3.98	3.88	3.95
7			4.87	4.76	4.71	
8	4.0-5.8	0.025	5.16 + 0.005 (15 - t°)	5.08	5.01	5.15
10			5.35	5.30	5.25	
12	5.6-7.6	0.10	7.22 + 0.011 (15 - t°)	7.22	7.17	7.03
15	6.8-8.6	0.30	8.35 + 0.008 (15 - t°)	8.24	8.19	8.30
120	8.0-10.0	0.04	[9.76] + 0.011 (18 - t°)	9.6	9.5	
74	10.0-12.0		[11.2] + 0.013 (20 - t°)			

TABLE 4

RELATION BETWEEN PERCENTAGE, A, OF AVAILABLE COLOR AND pH (AFTER MICHAELIS AND GYEMANT (38))

Phenolphthalein...	18°	a	1.0	1.4	3.0	4.7	6.9	9.0
		pH	8.45	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9
Phenolphthalein.....	18°	a	12.0	16.0	21.0	27.0	34.0	40.0
		pH	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5
Phenolphthalein...	18°	a	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	
		pH	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	
Phenolphthalein.....	18°	a	70.0	75.0	80.0	84.5	87.3	
		pH	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	
Alizarine yellow GG... 20°	a	13	16	22	29	36	46	
	pH	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.0	

Alizarine yellow GG... 20°	a	56	66	75	83	88
	pH	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.0

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(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume.)

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HIGH VACUUM TECHNIQUE

SAUL DUSHMAN

mass.

SELECTED FORMULAE

 1. Amount of Gas Striking 1 Cm² per Sec—

$$m = \frac{1}{4} \rho \Omega = p \sqrt{\frac{M}{2\pi RT}}$$

 where ρ = density and Ω = average velocity

$$m = 43.74 \times 10^{-6} \times p \sqrt{M/T} \text{ g cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1} \text{ (p in baryes)}$$

$$= 58.32 \times 10^{-3} \times p \sqrt{M/T} \text{ g cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1} \text{ (p in mm of Hg)}$$

 n = number of molecules striking 1 cm² sec⁻¹.

$$= 6.062 \times 10^{23} \frac{m}{M} = 2.653 \times 10^{13} \frac{p}{\sqrt{MT}} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1} \text{ (p in baryes)}$$

$$= 3.535 \times 10^{22} \frac{p}{\sqrt{MT}} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1} \text{ (p in mm of Hg)}$$

 2. Laws of Molecular Flow (Flow of Gases at Very Low Pressures).— Q = amount of gas flowing through any tube or opening in cm³ per sec

$$= p_2 - p_1,$$

$$W \sqrt{\rho_1}$$

 where $p_2 - p_1$ = difference of pressure

 ρ_1 = density at 1 barye pressure

$$= \frac{M}{83.15 \times 10^6 T}$$

 W = "resistance" of tube or opening

 For a circular opening (diam., d cm) in a thin plate

$$W = \frac{3.14}{d^2}$$

 For a tube of diameter d and length l

$$W = \frac{2.394l}{d^2} + \frac{3.184}{d^2}$$

 3. Speed of Exhaust (S) of Given Volume (v).—

$$S = \frac{v}{t} \log_e \frac{p_2}{p_1}$$

 For $p_2/p_1 = 10$, t in sec and v in cm³

$$S = \frac{2.303v}{t} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ sec}^{-1}$$

For pump exhausting through resistance

$$\frac{1}{S_o} = \frac{1}{S_p} + \frac{1}{F}$$

 where S_o = observed speed of exhaust,

 S_p = speed of pump through negligible resistance, and

 F = rate of flow through resistance (cm³/sec)

$$S = \frac{Q}{p_2 - p_1} = \frac{1}{W \sqrt{\rho_1}}$$

TABLE OF MOLECULAR DATA

	H ₂	He	N ₂	O ₂	A	Hg	CO	CO ₂	H ₂ O
Mean Free path (cm) at 25°C and 1 barye....	19.2	29.6	10.0	10.7	10.6	[3.24]*	9.92	6.68	[6.03]*
(1/d ²) × 10 ⁻¹⁵ (Number of molecules per cm ²)	1.74	2.74	1.01	1.11	1.19	1.11	0.98	0.92	1.19
Micrograms (10 ⁻⁶ g) of gas striking 1 cm ² per sec at 25°C and 1 barye.....	3.597	5.062	13.42	14.33	16.01	35.89	13.42	16.81	10.76
Number of molecules striking 1 cm ² per sec at 25°C and 1 barye. Unit = 10 ¹⁶	1082	769.3	283.7	271.7	243.3	10.85	283.7	231.7	362.0

* Values in square brackets refer to 0°C. Note: 1 barye = 0.75×10^{-2} mm mercury. Values of mean free path calculated from viscosity coefficients.

RATE OF FLOW OF AIR AND HYDROGEN AT LOW PRESSURES AND 20°C

<i>l</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>F</i> (air)	<i>F</i> (H ₂)
1 cm	1 cm	5.58	5 204	197 10
10	1	27.12	1 070	40 53
1	0.1	2 712.4	10.70	40.53
10	0.1	24 258	1.196	3.60

(Note.—These relations are valid only for pressures so low that the mean free path is equal to or greater than *d*.)

DATA ON VARIOUS TYPES OF PUMPS

	<i>S_p</i> cm ² sec ⁻¹	Fore pump pressure	Min. pressure attainable
Gaede rotary mercury....	100 (max.)	ca. 1 cm	10 ⁻⁴ mm
Gaede molecular.....	1 400	0.01 mm	<10 ⁻⁶ mm
Gaede diffusion.....	80	0.01 mm	<10 ⁻⁶ mm
Langmuir condensation (metal).....	4 000	0.01 mm	<10 ⁻⁶ mm
Gaede two stage metal....	60 000	20 mm	<10 ⁻⁶ mm

Evolution of Gas from Glass.—For rate at which gas is evolved at different temperatures, v. R. G. Sherwood (1, 40:1645; 18) and J. E. Shrader (2, 13:434; 19).

Chemical Clean-up Reagents for Producing Low Pressures.—1. Charcoal in liquid air. 2. Ca or Mg volatilized in sealed-off device, cleans up all gases except those of group 0. 3. P₂O₅, efficient for water vapor. 4. Palladium black at low temperatures, very good for hydrogen.

SOME VAPOR PRESSURES AT LOW TEMPERATURES

Substance	t°C	<i>p</i> , mm	<i>p</i> , baryes
Hg.....	-78	3×10^{-3}	4×10^{-3}
H ₂ O.....	-111	0.75×10^{-6}	1×10^{-3}
CO ₂	-182	0.75×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}
CO.....	-193	0.75×10^{-6}	1×10^{-3}
CO.....	-190	863	
CH ₄	-185.8	79.8	
C ₂ H ₄	-188	0.076	
C ₂ H ₆	-180	0.076	
Vaseline (Stopcock grease).....	-190 (fresh liquid air)		<10 ⁻⁶

PSYCHOLOGICAL DATA PERTAINING TO ERRORS OF OBSERVATION

R. S. WOODWORTH

(Additional data pertaining to sight and hearing are given in other sections of International Critical Tables treating of the mechanical equivalent of light, colorimetry, and the physical aspects of audition. Consult index. Editor.)

SIGHT

Much of the available data pertaining to the sensitivity of the eye have been obtained under such conditions that the exact value of the stimulus cannot satisfactorily be determined. Some are expressed in terms of the illumination, others in terms of the brightness, of a screen; the latter procedure is to be preferred. If the illuminated screen were a perfect diffuser of the light, and also a perfect reflector, if illuminated from the front, or a perfect transmitter, if illuminated from the rear, then its brightness (*B*) expressed in millilamberts would be numerically equal to 0.1 of its illumination (*I*) expressed in meter-candles. In the following data, this relation has been used to reduce to the basis of *B*, data which have been given in terms of *I*. Although in many cases the screens surely did not possess the properties thus assumed, it seems probable that the error so introduced is of less importance than those arising from other sources. Data for reaction times will be found near the end of this report.

Spectral range (41) for daylight vision is $\lambda = 397\text{m}\mu$ to $760\text{m}\mu$; for twilight vision (illumination too low for color perception), $\lambda = 440\text{m}\mu$ to $670\text{m}\mu$.

Threshold value = minimum stimulus which can be visually perceived as light; the perception of form is not involved. For

white light and a thoroughly light-adapted eye, luminous area subtending an angle of 10°, it is that corresponding to a brightness of 0.1 millilambert (37). For white light and a dark-adapted eye, it varies with the area of the luminous area and with the duration of stimulus as shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—THRESHOLD OF VISION FOR DARK-ADAPTED EYE (45)

D = distance; θ = visual angle subtended by shortest dimension of area; *B* = brightness required for perception; *P* = power entering eye; *t* = duration of exposure. Diameter of pupil = 8.3 mm.

Unit of: Area = 1 cm²; *D* = 1 cm; *B* = 1 microlambert; *P* = 1 milliwatt = 10^{-10} erg sec⁻¹; *t* = 1 sec.

Form	Area	<i>D</i>	θ	<i>B</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>B</i> †
Star*...	0.00785	300	1.2'	7.20	17.1	0.002	0.362
Star*...	0.00785	150	2.30	2.60	24.8	0.006	0.098
Star*...	0.00785	35	9.8	0.24	42.1	0.011	0.0446
Square..	0.04	35	19.6	0.028 3	25.3	0.020	0.0239
Square..	0.25	35	50	0.006 62	37	0.034	0.0123
Square..	1.00	35	1° 30'	0.002 41	54	0.160	0.0071
Square..	4.00	35	3 16	0.001 02	91	0.250	0.0051
Square..	9.00	35	4 54	0.000 45	91	0.500	0.003 54
Square..	36.0	35	9 44	0.000 258	208	1.000	0.002 62
Square..	144.0	35	18 56	0.000 175	564	2.000†	0.000 77

* Circle, Diameter = 1 mm.

† If *t* = ∞, *B* = 0.000 45; *t* = 4, *B* = 0.000 63.

‡ For square, area = 9 cm², *D* = 35 cm, θ = 4.9°.

TABLE 2.—CHANGE IN THRESHOLD DURING ADAPTATION

Threshold = brightness (B) of a surface which can just be seen. Sensitivity (S) = $1/B$. In light adaptation, I = illumination to which dark adapted eye was subjected for the time t ; S was measured 10 sec after this exposure. Unit of I : $I = 1$ min. $B = 1$ microlambert; $S = 0.1$ millilambert $^{-1}$; $I = \text{meter-candle}$.

Dark adaptation (28)				Light adaptation (24, 25)			
t	B	S	I	5	25	60	Days
				S	S	S	S
0	100	1	1	23 000	9450	5400	435
0.5	5.9	20	1	17 500	7440	3700	230
4	1.33	75	1	10 400	3200	3270	200
9	0.554	180	2	8130	3360	2600	115
14	0.0096	10 400	3	5200	2740	2030	67
19	0.0038	26 000	6	3470	2040	1600	48
23	0.00143	69 500	10	3060	1450	1130	40
26	0.00156	64 700	15		1090		
31	0.00057	174 000	60		45	36	
39	0.00051	195 000	80		54	28	
51	0.00048	208 000	110				
61	0.00046	215 000					

* Following nearly complete light adaptation. Luminous surface was 10 cm in diameter and 57 cm from eye ($\theta = 10^\circ$).

† Following nearly complete dark adaptation. Luminous surface was 1 m square and 1 m from eye ($\theta = 45^\circ$); initial S , just before exposure to I , was 10 000 millilambert $^{-1}$.

‡ Moderate diffused day-light.

The rates of adaptation to darkness and to light are indicated in Table 2 in which are given the threshold values at various intervals (1) after removal from daylight, and (2) immediately (10 seconds) after removal from a specified exposure, the eye before exposure having been kept in darkness for 45 min. The visibility of monochromatic light varies with the wave-length, and the relative visibility of lights of different wave-lengths depends upon their intensities. (Figs. 1, 2.) For a large surface with a brightness of

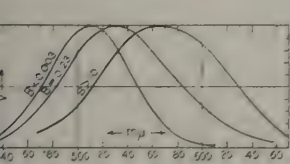


FIG. 1.—Relative visibility (V) (28, 46).

B = brightness, unit = 1 millilambert; abscissae = wave-lengths.

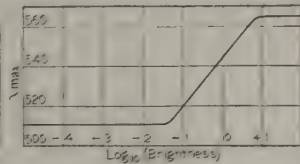


FIG. 2.—Position (λ_{max}) of maximum visibility (28, 46).

Unit of brightness = 1 millilambert.

5 to 80 millilamberts, the maximum visibility for the average observer, is near (9) $\lambda = 557.6 \mu$, but even normal subjects exhibit individual differences; out of 125 subjects, the percentage finding the maximum at each of the several wave-lengths was as follows (9):

λ	%	λ	%	λ	%	λ	%	λ	%	λ	%
549	2	553	4	557	12	561	2	565	2	569	0
550	2	554	7	558	13	562	3	566	2	570	2
551	5	555	9	559	12	563	2	567	0		
552	3	556	8	560	7	564	1	568	2		

All of the preceding refer to direct vision. The sensitivity of other portions of the retina is greater.

Complementary colors are those pairs of colors which, when superposed upon the retina in suitable proportions, produce the sensation of white. Grunberg states that if their wave-lengths are $\lambda \mu$, $\lambda' \mu$, then $(\lambda - 559)/(498 - \lambda) = 424$, $\lambda > 559$, $\lambda' < 498$ (47); there are no complementaries to the colors in the range 498μ to 559μ .

Stable, or invariable, colors are those which do not change in hue, except to become gray, as they are moved from the fovea to the periphery of the retina. They are: yellow of $\lambda = 570 \mu$; bluish green of $\lambda = 490 \mu$; blue of $\lambda = 460 \mu$; and a non-spectral bluish red (21).

Discrimination of Brightnesses.—For large adjacent fields, differences of 1% or even of 0.8% in the brightness can be detected (31) if the brightness is of the order of 100 millilamberts. Under such

conditions the color of the light has no effect upon the discrimination. At lower brightnesses, the sensitiveness to change in brightness depends upon both the color and the brightness (Fig. 4).

Resolving power of the eye is the smallest angular separation at which two points, under the best illumination, can be seen as distinct. For different observers, it varies from $50''$ to $93''$ (20); the generally accepted normal value is $1'$. It varies with the color of the light. In day-light and on a bright background, a dark line a few minutes long can be seen if it is $1.2''$ wide; but, on a dark background, a bright line is not visible unless it is at least $3.5''$ wide (48).

Aligning power, the ability to detect a lack of alignment of two similar, adjacent lines of the same width, as in setting a vernier, exceeds the resolving power. The average error (48) of skilled observers under best conditions corresponds to a visual error of not over $3''$; in coincidence range-finders, the images can be aligned with an error not greater than $12''$ and sometimes as small as $2''$.

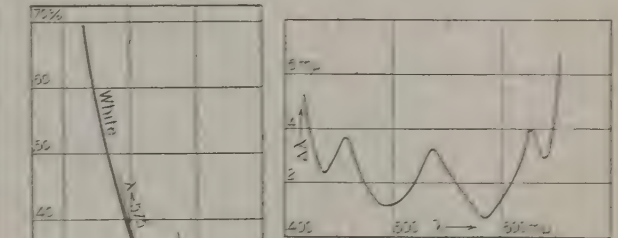


FIG. 3.—Discrimination of Hue (49). $\Delta\lambda$ = Change in wave-length (λ) corresponding to the least noticeable difference in color.

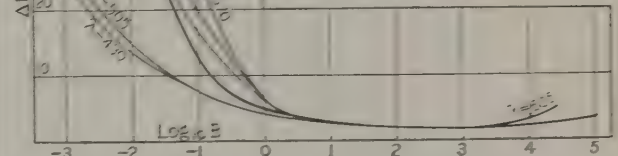


FIG. 4.—Discrimination of brightnesses (29, 46).

ΔB = least noticeable increase in the brightness (B). Unit of B is 1 millilambert; of wave-length ($\Delta\lambda$) is 1μ .

Acuity, or discrimination of form, is closely related to the resolving power, but differs from that in dealing, in general, with extended, interpenetrating, bright and dark areas, and frequently with low brightnesses. The *absolute acuity* (A) is the reciprocal of the smallest visual angle for which neighboring contrasted portions of the field can be seen as separated. Its variation with the brightness (B) of the brighter portions of the field is given by the equation (25) $A = c + k \log B$; the values of the constants c and k are determined by the units, the character of the field, and the eye; some values are given in Table 3. The unit commonly employed for A is 1 reciprocal minute.

TABLE 3.—ABSOLUTE ACUITY (A) AND BRIGHTNESS (B)

$$A = c + k \log_{10} B \text{ (cf. Fig. 5)}$$

Unit of: $A = 1 \text{ minute}^{-1}$; $B = 1 \text{ millilambert}$

Limits of B	c	k	Field	Lit.
0.01 to 43.5	1.05	0.415	Snellen and similar charts	(27)
40 to 1000	1.59	0.000	Snellen and similar charts	27
0.1 to 18	1.44	0.573	Snellen and similar charts	(12)
0.02 to 21	1.23	0.282	Crossed gratings	(8)
0.06 to 26	1.33	0.262	Crossed gratings	(7)

When the test field is a Snellen test chart, the acuity is commonly expressed as the ratio of the maximum distance (d_m), at which the characters can be distinguished, to the standard distance (d_s). This ratio (d_m/d_s) may be called the *Snellen acuity*; it is numerically equal to the reciprocal of the visual angle (in minutes) subtended by the sides of the elementary squares of the chart. As expressed in these units, the acuity of the average good eye exceeds 1.00; for the *E*-hooks, the mean of 100 subjects was 1.74, ranging from 1.00 to 2.45 (54).

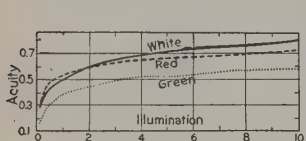


Fig. 5.—Acuity in white and in chromatic illumination (46). Unit of acuity = 1 Snellen unit; of illumination = 1 meter-candle.

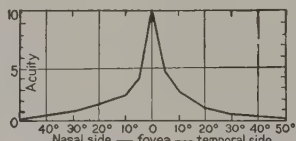


Fig. 6.—Relative acuity in direct vision (30). Abscissa indicates angular position of image upon the retina.

The effect of dark adaptation upon acuity may be obtained by determining, at various intervals (t) after the light adapted eye had been placed in darkness, the minimum illumination (I) in which it can distinguish Snellen test characters placed at a known distance. For a distance corresponding to a Snellen acuity of $\frac{1}{2}$ ($= 0.2$), the median¹ values of I for 6 observers having in daylight a Snellen acuity of $\frac{1}{4}$ ($= 1.5$) were found to be as follows (13):

t	0	5	10	15	25	35	45 minutes
I	1.09	0.79	0.56	0.40	0.34	0.42	0.42 meter-candles

The acuity depends also upon the color of the light, and upon the position of the image upon the retina. See Figs. 5, 6.

Detection of Differences in Length.—About 1 % of the length is the least noticeable difference for simultaneously presented parallel lines which are relatively displaced (result of several old investigations). More recent work shows that a variable line, 1 to 5 cm long, can, by eye, be set to equality with a standard line with a probable error, for a single setting, of only 0.4 %; for shorter lines the error is greater, attaining 0.5 % for lines 1 mm long (36). When the time allowed for observation and judgment is short, the differences which can be detected with certainty are considerably greater. If the sign of the difference is to be judged correctly in 75 % of the trials, then, for a 10 cm line, the difference must be 3.5 mm if the time is 4 seconds, and over 5 mm if the time is only 0.5 second (18).

Decimal Subdivision of a Small Distance.—When a fine line is set on a millimeter scale to successive positions in random order, and the subject is required to estimate its position to the nearest 0.1 mm, the average actual setting, for each tenth as estimated by 10 subjects (total of 6000 readings), for horizontal and for vertical scales was as follows (3, 52):

Estimate.....	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Horizontal.....	0.126	0.234	0.336	0.423	0.509	0.591	0.676	0.773	0.886	1.001
Vertical.....	0.106	0.202	0.308	0.395	0.486	0.576	0.652	0.757	0.875	0.992

The lines of the scale were presumably of the same width as the "fine line" of variable position. Settings were distributed over a length of 30 mm, the illumination was good, and the distance was that for best reading.

SENSES OTHER THAN SIGHT

Range of audible tones is from 18 to 18 600 double vibrations per second (44, 53); at high intensities the lower limit may be reduced

¹ For each value of t , the 6 observed values of I are arranged in order of magnitude; the mean of the third and the fourth of the values is by definition the median of the set.

to 12. At the upper limit, individuals varied from 15 000 to 22 000 d.v. per sec. As the age increases, the upper limit becomes lower (Fig. 7).

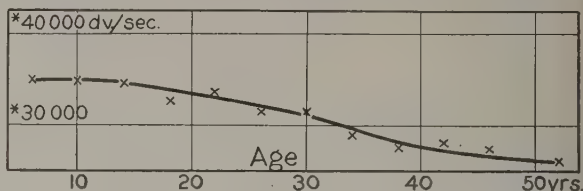


Fig. 7.—Dependence of highest audible tone upon age of subject (4).

* It is probable that these frequencies should be divided by two.

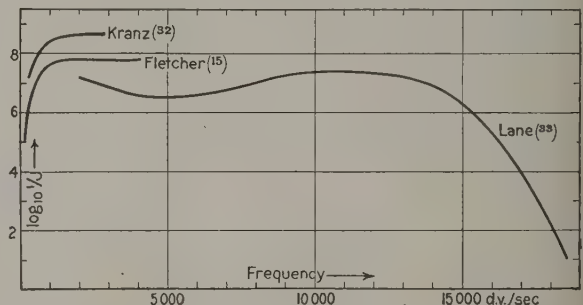


Fig. 8.—Aural sensitivity.

J = minimum audible power, unit = 1 erg cm⁻² sec⁻¹. Data in terms of effective, or r.m.s., pressure (P) in dynes cm⁻² have been reduced to erg cm⁻² sec⁻¹ (E) by means of the relation $P = \sqrt{d\rho E}$ = 6.5 \sqrt{E} ; d = density of air, ρ = velocity of sound in air, both in cgs units.

REACTION TIMES

The *simple reaction time*, or, briefly, the *reaction time*, is the interval which elapses between the application of a definite,

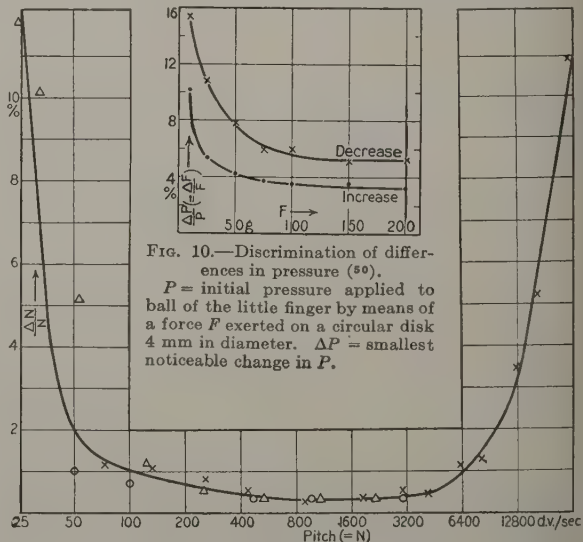


FIG. 10.—Discrimination of differences in pressure (50). P = initial pressure applied to ball of the little finger by means of a force F exerted on a circular disk 4 mm in diameter. ΔP = smallest noticeable change in P .

FIG. 9.—Discrimination of pitch.

N = number of double vibrations per sec; ΔN = smallest noticeable change in N . o = Knudsen (26), x = Stücker (51), Δ = Vance & Schaefer (53).

expected stimulus and the performance of a prescribed movement (usually a finger movement) indicating that it has been perceived.

Light.—For foveal stimulation of medium intensity, reaction time is 0.190 (± 0.008) sec; individuals range from 0.150 to 0.225 sec. It is the same for withdrawal as for initiation of stimulus (22). For faint stimulation, near threshold, interval is increased by 0.04 to 0.05 sec (16); reaction to withdrawal is 0.005 to 0.025 sec quicker than to initiation of stimulus (22). For photo-

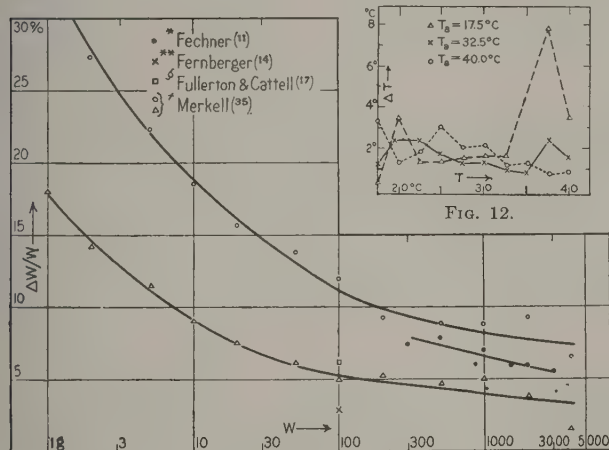


FIG. 11.—Discrimination of differences in lifted weights.

ΔW = smallest noticeable change in the weight W .

- * Weights had horizontal handles, were lifted successively with same hand.
- ** Cylindrical boxes lifted successively with same hand; ΔW is change for which 50 % of the estimates were of proper sign.
- † Cylindrical boxes lifted successively with same hand; ΔW is change for which 75 % of the estimates were of proper sign.
- ‡ Weights lifted by downward pressure of finger on a lever; several series of observations; curves represent the extremes.

FIG. 12.—Discrimination of differences in temperature (1).

Both hands were adapted by immersion in water of temperature T_0 ; they were then separately placed simultaneously in water at temperatures T and T_1 ; ΔT = least value of $(T_1 - T)$ which could be detected.

metrically equal stimuli of different colors, reaction time is independent of the color (22). Reaction time for eye to turn towards a stimulus in indirect vision is 0.151 sec (or 1.181 sec) if stimulus lies 1° (or 5°) from fixation point (10). For medium intensity, reaction time to monocular stimulation is about 0.015 sec greater than for binocular (43).

TABLE 4.—DISCRIMINATION REACTION TIME

Unit of: $T = 0.001$ sec; $L_1, L_2 = 1$ cm; $\lambda = 1\mu = 10\text{\AA}$

Position of squares* or circles†		Lengths‡ (21)	
Contrast (21)	T ||	Contrast (21)	T || L_1 | L_2 | T
λ	||	λ	||
Black and		Red (640) and	
White.....	205	Orange red.....	627 270
Red.....	640 222	Orange.....	614 257
Orange.....	614 218	Yellow.....	585 237
Yellow.....	585 211	Green.....	521 222
Green.....	521 218	Blue.....	452 231
Blue.....	453 226	Yellow and	521 232
		Green.....	521 232
		Blue.....	452 222
† Circles (24)	296		

* Two colored squares each 3 by 3 cm, placed side by side; observer was to react with corresponding hand to indicate on which side the previously specified square was placed. This type of discrimination reaction is the quickest. The same procedure was used in the discrimination of lengths.

† On a background of approximately 2.6 millilamberts and at a visual angle of 45° to each side of fixation point was a circle of angular diameter = $24'$, brightness = 3.5% greater than that of background. Either circle could be made to disappear, and the subject, by a reaction with the corresponding hand, indicated which disappeared.

Sound.—For finger reaction to sound of medium intensity, reaction time = 0.136 (± 0.002) sec; individuals range from 0.082 to 0.195 sec. For very faint sound, the interval is increased by 0.06 to 0.07 sec (16).

Touch.—For finger reaction to tactile stimulus of medium intensity, reaction time is 0.148 sec (23).

The *discrimination reaction time* is the interval which elapses between the application of one of two possible, definite, expected stimuli and the performance of the prescribed movement indicating which of the two stimuli has been applied. For printed letters, 10-point type, average for the alphabet, the reaction time for Roman capitals is 0.327 sec, Roman lower case 0.325, for short words 0.353, for long words 0.355, for small (1 cm square) pictures of familiar objects 0.336 sec (6). For other data, see Table 4.

Number Limitation and Span of Apprehension.—For college students, the greatest number of digits which an individual can repeat correctly immediately after a single auditory presentation averages 7.6 (5, 19), individuals range from 5 to 11 (5); for visual presentation the average is 8.0 (19).

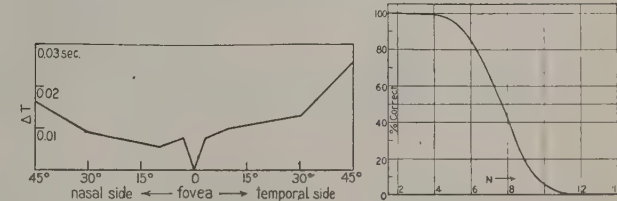


FIG. 13.—Reaction time for non-foveal stimulation (43).

ΔT = excess of reaction time over that required for foveal excitation. Abscissa indicates angular position of image upon the retina. Finger reaction.

FIG. 14.—Span of apprehension (41).

N = number of dots exposed; ordinates = % of judgments which were correct.

When a number of black dots irregularly arranged upon a well illuminated white background were exposed to view for a very short interval (0.038 sec) and the subject was required to determine the number of dots presented, the average number of correct judgments made after considerable, but not extreme, practice was as shown in Fig. 14. The visual angle subtended by the dots was well above the threshold value.

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(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

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- (50) Stratton, 332, 12: 538; 96. (51) Stücker, 76, 96: 367; 07. (52) Urban, *Arch. ges. Psychol.*, 31: 1; 14. (53) Vance and Schaefer, 330, 69: 114, 115; 14. (54) Woodworth and Bruner, O.

ARRANGEMENT OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

Throughout I. C. T., except when otherwise indicated, the tabular arrangement of all chemical substances and of all systems capable of representation by formula is in accordance with a system called the "Standard Arrangement," which will now be explained and which should be learned by every user of I. C. T.

Elementary Substances

All tables containing *only* elementary substances (A-Tables) are arranged in alphabetical order of the symbols of the elements. In tables containing both elements and compounds (A-B-Tables) the elements follow the "standard arrangement," *v. infra*.

Chemical Compounds and Other Systems Represented by Formula

The arrangement is based upon the following table of "Key-numbers" of the elements:

KEY-NUMBERS OF THE ELEMENTS										NOMBRES CLÉS DES ÉLÉMENTS																			
-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
(He	Ne	A	Kr	Xe	Rn)	O	H	F	Cl	Br	I	(85)	S	Se	Te	N	P	As	Sb	Bi	C	Po	Si	Ti	Ge				
										46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
										Cr	Mo	W	U	V	Cb(Nb)	Ta	Pa	B	Al	Sc	Y	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	(61)	Sa	Eu	Gd
																				Cl	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Dy	Er	Eu	F	Fe
Ac	Ag	Al	As	Au		B	Ba	Be	Bi	Br	C	Ca	Cb	Cd	Ce	Cl	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Dy	Er	Eu	F	Fe				
74	32	55	13	33		54	79	75	15	5	16	77	51	29	59	4	44	46	85	31	67	69	64	3	43				
										Os	P	Pa	Pb	Pd	Po	Pr	Pt	Ra	Rb	Re	Rh	Ru	S	Sa	Sb	Sc	Se	Si	Sn
										35	12	53	23	41	17	60	37	80	84	34	40	39	8	63	14	56	9	18	22

To locate a given compound, first write its "key-formula," neglecting water of crystallization, thus:

L'arrangement tabulaire de toutes les substances chimiques et de tous les systèmes susceptibles d'une représentation par formule est, dans les T. C. I., excepté lorsqu'il y a une autre indication, en accord avec un système appelé "arrangement type," (standard arrangement) expliqué ci-dessous, qui devra être appris par chaque personne qui veut utiliser les T. C. I.

ARRANGEMENT DES SUBSTANCES CHIMIQUES

Substances Élémentaires

Toutes les tables ne contenant que les substances élémentaires (Tables A) sont arrangées dans l'ordre alphabétique des symboles des éléments. Dans les tables contenant les éléments et les corps composés (Tables A-B) les éléments se trouvent suivant l'"arrangement type" voir *infra*.

Composés Chimiques et Autres Systèmes Représentés Par Formule

L'arrangement est basé sur la table suivante des "nombres clés" des éléments:

Afin de situer un composé donné, il faut d'abord écrire sa "formule-clé," en négligeant l'eau de cristallisation, ainsi:

Compound	Composé	Na_2SO_4	$\text{HClO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{Hg}(\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_2)_2$	$2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{Ni}_3\text{Pr}_2(\text{NO}_3)_{12} \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{I}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_3\text{H}$	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$
Key formula	Formule-clé	82-8-1	4-2-1	30-16-2-1	43-12-1	60-45-11-1	16-8-6-2-1	16-11-2-1

In writing a key-formula the key-numbers must be written *in descending order*.

All chemical compounds (B-Tables) are arranged in the inverse numerical order of their key-formulae. *Example:* to find the compound $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_2)_2 = 30 - 16 - 2 - 1$; First, turn to section 30 of the table. Then follow down the column of chemical formulae until element 16 (C) is first encountered. From this point continue until element 2 (H) is found, and then on until element 1 (O) is reached. At this point will be found all the compounds composed of the four elements Hg, C, H, and O and these compounds are arranged in an obvious manner according to the subscripts in the chemical formula. To facilitate the use of the tables, key-numbers are inserted at frequent intervals either along the top of the page or down the left hand column or both.

In looking for a chemical compound *always consult the B-Table*, the scope of which provides for *all* chemical compounds except those of the radioactive elements, of which only compounds of U, Th and Ra are given in the B-Table. For the others see p. 364. In certain of the B-Tables, at the point where key-formulae beginning with 16 occur, there will be found frequently only a few of the simpler compounds, and the reader will be referred to a

Lorsqu'on écrit une formule-clé, les nombres clés doivent être écrits *dans l'ordre des valeurs décroissantes*.

Tous les composés chimiques dans toutes les tables (Tables B.) sont arrangés d'après l'ordre numérique inverse de leurs formules-clés. *Exemple:* pour trouver le composé $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_2)_2 = 30 - 16 - 2 - 1$; il s'agit d'abord de chercher la section 30 de la table; ensuite de suivre en descendant la colonne des formules chimiques jusqu'à ce qu'on trouve l'élément 16 (C). De ce point, on continue jusqu'à ce qu'on rencontre l'élément 2 (H), et ensuite jusqu'à ce que l'élément 1 (O) soit atteint. On trouvera alors à ce point tous les composés renfermant les quatre éléments Hg, C, H et O et ces composés sont arrangés d'une manière apparente en relation avec les indices de leurs formules chimiques. Afin de faciliter l'usage des tables, les nombres-clés sont inscrits, à de fréquents intervalles, ou au haut de la page ou le long de la colonne gauche, ou aux deux places.

Pour la recherche d'un composé chimique, il s'agit de *consulter toujours la Table B* dont le but est de renseigner sur *tous* les composés chimiques, à l'exception des éléments radio-actifs, dont seuls ceux de U, Th et Ra sont donnés dans la Table B. Pour les autres, voir p. 364. Dans certaines des Tables B, au point où les

STANCES AND SYSTEMS IN I. C. T.

DIE ANORDNUNG DER CHEMISCHEN VERBINDUNGEN

Durch die ganzen I. C. T., ausgenommen es ist etwas anderes angegeben, ist die tabellarische Anordnung aller chemischen Verbindungen und aller durch chemische Zeichen oder Formeln darstellbarer Systeme, nach der "Normal-Anordnung" (standard arrangement), durchgeführt. Sie ist im folgenden dargelegt und soll von jedem Leser der I. C. T. erlernt werden.

Elementare Stoffe

Alle Tafeln, welche nur elementare Stoffe (A-Tabellen) enthalten, sind in alphabetischer Reihenfolge nach den Symbolen der Elemente angeordnet. In den Tafeln, welche beides, Elemente und Verbindungen (A-B-Tabellen), enthalten, folgen die Elemente der "Normal-Anordnung." Siehe weiter unten.

Die chemischen Verbindungen und andere durch Formeln darstellbare Systeme

Die Anordnung ist auf der folgenden Tafel begründet, welche die "Schlüsselnummern" der Elemente enthält:

SCHLÜSSELNUMMERN DER ELEMENTE

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Zr	Sn	Pb	Th	Ga	In	Tl	Zn	Cd	Hg	Cu	Ag	Au	Re	Os
66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Hf	Ac	Be(Gl)	Mg	Ca	Sr	Ba	Ra
Ga	Gd	Ge	Gl	H	Hf	Hg	Ho	I	In	Ir	K	La	Li	Lu
25	65	20	75	2	73	30	68	6	26	36	83	58	81	72
Sr	Ta	Tb	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	Tm	U	V	W	Y	Yb	Zn	Zr
78	52	66	10	24	19	27	70	49	50	48	57	71	28	21

Um eine gegebene Verbindung aufzufinden, hat man zuerst seine Schlüssel-formel aufzuschreiben, wobei man das Kristallwasser auslässt. z. B.:

Verbindungen	Composto	Na_2SO_4	$\text{HClO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{Hg}(\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2)_2$	$2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{Ni}_2\text{Pr}_2(\text{NO}_3)_{12} \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{I}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_3\text{H}$	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$
Schlüssel-formel	Formula chiave	82-8-1	4-2-1	30-16-2-1	43-12-1	60-45-11-1	16-8-6-2-1	16-11-2-1

In die Schlüssel-formel müssen die Schlüsselnummern in absteigender Reihenfolge geschrieben werden.

Alle chemischen Verbindungen (B-Tabellen) sind in der umgekehrten Reihenfolge der Schlüssel-formeln angeordnet. Z. B.: Um die Verbindung $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2)_2 = 30-16-2-1$ zu finden, hat man zuerst den Abschnitt 30 aufzusuchen. Dann hat man den Kolonnen der chemischen Verbindungen abwärts zu folgen, bis man zuerst das Element 16 (C) antrifft, von da an setzt man weiter fort, bis das Element 2 (H) gefunden ist und dann weiter, bis das Element 1 (O) erreicht ist. Bei dieser Stelle werden alle Verbindungen gefunden werden, welche sich aus den 4 Elementen Hg, C, H, und O zusammensetzen. Diese Verbindungen sind in deutlicher Art, entsprechend der Bezeichnungsweise chemischer Formeln, angeordnet. Um den Gebrauch der Tafeln möglichst zu erleichtern, sind die Schlüsselnummern häufig an verschiedenen Stellen eingefügt. Sie befinden sich entweder am Kopf der Seiten, oder auf der linken Seite unten, oder an beiden Stellen.

Um eine chemische Verbindung zu suchen, benütze man immer die B-Tabellen: die alle chemischen Verbindungen enthalten, ausgenommen jene der radioaktiven Elemente. Von diesen sind

ORDINE DI ELENCAZIONE DELLE SOSTANZE

In tutti i volumi delle T. C. I. l'ordine in cui le sostanze ed i sistemi rappresentabili con formule sono disposti nelle tabelle è (tranne che non sia diversamente indicato) quello "standard" illustrato più avanti. Chiunque voglia servirsi delle T. C. I. deve anzitutto apprendere in che consiste questo sistema "standard."

Sostanze Elementari

Tutte le Tabelle contenenti soltanto sostanze elementari (tabelle A) sono disposte secondo l'ordine alfabetico dei simboli degli elementi. Nelle tabelle che comprendono elementi e composti (tabelle A-B) gli elementi sono ordinati secondo la disposizione "Standard." v. infra.

Composti Chimici ed Altri Sistemi Rappresentati da Formule

La disposizione è basata sul quadro seguente di "numeri chiave" degli elementi.

NUMERI CHIAVE DEGLI ELEMENTI

36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Ir	Pt	Ma	Ru	Rh	Pd	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni
81	82	83	84	85	86				
Li	Na	K	Rb	Cs	(87)				
Ma	Mg	Mn	Mo	N	Na	Nb	Nd	Ni	O
38	76	42	47	11	82	51	61	45	1
(61)	(75)	(85)	(87)						
62	34	7	86						

Per trovare il posto di un dato composto bisogna prima scrivere la formula chiave trascurando l'acqua di cristallizzazione, p. es.:

Nella formula chiave, i numeri chiave devono essere scritti in ordine decrescente.

Tutti i composti in tutte le tabelle (Tabelle B) sono disposti nell'ordine numerico inverso delle loro formule chiavi.

Supponiamo ad es. di voler trovare il composto $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2)_2 = 30-16-2-1$. Prima si cerca la sezione 30 della Tabella, poi si scorre la colonna delle formule fino ad incontrare l'elemento 16 (C). Da questo punto si continua finché si trova l'elemento 2 (H), e quindi fino a raggiungere l'elemento 1 (O). Qui si trovano tutti i composti risultanti dai quattro elementi Hg, C, H e O ordinati secondo gli indici delle formule. Per facilitare l'uso delle tabelle i numeri chiave sono inseriti ad intervalli frequenti nella testata o lungo il margine sinistro della pagina, o nell'una e nell'altro.

Per cercare un composto bisogna sempre consultare la tabella B che contiene tutti i composti tranne quelli degli elementi radioattivi; di questi sono riportati nella tabella B soltanto i composti di U, Th, Ra. Per gli altri vedi p. 364. In alcune tabelle B, laddove si trovano formule chiave che cominciano con 16, si troveranno spesso soltanto pochi composti fra i più semplici e il lettore

C-Table where the remainder of such compounds will be found listed under a different arrangement known as

The **C**-Arrangement

In this arrangement the compounds are arranged according to their empirical formulae (*including* water of crystallization), in the order C, H, with the remaining symbols alphabetical, e.g., $C_6H_{14}I_2O_8S$. The **C**-Tables, however, will not contain any carbon compound whose key-formula contains a number greater than 16.

SYSTEMS OF MORE THAN ONE COMPONENT

The components of each system are first arranged according to the standard arrangement, giving the order A, B, C, etc. The systems are then arranged, according to the standard arrangement, in the order of their A-components. All systems having the same A-component will be found (under that component) in the order of their B-components, etc.

In certain tables, the above plan will be based upon the **C**-arrangement instead of the standard arrangement. Such cases will always be so indicated.

Name Indices

The chemical formulae of nearly all of the organic compounds and minerals whose properties are given in I. C. T. can be found with the aid of the extensive indices of names given on p. 174 and 280. If the name is not found there, other works of reference must be consulted for the formula. It should be noted, however, that the exact formula is not required. The compound can be readily located if only the elements composing it are known (in the case of inorganic compounds) or if only the number of carbon atoms are known (in the case of organic compounds) provided only that the user can recognize either name or formula when he sees it.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

INTRODUCTION

The following tables (p. 96 to 314) are intended to serve as a source of ready reference for the *approximate* values of certain properties of chemical substances, displayed in such a manner as to be of the greatest utility. The values given may be uncertain by one or more units in the last significant figure. Non-significant figures are given in small type. Thus, 2300 indicates that the correct value lies between 1800 and 2800, with 2300 as most probable value.

More accurate values for these properties, if known, will be found in subsequent sections of I. C. T., together with their literature references.

A. ELEMENTARY SUBSTANCES AND ATMOSPHERIC AIR

A-Tables, p. 102. Values in parentheses are estimated, usually with the aid of the Periodic Law.

B. CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS. STANDARD ARRANGEMENT (v. p. 96)

B-Tables, p. 106

1. Formula or formula and name.
2. Gram-formula-weight. (I. C. T. atomic weights, v. p. 43.)
3. Crystal system.

B Table

Special tables.

formules-clés commençant par 16 se présentent, on ne trouvera fréquemment qu'un petit nombre de composés plus simples, et le lecteur sera alors renvoyé à une Table **C**, où le reste de ces composés se trouvera disposé d'une façon différente nommée

L'Arrangement **C**

Dans cet arrangement, les composés sont disposés en relation avec leurs formules empiriques (l'eau de cristallisation inclusive-ment) dans l'ordre C, H, les symboles restants venant ensuite dans l'ordre alphabétique; par ex: $C_6H_{14}I_2O_8S$. Cependant les Tables **C** ne contiendront aucun composé dont la formule-clé renferme un nombre supérieur à 16.

SYSTÈMES DE PLUS D'UN COMPOSANT

Les *composants* de chaque système sont premièrement disposés d'après l'arrangement type suivant l'ordre A, B, C, etc. Les *systèmes* sont alors arrangés, en accord avec l'arrangement type, dans l'ordre de leurs composants A. Tous les systèmes ayant le même composant A seront trouvés sous ce composant dans l'ordre de leurs composants B, etc.

Dans certaines tables, le plan sera basé sur l'arrangement **C** au lieu de l'arrangement type. De tels cas seront toujours mentionnés.

Noms Indices (Anglais)

Les formules chimiques de presque tous les composés organiques et les minéraux dont les propriétés sont données dans les T. C. I. peuvent être trouvées au moyen des indices extensifs des noms donnés aux p. 174 et 280.

Si l'on ne trouve pas le nom à cette place, il faudra consulter d'autres ouvrages de références pour la formule. Il faut noter, cependant, que la formule exacte n'est pas nécessaire. Le composé peut être immédiatement situé si l'on ne connaît que les éléments qui le composent (dans le cas des composés inorganiques), ou que les nombres des atomes de C (dans le cas des composés organiques); à la seule condition que le lecteur puisse reconnaître ou le nom ou la formule lorsqu'il la voit.

PROPRIÉTÉS PHYSIQUES DES SUBSTANCES CHIMIQUES

INTRODUCTION

Les tables suivantes (p. 96 à 314) ont été établies dans le but de servir de source de référence rapide pour les valeurs *approximatives* de certaines propriétés des substances chimiques, et sont disposées de manière à être de la plus grande utilité possible. Les valeurs données peuvent être incertaines par une ou plusieurs unités de leur dernier chiffre significatif. Les chiffres non significatifs sont donnés en petits caractères. Ainsi, 2300 indique que la valeur correcte se trouve entre 1800 et 2800, avec 2300 comme valeur la plus probable. Si l'on connaît des valeurs plus précises pour ces propriétés, on les trouvera dans les sections suivantes des T. C. I., accompagnées de leurs références bibliographiques.

A. SUBSTANCES ÉLÉMENTAIRES ET AIR ATMOS- PHÉRIQUE

Tables A, p. 102. Les valeurs entre parenthèses sont estimées ordinairement à l'aide de la Loi périodique.

B. COMPOSÉS CHIMIQUES. ARRANGEMENT TYPE (v. p. 96)

Tables B, (p. 106)

1. Formule ou formule et nom.
2. Poids moléculaire en grammes (Poids atomiques des T. C. I., v. p. 43.)

in den \mathcal{M} -Tabellen nur die Verbindungen des U, Th und Ra enthalten. Für die anderen siehe Seite 364. In einigen \mathcal{M} -Tabellen, dort wo die Schlüsselnummern mit 16 beginnen, findet man häufig nur einige wenige einfache Verbindungen. Der Leser wird dann auf die \mathcal{C} -Tabellen verwiesen, wo die restlichen derartigen Verbindungen gefunden werden können. Diese Tabellen sind nach anderen Gesichtspunkten zusammengestellt. Es ist das die

\mathcal{C} -Anordnung (\mathcal{C} -Arrangement)

Bei dieser Anordnung sind die Verbindungen nach ihrer empirischen Formel gegeben (einschliesslich Kristallwasser) und zwar in der Ordnung C, H, die restlichen Zeichen dann in alphabetischer Ordnung, z.B. $\text{CaH}_4\text{O}_8\text{S}$. Die \mathcal{C} -Tabellen enthalten jedoch keine Kohlenstoffverbindungen, deren Schlüsselnummer eine Zahl grösser als 16 vorkommt.

SYSTEME MIT MEHR ALS EINER KOMPONENTE

Die Komponenten jedes einzelnen Systemes sind zuerst in der Reihenfolge A, B, C, u. s. w., entsprechend des "Standard-Arrangement" anzuordnen. Die Systeme sind dann, entsprechend des "Standard-Arrangement," in der Reihenfolge ihrer A-Komponenten angegeben. Alle Systeme, welche dieselbe A-Komponente haben, werden unter dieser Komponente in der Reihenfolge ihrer B-Komponenten gefunden.

In gewissen Tabellen wird dieser Plan entsprechend der \mathcal{C} -Anordnung, an Stelle des "Standard-Arrangement," gewählt. Solche Fälle werden immer entsprechend bemerkt.

Namenverzeichnis (Englisch)

Die chemischen Formeln von so ziemlich allen organischen Verbindungen und Mineralien, deren Eigenschaften in den I. C. T. enthalten sind, können mit Hilfe des ausgedehnten Namenverzeichnisses auf Seite 174 und 280 gefunden werden. Ist der Name hier nicht auffindbar, so müssten andere Quellen für die Formel nachgesehen werden. Es soll aber bemerkt werden, dass eine genaue Formel nicht nötig ist. Die Verbindung kann bei anorganischen Verbindungen leicht aufgefunden werden, wenn nur die Elemente, die sie zusammensetzen, bekannt sind, bei organischen Verbindungen, wenn nur die Zahl der Kohlenstoffatome bekannt ist. Nötig ist es, dass der Leser entweder den Namen oder die Formel beim Ansehen erkennt.

DIE PHYSIKALISCHEN EIGENSCHAFTEN CHEMISCHER STOFFE

EINFÜHRUNG

Die folgenden Tafeln (n. 96 bis 314) sollen zur raschen Orientierung über angenäherte Werte gewisser Eigenschaften chemischer Verbindungen dienen. Sie sind in einer solchen Art angeordnet, um vom grösstmöglichen Nutzen zu sein. Die angegebenen Werte können auf einer und mehreren Stellen der letzten grossgeschriebenen Ziffer unsicher sein. Z.B. sagt die Zahl 2300 aus, dass der zwischen 1800 und 2800 liegende Wert am wahrscheinlichsten 2300 sein wird.

Genauere Werte für diese Eigenschaften können, wenn sie bekannt sind, in den weiter unten vorhandenen Abschnitten der I. C. T. zusammen mit der Literatur gefunden werden.

A. ELEMENTARE STOFFE UND DIE ATMOSPÄRISCHE LUFT

\mathcal{A} -Tabellen, Seite 102. Werte, die in den Klammern sich befinden, sind geschätzt gewöhnlich nach dem periodischem System der Elemente.

B. CHEMISCHE VERBINDUNGEN. NORMAL-ANORDNUNG [STANDARD-ARRANGEMENT] (siehe S. 97)

\mathcal{B} -Tabellen, Seite 106

1. Formel oder Formel und Name.
2. Gramm-Formel-Gewicht (Atomgewichte der I. C. T. siehe S. 43.)

sarà rimandato a una tabella \mathcal{C} dove si troveranno gli altri disposti con criterio differente che viene chiamato

La Disposizione \mathcal{C}

Secondo questa i composti sono disposti in base alle formule empiriche (compresa l'acqua di cristallizzazione) nell'ordine C, H e con i rimanenti simboli ordinati alfabeticamente P. es. $\text{CaH}_4\text{O}_8\text{S}$. Le tabelle \mathcal{C} non comprendono però composti del carbonio che hanno un numero chiave più grande di 16.

SISTEMI DI PIU' D'UN COMPONENTE

I componenti di ciascun sistema sono dapprima disposti secondo la disposizione tipo, nell'ordine A, B, C, etc. I sistemi sono quindi disposti, secondo la disposizione tipo, nell'ordine dei loro componenti A. Tutti i sistemi aventi la stessa componente A verranno trovati, sotto questa componente, nell'ordine dei loro componenti B, etc.

In alcune tavole il piano sarà basato sulla disposizione \mathcal{C} in luogo della disposizione tipo. Di ciò verrà sempre fatta menzione.

Indici Per Nome (Inglese)

Le formule chimiche di quasi tutti i composti organici e minerali di cui sono riportate le proprietà nelle I. C. T. si possono trovare con l'aiuto di estesi indici di nomi dati a p. 174, e 280. Se negli indici non si trova il nome bisogna consultare altre opere per trovare la formula. Deve tuttavia notarsi che non è necessaria la formula esatta. Il composto può essere facilmente ritrovato se si conoscono solo gli elementi componenti (nel caso di composti inorganici) o se si conosce solo il numero di atomi di carbonio (nel caso di composti organici) purché il lettore sia in grado di riconoscerne il nome o la formula quando li vede.

PROPRIETA' FISICHE DELLE SOSTANZE

INTRODUZIONE

Le tabelle seguenti (p. 96 a 314) hanno lo scopo di fornire per una serie di sostanze valori approssimati di certe proprietà disposti in modo da essere della più grande utilità. I valori riportati possono essere incerti per una o più unità nelle ultime cifre significative. Le cifre non significative sono indicate in caratteri piccoli. Così 2300 indica che il valore esatto si trova fra 1800 e 2800, e che 2300 è il valore più probabile.

Valori più precisi di queste proprietà quando sono conosciuti, sono riportati nelle sezioni successive delle I. C. T. insieme con le relative indicazioni bibliografiche.

A. SOSTANZE ELEMENTARI ED ARIA ATMOSFERICA

Tabelle A, p. 102. I valori fra parentesi sono calcolati generalmente con l'aiuto della legge periodica.

B. COMPOSTI, DISPOSIZIONE STANDARD (s. p. 97)

Tabelle B, p. 106

1. Formula oppure formula e nome.
2. Peso della formula in grammi. (I. C. T. pesi atomici v. p. 43.)
3. Sistema cristallino.
Tabella B.
Tabelle speciali.
4. Punto di fusione. (Alla pressione di una atmosfera, tranne che non sia diversamente indicato dalla soprascritta; così $125^{17\text{atm}}$ = fonde a 125° alla pressione di 17 atmosfere.)
Tabella B.

4. Melting point. (Under 1 atm. unless otherwise indicated by superscript, thus $125^{17\text{atm.}}$ melts at 125° under 17 atm.)

B-Table.

5. Boiling point. (Under 760 mm Hg unless otherwise indicated by superscript, thus 321^{125} = boils at 321° under 125 mm Hg.)

B-Table.

6. Density, g cm^{-3} . (At 20° unless otherwise indicated by superscript, thus 1.853^{40} = 1.853 g cm^{-3} at 40°C .)

B-Table.

7. Refractive index and dispersion, (n_D and $H_\beta - H_\alpha$) for 20° unless otherwise indicated.

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVENTIONS

at. or atm.	atmosphère
C.	cubic or regular
d.	decomposes, e.g., d. 335 = decomposes at ca. 335° ; 335 d. = melts (resp. boils) at 335° with decom- position
diss.	a dissociation temperature
exp.	explodes
l.	liquid
H.	hexagonal
M.	monoclinic
P.	under pressure
s.	sublimation
s. d.	slight decomposition
R.	rhombic or orthorhombic
Tet.	tetragonal
Tr.	transition temperature
Tri.	triclinic
Trig.	trigonal
vac.	<i>in vacuo</i>
var.	variable

THE PROPERTY-SUBSTANCE TABLES

Following the General Tables will be found (p. 306) the Property-Substance Tables, in each of which the substances, identified by Index Number, are arranged in ascending order of the values of the property, the intervals on the scale of values of the property being given in black-face type.

To Identify a Substance by Means of Its Properties.—Example: A liquid is found to have the following properties: B. P. = 81.1° at 745 mm, $d = 0.783$, $n_D = 1.347$. What is the substance? With the aid of Craft's rule, first correct the boiling point to 760 mm. If the general nature of the substance is unknown, put $c = 10^{-4}$ in the Craft's equation, $\Delta t = cT_B(760 - P)$. Thus in the present instance, we should have $\Delta t = 10^{-4} \times (81.1 + 273)(760 - 745) = 0.3^\circ$, and $t_B = 81.1 + 0.3^\circ = 81.4^\circ$. Next turn to the special B. P. (p. 310), d (p. 313), and n (p. 276) tables and read off from these tables the index numbers of substances having values of the above properties in the neighborhood of those for the unknown substance. Thus, for the present example, the following index numbers will be obtained: For B. P., 130, 758, 727, 1612, 168, 277, 1535, 506, 792; for d , 208, 168, 395, 506, 3320, 1049, 262, 792, 5156; for n_D , 141, 168, 213. The only index number common to each of these properties is 168; and on turning to this index number in the General C-Table, we can readily identify our substance as acetonitrile. The identification can then be further checked by appropriate chemical tests, if desired.

3. Système cristallin.

Table B.

Tables spéciales.

4. Point de fusion. (Sous 1 atm. à moins d'une indication par exposant, ainsi $125^{17\text{atm.}}$ = fond à 125° sous 17 atm.)

Table B.

5. Point d'ébullition. (Sous 760 mm Hg à moins d'une indication par exposant, ainsi 321^{125} = bout à 321° sous 125 mm Hg.)

Table B.

6. Densité, g cm^{-3} . (A 20° à moins d'une indication par exposant, ainsi $1,853^{40}$ = g cm^{-3} à 40°C .)

Table B.

7. Indice de réfraction, et dispersion (n_D et $H_\beta - H_\alpha$) à 20° à moins d'une indication.

ABRÉVIATIONS ET CONVENTIONS

at. ou atm.	atmosphère
C.	cubique ou régulier
d.	Se décompose, par ex., d. 335 = se décompose à environ 335° ; 335 d. = fond (resp. bout) à 335° avec décomposition
diss.	une température de dissociation
exp.	exploser
l.	liquide
H.	hexagonal
M.	monoclinique
P.	sous pression
s.	sublimation
s.d.	légère décomposition
R.	rhombique ou orthorhombique
Tet.	tétraédrique ou quadratique
Tr.	température de transition
Tri.	triclinique
Trig.	trigonal
vac.	dans le vide
var.	variable

TABLES DES PROPRIÉTÉS DES SUBSTANCES

On trouvera (p. 306) à la suite des Tables générales, les Tables des Propriétés des Substances, dans chacune desquelles, les substances identifiées par leur Nombre-Index, sont arrangées dans l'ordre ascendant des valeurs de la propriété; les intervalles de l'échelle des valeurs de la propriété sont donnés en caractères gras.

Pour identifier une substance au moyen de ses propriétés.—Exemple: On a trouvé qu'un liquide a les propriétés suivantes: P.E. = 81.1° à 745 mm, $d = 0.783$, $n_D = 1,344$. Quelle est la substance? Au moyen de la règle de Craft, on corrige premièrement le point d'ébullition à 760 mm. Si la nature générale de la substance est inconnue, on pose $c = 10^{-4}$ dans l'équation de Craft, $\Delta t = cT_B(760 - P)$. Ainsi dans le cas présent, nous aurions $\Delta t = 10^{-4} \times (81.1 + 273)(760 - 745) = 0.3^\circ$, et $t_B = 81.1^\circ + 0.3^\circ = 81.4^\circ$. Ensuite on cherche dans les tables spéciales des P.E. (p. 310), des d (p. 313) et des n (p. 276) et on note les nombres-index des substances ayant les valeurs des propriétés ci-dessus dans le voisinage de celles de la substance inconnue. Ainsi, pour l'exemple présent, les nombres-index suivants seront obtenus; Pour le P.E., 130, 758, 727, 1612, 168, 277, 1535, 506, 792; pour d , 208, 168, 395, 506, 3320, 1049, 262, 792, 5156; pour n_D , 141, 168, 213. Le seul nombre-index commun à chacune de ces propriétés est 168; en revenant à ce nombre-index dans la Table générale C, et en notant les autres propriétés, on peut rapidement identifier notre substance comme étant acétonitrile. L'identification peut être alors poussée plus loin au moyen d'essais chimiques appropriés, si on le désire.

3. Kristall-System

3-Tabellen.

Besondere Tabellen.

4. Schmelzpunkt. (Bei 1 Atmosphäre: wird dem Werte eine Zahl rechts hinaufgesetzt, so bedeutet diese den Druck unter welchem der Schmelzpunkt angegeben ist. Es bedeutet $125^{17\text{atm}}$: der Schmelzpunkt ist bei einem Druck von 17 Atm. bei 125° .)

3-Tabellen.

5. Siedepunkt. (Unter 760 mm Quecksilber: wird dem Werte eine Zahl rechts hinaufgesetzt, so bedeutet diese den Druck, unter welchem der Siedepunkt angegeben ist. Es bedeutet 321^{125} : der Siedepunkt liegt bei einem Druck von 125 mm Hg bei 321° .)

3-Tabellen.

6. Dichte, g cm^{-3} . (Bei 20°C : wird dem Wert eine Zahl rechts hinaufgesetzt, so bedeutet diese Zahl die Temperatur, für welche die Dichte angegeben ist. Es bedeutet 1.853^{40} : die Dichte bei 40° beträgt 1.853.)

3-Tabellen.

7. Brechungs-Index und Dispersion, (n_D und $H_\beta - H_\alpha$) für 20° , wenn nichts anderes angegeben ist.

ABKÜRZUNGEN UND ZEICHEN

at. oder atm.	Atmosphäre
C.	kubisch oder regulär
d.	zersetzt sich, z. B. d335 bedeutet, zersetzt sich bei ungefähr 335° ; 335d bedeutet, schmilzt (oder siedet) bei ungefähr 335° unter Zersetzung
diss.	Dissoziations Temperatur
exp.	explodiert
l.	flüssig
H.	hexagonal
M.	monoklin
P.	unter Druck
s.	Sublimation
s.d.	schwache Zersetzung
R.	rhombisch oder orthorhombisch
Tet.	tetragonal
Tr.	Umwandlungstemperatur
Tri.	triklin
vac.	in Vacuum
var.	variabel

STOFF-EIGENSCHAFTS TAFELN

Den Haupttabellen folgend, findet man Seite 306 Stoff-Eigenschafts Tafeln. In jeder dieser Tafeln, in welcher die Stoffe durch ihre Indexzahlen bezeichnet sind, werden die Stoffe in aufsteigender Ordnung der Werte dieser Eigenschaften dargestellt. Die Intervalle an der Scala der Eigenschaftswerte sind in fettgedruckten Ziffern angegeben.

Die Erkennung eines Stoffes mit Hilfe seiner Eigenschaften.—

Beispiel: Es ist eine Flüssigkeit gefunden, welche folgende Eigenschaften hat: Siede-Punkt 81.1° bei 745 mm, $d = 0.783$, $n_D = 1.344$. Welcher Stoff ist das? Mit Hilfe der Regel von Craft corrigiere man zuerst den Siede-Punkt auf 760 mm. Ist die allgemeine Natur des Stoffes nicht bekannt, setze man $c = 10^{-4}$ in die Gleichung von Craft ein: $\Delta t = cT_D(760 - P)$. Im gegenwärtigen Falle ist also $\Delta t = 10^{-4} \times (81.1 + 275)(760 - 745) = 0.3^\circ$, wonach dann der Siede-Punkt $t_b = 81.1^\circ + 0.3^\circ = 81.4^\circ$ sich ergibt. Dann verwende man die Sd.P. Tabellen (Seite 310), die d-Tabellen (Seite 213) und die n-Tabellen (Seite 276), suche in diesen die Indexzahlen jener Stoffe heraus, deren oben genannte Eigenschaften solche Werte haben, die in der Nähe der Eigenschafts Zahlen des unbekannten Stoffes liegen. So erhält man für das gewählte Beispiel, folgende Indexnummern: für Sd. P. 130, 758, 727, 1612, 193, 277, 1535, 506, 792, für d, 208, 168, 395, 506, 3320, 1049, 262, 792, 5156; für n_D 141, 168, 213. Die einzige Index-Nummer, die alle drei Eigenschaften vereinigt, ist 168. Diese Index-Nummer wird in der Haupt C-Tabelle aufgesucht; mit Beachtung noch anderer Eigenschaften kann man leicht die Flüssigkeit als Azetonitril erkennen. Die Identifizierung kann dann noch weiter durch eine chemische Untersuchung, wenn nötig, bestätigt werden.

5. Punto di ebollizione. (Alla pressione di 760 mm Hg tranne che non sia altrimenti indicato dalla soprascritta; così 321^{125} = bolle a 321° alla pressione di 125 mm Hg.)

Tabella 3.

6. Densità, g cm^{-3} . (A 20° , tranne che non sia altrimenti indicato dalla soprascritta; così $1.853^{40} = 1.853 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ a 40°C .)

Tabella 3.

7. Indice di rifrazione e dispersione (n_D e $H_\beta - H_\alpha$) per 20° tranne che non sia altrimenti indicato.

ABBREVIAZIONI E CONVENZIONI

at. oppure atm.	atmosfera
C.	cubico o regolare
d.	si decompone; per es. d335 = si decompone a ca. 335° ; 355d = fonde (o bolle) a 335° con decomposizione
diss.	una temperatura di dissociazione
exp.	esplode
l.	liquido
H.	esagonale
M.	monoclino
P.	sotto pressione
s.	sublimazione
s.d.	leggera decomposizione
R.	rombico od ortorombico
Tet.	tetragonale
Tr.	temperatura di trasformazione
Tri.	triclino
Trig.	trigonale
vac.	nel vuoto
var.	variabile

LE TABELLE DELLE PROPRIETÀ DELLE SOSTANZE

Seguendo le tabelle generali si troveranno (p. 306) le tabelle delle proprietà in ciascuna delle quali le sostanze, indicate col numero indice, sono disposte secondo l'ordine ascendente dei valori della proprietà. Gli intervalli nella scala dei valori della proprietà sono indicati in grassetto.

Identificazione di una sostanza a mezzo delle sue proprietà.— Esempio: si supponga che un liquido abbia le seguenti proprietà: B.P. = 81.1° a 745 mm, $d = 0.783$, $n_D = 1.344$. Che sostanza è?

Con l'aiuto della regola di Craft, bisogna anzitutto ridurre il punto di ebollizione a 760 mm. Se non si conosce la natura della sostanza bisogna mettere, nella equazione di Craft, $c = 10^{-4}$, $t = cT_D(760 - P)$. Così, nel caso nostro, si avrebbe $t = 10^{-4} \times (81.1 + 273)(760 - 745) = 0.3^\circ$, e $t_b = 81.1^\circ + 0.3^\circ = 81.4^\circ$. Dopo bisogna guardare alle tabelle speciali per il B. P. (p. 310), per d (p. 313) e per n (p. 276), e ricavare da queste tabelle i numeri indici delle sostanze aventi valori delle suddette proprietà vicini a quelli della sostanza sconosciuta. Così, per il nostro esempio, si otterranno i seguenti numeri indici: per B.P., 130, 758, 727, 1612, 168, 277, 1535, 506, 792; per d, 208, 168, 395, 506, 3320, 1049, 262, 792, 5156; per n_D 141, 168, 213. L'unico numero indice comune a ciascuna di queste proprietà è 168; tornando a questo numero indice nella Tabella Generale C, e osservando le altre proprietà, si può prontamente identificare la sostanza nel acetone.

La identificazione può quindi essere ulteriormente comprovata da appropriati saggi chimici, se si desidera.

ELEMENTARY SUBSTANCES AND ATMOSPHERIC AIR. A-TABLE

THE GASEOUS STATE

Chem. symb.	Stand-ard density 0°, 1A ₂ g l ⁻¹	Density of the saturated vapor at the normal boiling point g l ⁻¹	Critical constants				Specific heat joules per gram atom at 15°	Viscosity $\eta = A \times 10^{-6}$ poises
	d_g	d_v	t_c °C	p_c atm.	d_c g cm ⁻³	C_p	A	t
A	1.7824	5.89	-122.4	48.0	0.531	20.2	221	20
As			>1400.					
Br			302.		1.18		155.15	20
Cl	3.214		144.	76.	0.573	17.2	132	20
F	1.695							
H	0.08987	1.33	-239.9	12.8	0.0310	14.55	88.7	20
He	0.1785	(11.2)	-267.9	2.26	0.069	20.9	197	20
Hg		4.52 at 320°	1650	3500	5.		494	273
I			553.				184	124
Kr	3.708	(8.3)	- 62.6	54.2			248.	20
N	1.2506	4.61	-147.1	33.5	0.311	14.56	176.5	23
Ne	0.9002	9.46	-228.7	26.9	0.484		312	20
O	1.4290	4.74	-118.8	49.7	0.430	14.60	203.9	23
O ₂	3.03 at -80°		- 5.0	(67.)	0.54			
P			721.	100.				
Rn	9.73	(12.6)	104.4	62.4			229	20
S			1040.					
Tl		14.8						
Xe	5.851	(9.7)	16.6	58.2	1.15		225	20
Air	1.2930						180.6	20

THE LIQUID STATE

Chem. symb.	Density g cm ⁻³	Thermal expansion $\frac{1}{v} \frac{dv}{dt} = A \times 10^{-6}$		Normal boiling point (s = "solid")	Latent heat of vaporization at t _B Kilo-joules per gram atom (s = "solid")	
	d	t	A	at t°	t _B	L _v
A	1.402	-185.7	4500.	-183	-185.7	6.3
Ac					(>1700.)	
Ag	9.4	960.	110.	960-1200	1950.	249.
Al	2.40	658.	113.	658-1100	1800.	225.
As					615. _s	139. _s
Au	17.	1063.			2600.	368.
B					(2550.)	
Ba					1140.	361.
Be					(1500.)	
Bi	10.1	270.	122.	270-630	1450.	193.
Br	3.119	20.	1100.	0-30	58.7 _s	15.0
C					4200.	600.
Ca					1170.	399.
Cb					(>3300.)	
Cd	8.0	320.	150.	320-540	767.	107.
Ce					1400.	
Cl	1.557	- 33.6	1500.	-34	-34.6	10.0
Co					2900.	380.
Cr					2200.	320.
Cs	1.84	26.	370.	27-123	670.	73.
Cu	8.3	1083.	190.	1083-1295	2300.	467.

THE LIQUID STATE.—(Continued)

Chem. symb.	d	t	A	at t°	t _B	L _v
F	1.11	-187.	3000.	-200	-187.	(6.)
Fe	6.9	1530.			3000.	380.
Ga	6.095	29.7			>1600.	
Ge					(2700.)	(500.)
H	0.0709	-252.7	13000.	-255	-252.7	0.450
He	0.126	-268.9				
	0.147	-270.8			-268.9	0.10
	d _{max}					
Hf					(>3200.)	
Hg	13.546	20.	182.	20	356.90	59.3
I	4.00	107.	800.	107-150	184.35	22.0
In					>1450.	
Ir					(>4800.)	
K	0.83	62.	290.	62-150	760.	84.
Kr	2.6	146.			-151.8	(9.4)
La					1800.	
Li			180.	186-230	>1200.	(170.)
Mg	1.57	650.	380.	650-800	1110.	262.
Mn					1900.	240.
Mo					3700.	710.
N	0.808	-195.8	6000.	-195	-195.8	2.80
Na	0.93	97.5	280.	100-200	880.	105.
Ne	1.204	-245.9			-245.9	1.74
Ni					2900.	380.
O	1.14	-183.	4100.	-195	-183.00	3.415
O ₂	1.71	-183.	2000.	-183	-112.	4.88
Os					(>5300.)	
P	1.745	44.5	520.	50-60	280.	
Pa					(6200.)	
Pb	10.3	327.	120.	327-825	1620.	193.
Pd	11.	1550.			2200.	
Pt	19.	1755.			4300.	520.
Ra					(1140.)	
Rb	1.475	38.5	340.	40-140	700.	74.
Rh					(>2500.)	
Rn	4.4	-62.			-61.8	(18.1)
Ru					(>2700.)	
S	1.808	115.	430.	115	444.6	8.9s
Sb	6.55	631.	100.	630-1050	1380.	190.
Sc					(2400.)	
Se					688.	31.
Si					2600.	170?
Sn	6.98	232.	100.	232-1600	2260.	325.
Sr					1150.	383.
Ta					(>4100.)	
Te					1390.	85.
Th					(>3000.)	
Ti					(>3000.)	
Tl	11.0	300.	140.	300-350	1650.	120?
						256?
V					(3000.)	
W					5900.	910.
Xe	3.06	-109.1			-109.1	(13.4)
Yt					(2500.)	
Zn	6.7	463.	150.	419-543	907.	99.2
Zr					(>2900.)	
87					(620.)	(69.6)
85					(520.)	(83.7)

THE CRYSTALLINE STATE.—(Continued)

Chem. sym.	Crystal system	<i>d</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>A</i> at <i>t</i> ^o		<i>t_p</i>	<i>C_p</i> at <i>t</i> ^o		<i>L_p</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>t</i>
Cu	C.	1.55	20	25.	0-21	810.	26.0	20		4.6	20
Cu		8.4	20			1950.					
Cd	H.	8.6	20	29.8	20	320.9	28	20	6.2	7.5	20
Ce	C.	6.90	20			640.	24.8	0-100		78	20
	H.	(6.7)									
Cl	R.	(1.9)				-101.6	28.	-113	3.40		
Co	C.	8.9	20	12.3	20	1480.	24.8	20	14.4	9.7	20
Cr	C.	7.1		8.2	20	1615.	23.	20	6.9	2.6	0
Cr		1.90	20	97	0-26	26.	29.	20	2.1	20.	20
Cu	C.	8.92	20	16.6	20	1083.	24.5	20	11.5	1.69	20
F		(1.8)				-223.			(0.8)		
Fe	C.	7.86	20	11.7	20	1535.	24.9	20	11.2	10.0	20
Ga	Tet.	5.91	20	18	0-30	29.75	23	12-23	5.55	53	0
Ge	C.	5.36	20			958.5	22.3	0-100		89 × 10 ³	0
H	C.	0.0808	-262			-259.14	2.4	-260.6	0.059		
He						< -272.2					
Hf						(1700)					
Hg	H.?	14.19	-38.9	90	-190 to -40	-38.87	28.0	-40	2.33	21.3	-50
I	R.	4.93	20	93	20-100	113.5	27.8	20	8.38	1.3 × 10 ¹⁵	20
In	Tet.	7.3	20	33	20	155	27.3	0-100		9	20
Ir	C.	22.4	20	6.5	20	2350.	26.1	0-100		6.	20
K	C.	0.86	20	83.	20	62.3	29	14	2.38	7.0	20
Kr		(2.)				-169			(1.5)		
La		6.15	20			826	26	0-100		59	18
Li	C.	0.53	20	56.	20	186	23	0	(3.5)	9.3	20
Mn						(2300)					
Mg	H.	1.74	20	25.6	20	651	25	20	7.13	4.46	20
Mn		7.2	20	23.	20	1260	24.6	0	8.4	5	
Mo	C.	10.2		4	20	2620 ± 10	26	20-100		4.77	20
N	C.	1.026	-252.5			-209.86	23	-212	0.356		
Na	C.	0.97	20	71	20	97.5	28.4	20	2.65	4.6	20
Nd		6.9	20			840	27	0-100		79.	20
Ne		(1.0)				-248.67			(0.24)		
Ni	C.	8.90	20	12.8	20	1452	25.8	20	18.17	6.9	20
O	H.	1.426	-252.5			-218.4	22.5	-221.8	0.22		
O ₃	Ozone					-251.					
Os	H.	22.48	20	6.1	20	2700.	25	20-100		9	20
P	Yel. H.	1.82	20	125.	0-40	44.1	23	9	0.654	10 ¹⁷	11
	Red. C.	2.20	20			590 ^{438tm}	24	-21 to +7			
	Black									710 × 10 ³	0
Pb	C.	11.34	20	29.1	20	327.5	26.5	20	4.70	21.9	20
Pd	C.	12.0	20	11.8	20	1555.	26.2	18	16	10.8	20
Po						(1800.)					
Pr		6.5	20			940.	27	0-100		88	18
Pt	C.	21.45	20	8.9	20	1755.	26.5	20	22	10.5	20
Ra		(5.)				(960.)					
Rb		1.53	20	90.	20	38.5	28.7	0	2.18	12.5	20
Re						(3000)					
Rh	C.	12.5	20	8.4	20	1955.	25	0-100		5.1	20
Rn		(4.)				-71.			(3.25)		
Ru	H.	12.2	20	9.1	20	2450.	26	0-100		10.	20
S	R.	2.07	20	64.	40	112.8	23	0-30		2 × 10 ²³	20
	M.	1.96	20			119.0	24	0-30	1.18		
Sn		7.7				> 1300.					
Sb	H.	6.684	25	11.4	20	630.5	25	20	19.5	39.	20
Se		(2.5)				1200.					
Se	Gray, Trig.	4.80	25	37	40	220.	28	0-41	(2.2)	12 12.	20
	Red, H.?	4.50	25								
Si	C.	2.4	20	2.87.3	20	1420.	20.7	20		85 × 10 ³	20
Sn	White, Tet.	7.31	20	20.	20	231.85	26.9	18	(7.)	11.4	20
	Gray, C.?	5.750	20	5.	-163 to -18		25.6	20			

THE CRYSTALLINE STATE.—(Continued)

Elem. symbol	Crystal system	d	t	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Sr		2.6				800.				23.	20
Ta	C.	16.6		7	20	2850.	27	20		15	20
Te	α Met.-H.?	6.24	20	16.8	40	452.	25	20	3.9	[5.8 - 33 $\times 10^2$]	
	β H.?	6.00	20								
Th	C.	11.2				1845.	26.8	0-100		18.	20
Ti	C.	4.5	20			1800.	29	0-100		3	20
Tl	Tet.	11.85	20	28	20	303.5	26.6	20	6.15	18.1	20
U		18.7				<1850.	28	0-100		60.	20
V	C.	5.96				1710.	24.6	0-100			
W	C.	19.3		4	20	3370.	26	20-100		5.48	20
Xe		(2.7)				-140.			(2.05)		
Yt		5.51				1490.					
Zn	H.	7.140	20	33	20	419.43	25.3	20	7.1	6	20
Zr	C.	6.4	20			1700.	25.2	0-100		170.	0
Zs						400.					
Zt						200.					

CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS

B-TABLE

Compiled with the cooperation of Raleigh Gilchrist, F. W. Smithers, and Edward Wiehers, Bureau of Standards, Washington D. C.; J. A. Almquist, J. M. Braham and E. W. Guernsey, Fixed Nitrogen Laboratory, Washington, D. C.; H. E. Merwin, H. S. Roberts, R. B. Sosman and E. G. Zies, Geophysical Laboratory, Washington, D. C.; John C. W. Frazer, F. O. Rice and H. C. Urey, Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.; Robert D. Coghill, Florence Fenwick, Donald M. Hetler, Norman W. Krase and Hugh M. Spencer, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn. The list of minerals was supplied by E. T. Wherry, Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C.

General index number	Formula	Molecular weight (I. C. T. atomic weights, v. p. 43)	Crystal system	Normal melting point, °C	Specific gravity 20°/4° (or at other indicated temperature)	Refractive index finding number, v. p. 165																									
1	H ₂ O.....	18.0154	R.	0	0.917° 1. 0.9982 1. 643 ₄ ^{-4.46} 1. 1.442	203 8 16																									
2	H ₂ O ₂	34.0154		- 1.7																											
3	H ₂ O ₃ .2H ₂ O.....	70.0462		- 51																											
4	HF.....	20.0077		- 83	1. 0.988 ^{13.6}																										
5	Cl ₂ .8H ₂ O.....	215.039		d. 9.6	1. 23																										
6	ClO ₂	67.4580		- 76.59																											
7	Cl ₂ O.....	86.9160		- 20?																											
7.1	Cl ₂ O ₆	166.916		- 1	1. 65																										
8	Cl ₂ O ₇	182.916																													
9	HCl.....	36.4657		- 111	1. 1.194 ^{-86.8}	3																									
10	HCl.H ₂ O.....	54.4811		- 15.35	1. 48																										
11	HCl.2H ₂ O.....	72.4965		- 17.7	1. 1.46 ₄ ^{18.8}																										
12	HCl.3H ₂ O.....	92.6119		- 24.4																											
13	HClO ₄	100.466		- 112	1. 1.768	5																									
14	HClO ₄ .H ₂ O.....	118.481	50	1.88																											
				1. 1.776 ₄ ⁵⁰																											
15	HClO ₄ .2H ₂ O.....	136.497	- 17.8																												
16	HClO ₄ .3H ₂ O.....	154.512	- 43.2 (α) - 37 (β)																												
17	HBr.....	80.9237	- 86	1. 2.16 ⁻⁶⁸																											
18	HBr.2H ₂ O.....	116.955	- 11	2.11 ⁻¹⁵																											
19	HBr.3H ₂ O.....	134.970	- 47.5																												
20	HBr.4H ₂ O.....	152.985	- 55.8																												
21	HBrO.....	96.9237																													
22	HBrO ₃	128.924	d. 100																												
23	BrF ₃	136.916	5																												
24	IO ₂	158.932	d. 130	4.2 ₁₀ ¹⁰	27																										
25	I ₂ O ₅	333.864	d. 300	4.799 ₄ ²⁸																											
26	HI.....	127.940	- 50.8	1. 2.847 ^{-4.7}																											
27	HI.2H ₂ O.....	145.955	- 43																												
28	HI.3H ₂ O.....	163.970	- 48																												
29	HI.4H ₂ O.....	181.985	- 36.5																												
30	HIO ₃	175.940	110	4.629°																											
31	HIO ₄	191.940																													
32	HIO ₄ .2H ₂ O.....	227.971	d. 110																												
33	I ₂ O ₅ .HIO ₃	509.804	Tr. 170																												
34	IF ₅	221.932	8	1. 3.5																											
35	ICl (α).....	162.390	27.2	1. 3.24 ₄ ²⁴ 3.182₄ 3.82 ₄ ⁰																											
35.1	ICl (β).....	162.390	R.	13.9		1. 3.24 ₄ ²⁴ 1. 3.182 ₄																									
36	ICl ₃	233.306	R.	ca. 33	3.11 ¹⁵	4																									
37	IBr.....	206.848		ca. 42	4.414 ¹⁰																										
Ag 32	Al 55	As 13	Au 33	B Ba Be Bi Br 5 75 15 5				C Ca Cd Ce 16 77 51 29 59				Cl Co Cr Cs Cu 4 44 46 85 31				Dy Er Eu F Fe 67 69 64 3 43				Ga Gd Ge Gl H 25 65 20 75 2				Hf Hg Ho I In 73 30 68 6 26				Ir K La Li Lu 36 83 58 81 72			

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.								
38	SO ₂	64.0650	R.	— 72.7	1. 1.923	15								
39	SO ₃	80.0650		16.83										
40	S ₂ O ₇	176.130		0										
41	H ₂ S.....	34.0804		— 82.9			1. 0.96 ⁻⁶⁰	10 65						
42	H ₂ S ₂	66.1454		— 88			1. 1.376							
43	H ₂ S ₃	98.2104		— 53			1. 1.496 ¹⁵							
44	H ₂ S ₆	162.340					1. 1.71 ¹⁵							
45	H ₂ SO ₄	98.0804		10.49			1. 1.834		18					
46	H ₂ SO ₄ .H ₂ O.....	116.095		8.62			1. 1.842 ¹⁵							
47	H ₂ SO ₄ .2H ₂ O.....	134.019		— 38.9			1. 1.650 ⁴							
48	H ₂ SO ₄ .4H ₂ O.....	170.142		— 25										
49	H ₂ SO ₅	114.080		45										
50	H ₂ S ₂ O ₇	178.145		35			1. 1.9 ²⁰							
51	H ₂ S ₂ O ₈	194.145		<60										
52	SF ₆	146.065		— 55										
53	SOF ₂	86.0650		—110										
54	SO ₂ F ₂	102.065		—120 ^{85mm}										
55	SCl ₂	102.981		— 78			1. 1.621 ¹⁵			56				
56	SCl ₄	173.897		— 30										
57	S ₂ Cl ₂	135.046		— 80			1. 1.678							
58	SOCl ₂	118.981					1. 1.638				61 52 22			
59	SO ₂ Cl ₂	134.981		— 54.1			1. 1.667							
60	SO ₃ .SO ₂ Cl ₂	215.046		— 37.5			1. 1.837							
61	S ₂ O ₃ Cl ₄	253.962		57 d.										
62	SO ₂ OHCl.....	116.531		— 80			1. 1.753					20		
63	S ₂ Br ₂	223.962		— 46			1. 2.635							
64	SOBr ₂	207.897		— 50			1. 2.68 ¹⁸						64	
65	SOClBr.....	163.439					1. 2.31 ⁰							
66	SeO ₂	111.200		340			3.953 ¹⁵							
67	HSe.....	80.2077												
68	H ₂ Se.....	81.2154		— 64			1. 2.12 ⁻⁴²							
69	H ₂ SeO ₃	129.215		d.			3.004 ¹⁵							
70	H ₂ SeO ₄	145.215		58			2.950 ¹⁵							
71	H ₂ SeO ₄ .H ₂ O.....	161.230		25			1. 2.608 ¹⁵							1056
72	SeF ₄	155.200		— 80			2.627 ¹⁵							
73	SeF ₆	193.200		1. 2.356 ¹⁵										
74	SeCl ₄	221.032												
75	Se ₂ Cl ₂	229.316		1. 2.906 ^{17.5}										
76	SeOCl ₂	166.116	8.5	1. 2.44										
77	Se ₂ Br ₂	318.232		1. 3.604 ¹⁵										
78	SeOBr ₂	255.032	41.7	1. 3.38 ⁵⁰										
79	H ₂ SeO ₄ .SO ₃	225.280	6.6											
80	H ₂ SeO ₄ .2SO ₃	305.345	20											
81	SO ₃ .SeCl ₄	301.097	165											
82	TeO ₂ — Tellurite.....	159.500	Tet. P.	Tet. 5.66 ⁰										
83	TeO ₃	175.500		R. 5.89 ⁰										
84	H ₂ Te.....	129.515	d.	5.08 ^{10.5}										
85	H ₂ TeO ₄	193.515	— 48	1. 2.57 ⁻²⁰										
86	Te(OH) ₆ (α).....	229.546	d. 160	3.44 ^{19.2}										
86.1	Te(OH) ₆ (β).....	229.546	C.	3.053										
87	TeF ₆	241.500	M.	3.071										
88	TeCl ₂	198.416												
89	TeCl ₄	269.332	175											
90	TeCl ₄ .HCl.5H ₂ O.....	395.875	214											
91	TeBr ₂	287.332	— 20											
92	TeBr ₄	447.164	ca. 280											
93	TeI ₄	635.228	ca. 380	4.31 ¹⁵										
94	2TeO ₂ .SO ₃	399.065	259	8.403 ¹⁵										
95	NO.....	30.0080	R.	d. 500										
96	NO ₂	46.0080	— 161	1. 1.269 ^{-150.2}	7									
			— 9.3	1. 1.448										
g Mn Mo N Na Nb Nd Ni O Os P Pb Pd Pr Pt Ra Rb Rh Ru S Sa Sb Se Si Sn Sr Ta Tb Te Th Ti Tl Tm U V W Y Yb Zn Zr	5 47 11 82 51 61 45 1 35 12 23 41 60 37 80 84 40 39 8 63 14 56 9 18 22 78 52 66 10 24 19 27 70 49 50 48 57 71 28 21													

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{25}	Ref. ind. finding No.
97	N ₂ O...	44.0160	R.	-102.4	1.1226 ⁻⁸⁹	2
98	N ₂ O...	76.0160		-102	1.1447 ²	
99	N ₂ O...	108.016		30		
100	2N ₂ O ₅ ·H ₂ O...	234.047		5	1.1682 ¹⁸	
101	N ₄ O ₈ ...	152.032				
102	NH ₃ ...	17.0311		-77.7	0.817 ⁻⁷⁹	
					1.0607	6
103	H ₂ N·NH ₂ ...	32.0468		1.4	1.1011 ¹⁵	28
104	N ₂ H ₄ ·H ₂ O...	50.0622		< -40	1.103 ²¹	
105	N ₂ H...	43.0317		-80		
106	NH ₃ ·HN ₃ ...	60.0628		110		
107	2NH ₃ ·H ₂ O...	52.0776		-78		
108	N ₂ H ₄ ·HN ₃ ...	75.0785		65		
109	HNO ₃ ...	63.0157		-42	1.1502	12
110	HNO ₃ ·H ₂ O...	81.0311		-38		
110.1	HNO ₃ ·3H ₂ O...	117.0619		-18.5		
111	NH ₂ OH...	33.0311		34	1.35	
					1.1204 ^{22, 23}	21
112	H ₃ NO ₄ ...	81.0311	R.	-34		
113	NH ₄ OH...	35.0465		-77		
114	H ₂ NO ₆ ...	99.0465		-35		
115	(OH) ₃ NON(OH) ₄ ...	180.078		-39		
116	NH ₂ NO ₂ ...	62.0314		72 d.		
117	NH ₄ NO ₂ ...	64.0468		d.		
118	NH ₄ NO ₃ ...	80.0468	R.	169.6	α 1.66 ²⁵ β 1.725 ²⁵	
119	NH ₄ ONNOH...	79.0625		65		
120	N ₂ H ₄ ·HNO ₃ ...	95.0625		70.7		
				62.1		
121	NH ₄ NO ₃ ·HNO ₃ ...	143.063		12		
122	N ₂ H ₄ ·2HNO ₃ ...	158.078		104		
123	NH ₄ NO ₃ ·2HNO ₃ ...	206.078		30		
124	NH ₄ NO ₃ ·3NH ₃ ...	131.140		co. -40		
125	NOF...	49.0080		-134		
126	NO ₂ F...	65.0080		-139		
127	NH ₄ F·HF...	57.0465	R.		1.1211 ¹²	
128	N ₂ H ₄ (HF) ₂ ...	72.0622	C.	105		
129	NCl ₃ ...	120.382			1.1653	
130	NOCl...	65.4660		-64.5	1.1417 ⁻¹²	
131	NO ₂ Cl...	81.4660		< -30	1.132 ¹⁴	
132	NH ₄ Cl—Salammoniac...	53.4968	C.		1.536	145
133	N ₂ H ₄ ·HCl...	68.5125				
134	N ₂ H ₄ ·2HCl...	104.978	C.	198	1.42	
135	NH ₄ Cl·3NH ₃ ...	104.590		10.7		
136	NH ₄ Cl·6NH ₃ ...	155.683		-18		
137	NH ₂ OH·HCl...	69.4968	M.	151	1.67 ¹⁷	
138	NH ₄ ClO ₄ ...	117.497	R.	d.	1.95	489
139	N ₂ H ₄ ·HClO ₃ ...	116.513		exp. 80		
140	N ₂ H ₄ ·HClO ₄ ·2H ₂ O...	168.543		132		
141	NOBr...	109.924		-55.5		
142	NOBr ₃ ...	269.756		-40	1.2637	
143	NH ₄ Br...	97.9548	C.		2.548	
144	N ₂ H ₄ ·HBr...	112.971		80		
145	HBr·2NH ₃ ...	114.986				
146	NH ₄ Br·3NH ₃ ...	149.048	R.	13.7		
147	NH ₄ Br·6NH ₃ ...	200.141		-20		
148	NH ₄ I...	144.971	C.		2.563	153
149	NH ₃ I ₂ ...	270.895		-2	1.246 ¹⁹	
150	NH ₄ I ₂ ...	398.835	R.		3.749	
151	NH ₄ I·NH ₃ ...	162.002				
152	N ₂ H ₄ ·HI...	159.987		exp. 127		
153	N ₂ H ₄ ·2HI...	287.926		220		
154	NI ₃ ·NH ₃ ...	411.835		d. > 20	3.5	

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
155	NH ₄ I.3NH ₃	196.064		— 8		
156	NH ₄ I.4NH ₃	213.095		— 5.1		
157	3N ₂ H ₄ .2HI.....	352.020		90		
158	NH ₄ I.6NH ₃	247.157		28		
159	NH ₄ IO ₃	192.971	R.	d. 150	3.309 ₄ ²¹	
160	NH ₄ IO ₃	208.971	Tet.	exp.	3.056 ₄ ¹³	
161	2NH ₄ IO ₃ .H ₂ O.....	403.957	Tri.	exp. 150		
162	3NH ₂ OH.HI.....	227.033		104		
163	N ₂ S ₅	188.341		11	1.1.901 ₄ ¹⁸	
164	N ₄ S ₄	184.292	R.	178	2.22 ¹⁵	
165	N ₂ O ₃ .2SO ₃	236.146		230	2.14	
166	NH ₄ SH.....	51.1115				
167	(NH ₄) ₂ S.....	68.1426		d.		
168	NO ₂ SO ₃ H.....	127.081	R.	73 d.		
169	NH ₂ SO ₃ H.....	97.0961	R.	205 d.	2.03 ₄ ¹²	
170	NH ₄ HSO ₄	115.112		146.9	1.78	
171	SO ₂ (NH ₂) ₂	96.112	R.	92		
172	NH ₂ SO ₂ NH ₄	114.127		125		
173	N ₂ H ₄ .H ₂ SO ₄	130.127	R.	254	1.37	
174	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ —Mascagnite.....	132.143	R.	513 d.	1.769	602
175	(NH ₂ OH) ₂ .H ₂ SO ₄	164.143	M.	170		
176	(NH ₄) ₂ S ₂ O ₃	148.208	M.	d. 150		
177	(NH ₄) ₂ S ₂ O ₅	180.208	R.	d.		
178	(NH ₄) ₂ S ₂ O ₆	196.208	M.	d. 130		
179	(NH ₄) ₂ S ₂ O ₈	228.208	M.	d. 120	1.982	543
181	NH(SO ₂ NH ₄) ₂	179.223				
182	NH(SO ₂ NH ₄) ₂	211.223	M.	357	1.965	
183	(N ₂ H ₄) ₂ .H ₂ SO ₄	162.174		117		
184	NH ₄ SO ₃ F.....	117.104		245		
185	NSe.....	93.2080		exp. 200		
186	SeO ₂ (NO ₂) ₂	203.216		— 13		
187	NH ₄ HSeO ₄	162.247	R.	d.	2.162	
188	(NH ₄) ₂ SeO ₄	179.278	M.	d.	2.194	686
189	(NH ₄) ₂ SeBr ₆	594.774	C.		3.326	
190	(NH ₄) ₂ TeO ₄	227.578			3.01 ²⁵	
191	P ₂ O ₃	110.048	M.	22.5	2.135 ₄ ²¹	
192	P ₂ O ₄	126.048	R.?	> 100	2.537 ₄ ^{22,6}	
193	P ₂ O ₅	142.048		563 var.	2.387	
194	P ₄ O.....	140.096			1.912 ₄ ²⁸	
195	PH ₃	34.0471		—132.5	1.0.746 ²⁰	4
196	P ₂ H.....	63.0557			1.83 ¹⁹	
197	P ₂ H ₄	66.0788			1.1.012	
198	P ₃ H ₂	281.231			1.95 ¹⁶	
199	P ₁₂ H ₆	378.334			1.83 ¹⁹	
200	H ₂ PO ₃	81.0394		35		
201	H ₃ PO ₂	66.0471			1.493 ₄ ^{18,3}	
202	H ₃ PO ₃	82.0471		73.6	1.651 ₄ ^{21,2}	
203	H ₃ PO ₄	98.0471		42.35	1.834 ₄ ^{18,2}	
204	PF ₃	88.0240		—160	3.022	
205	PF ₅	126.024		— 83	4.99	
206	POF ₃	104.024		— 68	3.63	
207	PCl ₃	137.398		—111.8	1.1.574 ₄ ^{20,8}	47
208	PCl ₅	208.314	Tet.	148 P.		
209	P ₂ Cl ₄	203.880		— 28		
210	POCl ₃	153.398		1.25	1.1.675	25
211	P ₂ O ₃ Cl ₄	251.880		<— 50	1.1.587	
212	PH ₄ Cl.....	70.5128		28 ⁴⁶ atm		
213	PF ₃ Cl ₂	158.940				
214	PBr ₃	270.772		— 40	1.2.852 ₄ ¹⁸	62
215	PBr ₅	430.604	R.			
216	POBr ₃	286.772		56	2.822	
217	PH ₄ Br.....	114.971				
218	POCl ₂ Br.....	197.856		13	1.2.104	

Mg Mn Mo N Na Nb Nd Ni O Os P Pb Pd Pr Pt Ra Rb Rh Ru S Sa Sb Se Si Sn Sr Ta Tb Te Th Ti Tl Tm U V W Yb Zn Zr
70 42 47 11 82 51 61 45 1 35 12 23 41 60 37 80 84 40 39 8 63 14 56 9 18 22 78 52 66 10 24 19 27 70 49 50 48 57 71 28 21

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.																															
219	POClBr ₂	242.314		30	1. 2.45 ⁶⁰																																
220	PI ₃	411.820	H.	61																																	
221	P ₂ I ₄	569.776	Tri.	110																																	
222	PH ₄ I.....	161.987																																			
223	P ₂ S ₃	158.243		290																																	
224	P ₂ S ₅	222.373		276	2.03																																
225	P ₂ S ₆	285.462		298																																	
226	P ₄ S ₃	220.291		172.5	2.03 ¹⁷																																
227	P ₄ S ₇	348.551		310	2.19 ¹⁷																																
228	P ₄ S ₁₀	444.746		290																																	
229	P ₂ O ₂ S ₃	190.243		300																																	
230	P ₄ O ₆ S ₄	348.356		102																																	
231	PSF ₃	120.089		3.87 ^{sat.}																																	
232	PSCl ₃	169.463		— 35	1. 1.635	193																															
233	PS ₂ Cl ₆	272.444		< — 17																																	
234	PSBr ₃	302.837		38	2.85 ¹⁷																																
235	P ₂ SBr ₆	573.609		— 5																																	
236	P ₂ S ₃ Br ₄	477.907			1. 2.262 ¹⁷																																
237	PSCl ₂ Br.....	213.921		— 30	1. 2.12 ⁰																																
238	PSClBr ₂	258.379		— 60	1. 2.48 ⁰																																
239	P ₂ SI ₂	347.977		75																																	
240	P ₃ N ₅	163.112			2.51 ¹⁸																																
241	NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₂	83.0782		100																																	
242	NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₃	99.0782		ca. 123																																	
243	NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	115.078	Tet.		1.803	250																															
244	N ₂ H ₄ H ₂ PO ₃	114.094		36																																	
245	N ₂ H ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	130.094		82																																	
246	(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	148.094			1.619																																
247	(N ₂ H ₄)H ₄ P ₂ O ₆	194.126		152																																	
248	(NH ₄) ₂ H ₂ P ₂ O ₆	196.141		170																																	
249	N ₂ H ₄ (H ₂ PO ₃) ₂	196.141		82																																	
250	P ₃ N ₃ Cl ₆	347.844	R.	114	1.98																																
251	P ₄ N ₄ Cl ₈	463.792		123.5	2.18 ²⁴																																
252	P ₆ N ₆ Cl ₁₀	579.740		41																																	
253	P ₆ N ₆ Cl ₁₂	695.688		91																																	
254	P ₆ N ₇ Cl ₉	603.322		237.5																																	
255	P ₇ N ₇ Cl ₁₄	811.636		< — 18																																	
256	PNBr ₂	204.864	R.	190																																	
257	PS ₂ NH ₄	145.258			1. 1.78 ^{16.5}																																
258	As ₂ O ₃	197.920		275	3.71																																
259	As ₂ O ₃ —Arsenite.....	197.920	C.		3.86 ²⁵																																
260	As ₂ O ₃ —Arsenolite.....	197.920	C.		3.86	160																															
261	As ₂ O ₃ —Claudetite.....	197.920	M.	315	4.15	986																															
262	As ₂ O ₅	229.920			4.086																																
263	AsH ₃	77.9831		—113.5																																	
264	AsF ₃	131.960			1. 2.666 ⁰																																
265	AsF ₅	169.960		— 80																																	
266	AsCl ₃	181.334		— 18	1. 2.163	191																															
267	AsCl ₅	252.250		ca. — 40																																	
268	AsBr ₃	314.708		32.8	1. 3.540 ²⁶																																
269	AsI ₃	455.756		146	4.39 ¹³																																
270	AsI ₅	709.620		76	3.93																																
271	As ₂ S ₃ —Realgar.....	214.050	M.	307 (β)	α 3.506 ¹⁹	1067																															
				Tr. 267	β 3.254 ¹⁹																																
272	As ₂ S ₃ —Orpiment.....	246.115	M.	300	3.43	1071																															
				Tr. 170																																	
273	As ₄ S ₃	396.035			3.60 ¹⁹																																
274	2AsSCLAs ₂ S ₃	531.081		120																																	
275	2AsI ₃ SI ₃	1705.17		72																																	
276	NH ₄ H ₂ AsO ₄	159.014	Tet.		2.311 ^{9.1}	283																															
277	(NH ₄) ₂ HAsO ₄	176.045	M.		1.989																																
278	SbO ₂ —Cervantite.....	153.770	C.		4.07	174																															
279	Sb ₂ O ₃ —Valentinite.....	291.540	R.	656	5.67	1024																															
Ag 32	Al 55	As 13	Au 33	B 64	Ba 79	Be 75	Bi 15	Br 5	C 10	Ca 77	Cb 51	Cd 29	Ce 59	Cl 4	Co 44	Cr 46	Cs 85	Cu 31	Dy 67	Er 69	F 64	Fe 43	Ga 25	Gd 65	Ge 20	Gl 75	H 2	Hf 73	Hg 30	Ho 68	I 6	In 26	Ir 36	K 53	La 58	Li 81	Lu 72

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.			
280	Sb ₂ O ₃ —Senarmonite.....	291.540	C.		5.2	178			
281	Sb ₂ O ₅	323.540			3.78				
282	SbH ₃	124.793		— 88	1. 2.26 ⁻²⁶				
283	SbF ₃	178.770	R. ?	292	4.379 ^{20,9}				
284	SbF ₅	216.770		7	1. 2.990 ^{22,8}				
285	SbF ₅ ·2SbF ₃	574.310		390	4.188 ²¹				
286	SbCl ₃	228.144		73.4	3.140 ²⁵				
287	SbCl ₅	299.060		2.8	1. 2.336	58			
288	SbOCl.....	173.228		170 d.					
289	Sb ₄ O ₆ Cl ₂	637.996	M.		5.014				
290	SbF ₂ Cl ₃	266.144		55					
291	SbBr ₃	361.518		96.6	4.148 ²³				
292	SbI ₃	502.566	Trig. M. R.	167 Tr. 114 (R. to Trig.) Tr. 125 (M. to Trig.)	1. 3.845 ^{29,5} M. 4.768 ²² Trig. 4.848 ²⁶				
293	SbI ₅	756.430		79					
294	SbF ₅ I.....	343.702		ca. 80					
295	(SbF ₅) ₂ I.....	560.472		ca. 115					
296	Sb ₂ S ₃ —Stibnite.....	339.735	R.	550	4.64 red 4.120 ⁰ gray 4.284 ⁰ black 4.652 ⁰	1032			
297	Sb ₂ (SO ₄) ₃	531.735			3.625 ⁴				
298	Sb ₂ O ₃ ·2Sb ₂ S ₃ —Kermesite.....	971.010	M.		4.6	1073			
299	SbF ₃ S.....	248.835		230					
300	SbSe.....	200.970		542					
301	Sb ₂ Se ₃	481.140		611					
302	Sb ₂ Se ₄	682.110		605					
303	Sb ₄ Se ₅	883.080		590					
304	Sb ₂ Te ₃	626.040		629					
305	BiO.....	225.000			7.5				
306	BiO ₂	241.000			5.6				
306.1	BiO ₂ ·2H ₂ O.....	277.031		d. 110	5.6				
307	Bi ₂ O ₃ (I).....	466.000	R.	820	8.9				
308	Bi ₂ O ₃ (II).....	466.000		Tr. 704	8.20				
309	Bi ₂ O ₃ (III).....	466.000	R.	860	8.5				
310	Bi ₂ O ₃ ·3H ₂ O—Bismite.....	520.046	R.	d. 415	4.36	393			
311	Bi ₂ O ₅	498.000			5.10				
312	HBiO ₃	258.008		d. 120	5.75				
313	BiF ₃	266.000			5.32				
314	BiOF.....	244.000			7.5				
315	BiCl.....	244.458		320					
316	BiCl ₃	315.374		230	4.7				
317	BiCl ₄	350.832		225					
318	BiOCl.....	260.458			7.72				
319	BiBr.....	288.916		287					
320	BiBr ₃	448.748		218	5.7				
321	BiOBr.....	304.916			8.08				
322	BiI ₃	589.796	H.	439	5.7				
323	BiOI.....	351.932	R.		7.92				
324	BiS.....	241.065		685	7.7				
325	Bi ₂ S ₃ —Bismuthinite.....	514.195	R.		7.39				
326	BiSe.....	288.200		625					
327	Bi ₂ Se ₃ —Guanajuatite.....	655.600	R.	710	6.82				
328	Bi ₂ Te ₃	800.500		573	7.7				
329	Bi ₂ TeO ₆ ·2H ₂ O—Montanite.....	677.531			3.79	1002			
330	Bi ₂ Te ₂ S—Tetradymite.....	705.065	R.		7.5				
331	Bi(NO ₃) ₃ ·5H ₂ O.....	485.101	Tri.	d. 30	2.83				
332	Bi(NO ₃) ₃ ·6H ₂ O.....	503.116			2.76				
333	BiPO ₄	304.024	M.		3.23				
Mn Mo N 42 47 11	Na Nb Nd Ni O 82 61 61 45 1	Os P Pb Pd 35 12 23 41	Pr Pt Ra 60 37 80	Rb 84	Rh Ru S Sa 40 39 8 63	Sb Se Si Sn 14 56 9 18 22	Sr Ta Tb Te Th 78 52 66 10 24	Ti Tl Tm U V 19 27 70 49 50	W Y Yb Zn Zr 48 57 71 28 21

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
334	BiAsO ₄	347.960	M.		7.14	
335	Bi ₃ AsH ₂ O ₈ —Atelestite.....	831.975	M.		6.4	1009
336	5Bi ₂ O ₃ ·2As ₂ O ₃ ·9H ₂ O?—Rhagite.....	2887.98			6.82	
337	CO.....	28.0000		−207	1. 0.8138 ^{−195}	
338	CO ₂	44.0000		−56.6 ^{5.2at.}	1.53 ^{−79}	
					1. 1.101 ^{−37}	
339	C ₃ O ₂	68.0000		−107	1.114 ⁰	23

Compounds of C with elements of key numbers 2 to 15 in C-Table, p. 176

340	SiO ₂ —Cristobalite.....	60.0600	C. Tet. ?	1710	2.32	228
341	SiO ₂ —Lechatelierite.....	60.0600			2.20	24
342	SiO ₂ —Quartz.....	60.0600	Trig.	<1470 m.	2.651	267
343	SiO ₂ —Tridymite.....	60.0600	R.	1670	2.26	463
344	SiO ₂ ·H ₂ O—Opal.....	60.0600			2.1 to 2.3	69, 82
345	SiH ₄	32.0908		−185	1. 0.68 ^{−186}	
346	Si ₂ H ₆	62.1662		−132.5	1. 0.69 ^{−25}	
347	Si ₃ H ₈	92.2416		−117	1. 0.725 ⁰	
348	Si ₄ H ₁₀	122.317		−93.5	1. 0.79 ⁰	
349	Si ₂ H ₆ O.....	78.1662		−144	1. 0.881 ^{−80}	
350	SiF ₄	104.060		−77		
351	SiHF ₃	86.0677	ca.	−110		
352	SiCl ₄	169.892		−70	1. 1.483	192
353	Si ₂ Cl ₆	268.868		−1	1. 1.58 ⁰	
354	Si ₃ Cl ₈	367.844		−67		
357	Si ₄ Cl ₁₀	466.820				
358	Si ₆ Cl ₁₂	565.796				
359	Si ₈ Cl ₁₄	664.772		170 s. d.		
360	Si ₂ OCl ₂	284.868		−33		
361	Si ₄ O ₄ Cl ₈	459.904				
362	Si ₄ O ₃ Cl ₁₀	514.820				
363	Si ₆ O ₁₀ Cl ₁₂	809.976				
364	SiH ₃ Cl.....	66.5411		−118	1. 1.145 ^{−113}	
365	SiH ₂ Cl ₂	100.991		−122	1. 1.42 ^{−122}	
366	SiHCl ₃	135.442		−134	1. 1.34	
367	SiBr ₄	347.724		5	2.812 ⁰	190
368	Si ₂ Br ₆	535.616		95		
369	Si ₃ Br ₈	723.508		133		
370	Si ₄ Br ₁₀	911.400		185 d.		
371	SiH ₂ Br.....	110.999		−94	1. 1.533 ⁰	
372	SiH ₂ Br ₂	189.907		−77	1. 2.17 ⁰	
373	SiHBr ₃	268.816		<−60	1. 2.7 ¹⁷	
374	Si ₂ H ₄ Br.....	141.075		−100		
375	Si ₂ HBr ₅	456.708		89		
376	SiCl ₃ Br.....	214.350		<−60		
377	SiCl ₂ Br ₂	258.808		<−60		
378	SiClBr ₃	303.266		−39	1. 2.432	
379	SiI ₄	535.788		120.5		
380	Si ₂ I ₆	817.712		250		
381	SiHI ₃	409.864		8	1. 3.314	
382	SiCl ₃ I.....	261.366		<−60		
383	SiCl ₂ I ₂	352.840		<−60		
384	SiClI ₃	444.314		2		
385	SiBr ₃ I.....	394.740		14		
386	SiBr ₂ I ₂	441.756		38		
387	SiBrI ₃	488.772	ca.	53		
388	SiS.....	60.1250			1.853 ¹⁵	
389	SiSCl ₂	131.041		75		
390	SiCl ₃ SH.....	167.507				
391	SiSBr ₂	219.957		93		
392	SiN.....	42.0680			3.17	
393	Si ₂ N ₃	98.1440			3.64	
394	Si ₃ N ₄	140.212			3.44	
395	Si ₂ N ₂ H.....	99.1517			2.015 ¹⁷	

Ag	Al	As	Au	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Br	C	Ca	Ch	Cd	Ce	Cl	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Dy	Er	Eu	F	Fe	Ga	Gd	Ge	Gl	H	Hf	Hg	Ho	I	In	Ir	K	La	Li	Lu
32	55	13	33	54	79	75	15	5	16	77	51	29	59	4	44	46	85	31	67	69	64	3	43	25	65	20	75	2	73	30	68	6	26	36	83	58	81	72

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{25}	Ref. and finding No.
396	Si ₂ H ₂ N.....	107.257			L 0.895 ⁻¹⁰⁶	
397	N ₂ H ₄ H ₂ SiF ₆	176.122		186 d.		
398	(NH ₄) ₂ SiF ₆ —Cryptohalite.....	178.138	C.		2.01	68
399	SiBr ₄ ·6NH ₃	449.911			2.307 ¹⁷	
400	SiO ₂ ·P ₂ O ₅	202.108			3.1	
401	3SiO ₂ ·2Bi ₂ O ₃ —Agricolite.....	1112.18	M.		6	994
402	3SiO ₂ ·2Bi ₂ O ₃ —Eulytite.....	1112.18	C.		6.11	175
403	SiC—Carborundum.....	40.0600	H.	> 2700	3.17	410
404	Si(CH ₃) ₂ H ₃	46.1062		-156.4	L 0.62 ₄ ⁶⁷	
405	Si(CH ₃) ₂ H ₂	60.1216		-149.9	L 0.68 ₄ ⁸⁰	
406	Si(CH ₃) ₄	88.1524			L 0.645 ₄ ^{21.9}	
407	Si(CH ₃) ₂ C ₂ H ₅	102.168			L 0.684	
408	Si(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ H.....	116.183			L 0.751 ⁰	
409	Si(CH ₃) ₂ [(C ₂ H ₅) ₂].....	116.183			L 0.7168	
410	Si(CH ₃) ₂ C ₂ H ₇	116.183			L 0.701 ₄ ²¹	
411	Si(CH ₃) ₂ [(CH ₂) ₆].....	128.183			L 0.804	439
412	Si(CH ₃) ₂ (C ₂ H ₅)(C ₂ H ₇).....	130.199			L 0.732 ₄ ^{17.6}	
413	Si(CH ₃) ₂ (C ₄ H ₉).....	130.199			L 0.721 ₄ ¹⁷	
414	Si(CH ₃) ₂ (<i>iso</i> -C ₄ H ₉).....	130.199			L 0.717 ₄ ¹⁸	
415	Si(CH ₃) ₂ (C ₂ H ₇) ₂	144.214			L 0.741 ₄ ^{17.6}	
416	Si(CH ₃) ₂ (C ₂ H ₅)(<i>iso</i> -C ₄ H ₉).....	144.214			L 0.743	
417	Si(CH ₃) ₂ (<i>iso</i> -C ₆ H ₁₁).....	144.214			L 0.731 ₄ ¹⁶	
418	Si(C ₂ H ₅) ₄	144.214			L 0.766 ₄ ^{19.6}	1036
419	Si(C ₂ H ₇) ₂ H.....	158.229			L 0.762 ₄ ¹⁶	
420	Si(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ (C ₂ H ₇).....	158.229			L 0.774 ₄ ¹⁷	
421	Si(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ (C ₄ H ₉).....	172.245			L 0.779 ₄ ¹⁸	
422	Si(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ (<i>iso</i> -C ₄ H ₉).....	172.245			L 0.781 ₄ ^{18.6}	
423	Si(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ (<i>iso</i> -C ₆ H ₁₁).....	186.260			L 0.782 ₄ ¹⁸	
424	Si(C ₂ H ₅) ₄	336.214		233		
425	Si ₂ (CH ₃) ₆	146.259			L 0.725 ₄ ^{22.5}	
426	Si(OCH ₃) ₄	152.152			L 1.028 ₄ ²²	9
427	Si(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ OH.....	132.183			L 0.871 ⁰	
428	Si(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ OC ₂ H ₅	160.214			L 0.840 ⁰	
429	Si(OC ₂ H ₇) ₄	264.276			L 0.915	1064
430	Si(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ OH.....	276.183			1.178	
431	Si(C ₂ H ₅ CH ₂) ₂ OH.....	318.229		106	1.177	
432	Si ₂ O(OC ₂ H ₇) ₆	426.443			L 0.977 ₄ ^{22.5}	1035
433	Si(CH ₃)H ₂ Cl.....	80.5565		-134.1	L 0.935 ₄ ⁶⁸	
434	Si(CH ₃)HCl ₂	115.007		- 93	L 0.93 ₄ ⁹	
435	Si(C ₂ H ₅)Cl ₂	163.473			L 1.239 ₄ ^{20.4}	
436	Si(C ₂ H ₇)Cl ₂	177.488			L 1.210 ₄ ¹⁰	1
437	Si(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ Cl ₂	157.053			L 1.106 ₄ ¹³	
438	Si(C ₄ H ₉)Cl ₂	191.503			L 1.162 ₄ ^{18.9}	
439	Si(<i>iso</i> -C ₄ H ₉)Cl ₂	191.503			L 1.154	
440	Si(C ₂ H ₅)(C ₄ H ₉)Cl ₂	185.084			L 1.042	
441	Si(C ₂ H ₅)Cl ₂	211.473			L 1.326 ₄ ^{18.9}	
442	Si(C ₂ H ₅ CH ₂)Cl ₂	225.488			L 1.289 ₄ ^{19.3}	
443	Si(C ₂ H ₅)(C ₆ H ₅)Cl ₂	205.053			L 1.159 ₄ ¹⁵	
444	Si(SCN) ₄	260.352		143.8		
445	TiO ₂ —Anatase.....	79.9000	Tet.		3.84	407
446	TiO ₂ —Brookite.....	79.9000	R.		4.17	1028
447	TiO ₂ —Rutile.....	79.9000	Trig.	1640 d.	4.26	409
448	Ti ₂ O ₃	143.800			4.6	
449	TiF ₄	123.900			2.798 ₄ ^{22.5}	
450	TiCl ₄	189.732		- 30	L 1.726	59
451	TiBr ₄	367.564		39		
452	TiBrCl ₂	234.190				
453	TiH ₃	301.764			4.30	
454	TiH ₄	555.628		150		
455	TiCl ₄ ·SCL ₄	363.629		64		
456	Ti ₂ N ₂	123.816		2930	5.18 ¹⁸	
457	TiP.....	78.9240			3.95 ₄ ¹⁵	
458	TiCl ₄ ·PCl ₃	327.130		85.5		

Mg Mn Mo N Na Nb Nd Ni O Os P Pb Pd Pr Pt Re Rh Ru S Se Sb Sc Sn Sr Ta Tb Te Th Ti Tl Tm U V W Y Yb Zn Zr
 76 42 47 11 82 51 61 45 1 35 12 23 41 60 37 50 84 40 39 8 63 14 56 9 15 22 75 52 66 10 24 19 27 70 49 60 45 57 71 28 21

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
459	TiCl ₄ .POCl ₃	343.130	R.	110		
460	TiCl ₄ .2POCl ₃	496.528		107		
461	TiC.....	59.9000		3180	4.25	
462	Ti ₁₀ C ₂ N ₈	615.064			5.29	
463	Ti ₂ Si.....	123.860			4.02	
464	GeO ₂	104.380			4.703	
465	GeH ₄	76.4108		-165	1.1.523 ⁻¹⁴²	
466	Ge ₂ H ₆	150.806		-109	1.1.98 ⁻¹⁰⁹	
467	Ge ₃ H ₈	225.202		-105.6	1.2.20 ⁻¹⁰⁶	
468	GeCl ₄	214.212		-49.5	1.1.874 ²⁵ ₂₈	
469	GeHCl ₃	179.762				
470	GeBr ₄	392.044		26.1	1.3.132 ²⁹ ₂₉	
471	GeI ₄	580.108		144	4.322 ²⁸ ₂₈	
472	Ge(C ₂ H ₅) ₄	188.534		-90	0.991 ^{24,5} _{24,5}	13

All Zr salts probably contaminated with 1-5% Hf

473	ZrO ₂ —Baddeleyite.....	123.000	M.	2700	5.49	1012
473.1	ZrO ₂ (free from Hf).....	123.000			5.73	
474	ZrF ₄	167.000			4.43	
475	ZrCl ₄	232.832				
475.5	ZrOCl ₂ .8H ₂ O.....	322.039				274.5
476	ZrOS.....	139.065			4.87	
477	4ZrO ₂ .3SO ₃	732.195			4.1	
478	4ZrO ₂ .3SO ₃ .15H ₂ O.....	1002.43	M.		2.5	
478.5	(NH ₄) ₂ ZrF ₇	278.034	C.			70.2
479	ZrP ₂	153.048			4.77 ²⁵ ₄	
480	2ZrCl ₄ .PCl ₅	673.978		164.5		
481	ZrC ₂	115.000				
482	ZrSi ₂	147.120			4.88 ²²	
483	ZrO ₂ .SiO ₂ —Zircon.....	183.060	Tet.	2500	4.5	382, 387
484	SnO.....	134.700	C.		6.95	
485	SnO ₂ —Cassiterite.....	150.700	Tet. H. R.		7.0	391
486	SnF ₄	194.700			4.78	
487	SnCl ₂	189.616		246.8		
488	SnCl ₄	260.532		-30.2	1.2.226	
489	H ₂ SnCl ₆ .6H ₂ O.....	441.556			1.925 ²⁷	
490	SnBr ₂	278.532		215.5	5.12 ¹⁷	
491	SnBr ₄	438.364		31.0	1.3.34 ³⁵	
492	SnCl ₂ Br.....	304.990		-31	1.2.5 ¹³	
493	SnCl ₂ Br ₂	349.448		-20	1.2.8 ¹³	
494	SnClBr ₂	393.906		1	1.3.1 ¹³	
495	SnI ₂	372.564		320		
496	SnI ₄	626.428		143.5	4.46	
497	SnCl ₂ I ₂	443.480			1.3.29	
498	SnBr ₂ I ₂	532.396		50 d.	3.6	
499	SnS.....	150.765		880	5.080 ⁰	
500	SnS ₂	182.830			4.5	
501	SnSe.....	197.900		861	6.18 ⁰	
502	SnSe ₂	277.100			5.0	
503	SnTe.....	246.200		780	6.48	
504	SnCl ₄ .2NOCl.....	391.464		180	2.6	
505	2NH ₄ Cl.SnCl ₄	367.526			2.4	
506	(NH ₄) ₂ SnBr ₆	634.274			3.50	
507	Sn ₄ P ₃	567.872			5.18	
508	SnCl ₄ .POCl ₃	413.930		58		
509	Sn ₂ As ₃	462.280			6.56	
510	SnC ₂ O ₄	206.700			3.56 ¹⁸	
512	Sn(C ₂ H ₅) ₂	176.777			1.1.654	
513	Sn(CH ₃) ₄	178.792			1.1.314 ⁰	50
514	Sn(CH ₃) ₂ (C ₂ H ₅) ₂	206.823			1.1.232	
515	Sn(C ₂ H ₅) ₄	234.854			1.1.187 ²³	44
516	Sn(C ₆ H ₅) ₂	272.777		225.7		

Ag Al As Au
32 53 13 33B Ba Be Bi Br
54 79 75 15 5C Ca Cb Cd Ce
16 77 51 29 59Cl Co Cr Cs Cu
4 44 46 85 31Dy Er Eu F Fe
67 69 64 3 43Ga Gd Ge Gl H
25 65 20 75 2Hf Hg Ho I In
73 39 63 6 26Ir K La Li Lu
36 83 58 81 72

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.			
517	Sn(C ₂ H ₅) ₄	426.854		226					
518	Sn ₂ (C ₂ H ₅) ₆	411.631			1. 1.412 ⁰				
519	Sn(C ₂ H ₅ O ₂) ₂	236.746		182					
520	SnCl(C ₂ H ₅) ₃	241.274			1. 1.428 ⁸				
521	SnBr(C ₂ H ₅) ₃	285.732			1. 1.630				
522	SnI(CH ₃) ₃	290.701			1. 2.109 ¹⁸				
523	SnI(C ₂ H ₅) ₃	332.748			1. 1.833 ²²				
524	PbO—Litharge.....	223.200	Tet.	88s	9.53	423			
525	PbO—Massicotite.....	223.200	R.		8.0	1068			
526	PbO ₂ —Plattnerite.....	239.200	Tet.		9.375	417			
527	Pb ₃ O ₄ —Minium.....	685.600			9.1				
528	PbF ₂	245.200		855	8.24				
529	PbCl ₂ —Cotunnite.....	278.116	R.	501	5.85	1016			
530	PbCl ₄	349.032		— 15	1. 3.18 ⁰ ₄				
531	Pb(ClO ₂) ₂	342.116		exp. 126					
532	Pb(ClO ₂) ₂	374.116			3.89				
533	Pb(ClO ₃) ₂ ·H ₂ O.....	392.131	M.	d. 110					
534	Pb(ClO ₄) ₂ ·3H ₂ O.....	460.162	R.	d. 100	2.6				
535	PbO·PbCl ₂ —Matlockite.....	501.316	Tet.	524 d.	7.21	1008			
536	2PbO·PbCl ₂ —Mendipite.....	724.516	R.	69s	7.08	1022			
537	PbO·2PbCl ₂ —Penfieldite.....	779.432	H.			398			
538	6PbO·PbCl ₂ —Lorettoite.....	1617.32	Tet.		7.6	418			
539	PbCl ₂ ·PbO·H ₂ O—Laurionite.....	519.331	R.	d. 142	6.24	1006			
540	PbCl ₂ ·PbO·H ₂ O—Paralaurionite.....	519.331	M.	d. 150	6.05				
541	2PbCl ₂ ·PbO·H ₂ O—Fiedlerite.....	797.447	M.	d. 150	5.88	1005			
542	PbFCl.....	261.658	Tet.	601.					
543	PbBr ₂	367.032	R.	37s	6.66				
544	Pb(BrO ₃) ₂ ·H ₂ O.....	481.047	M.	d. 180	5.53				
545	PbO·PbBr ₂ ·H ₂ O.....	608.248	R.		6.72				
546	PbClBr.....	322.574			5.74				
547	PbI.....	334.132		d. 300					
548	PbI ₂	461.064	H.	402	6.16				
549	Pb(IO ₃) ₂	557.064		d. 300					
550	PbO·PbI ₂	684.264		300 d.					
551	PbI ₂ ·PbO·H ₂ O.....	702.280	R.	d. <100	6.83				
552	PbS—Galena.....	239.265	C.	1114	7.5	189			
553	PbSO ₄ —Anglesite.....	303.265	R. M.	1170	6.2	981			
				Tr. 864					
554	PbS ₂ O ₃	319.330			5.18				
556	PbS ₂ O ₆ ·4H ₂ O.....	439.392			3.22	311			
557	Pb ₂ O(SO ₄)—Lanarkite.....	526.465	M.	977	6.92	995			
558	PbSe—Clausthalite.....	286.400	C.	106s	8.10				
559	PbSeO ₄	350.400	R.	d.	6.37				
560	PbTe— <i>Attoite A/cette</i>	334.700	C.	917	8.16				
561	PbN ₆	291.248		exp. 350					
562	Pb(NO ₃) ₂	331.216	C. M.	470	4.53	162			
563	2PbO·N ₂ O ₆ ·1.5H ₂ O.....	581.439	M.	d. 100					
564	4PbO·N ₂ O ₆ ·N ₂ O ₆ ·2H ₂ O.....	1112.86	R.	d. 100					
565	2PbO·N ₂ O ₆ ·H ₂ O.....	572.431	R.	d. 180	5.93				
566	(NH ₄) ₂ PbCl ₆	456.026	C.	d. 120					
567	Pb(PO ₃) ₂	365.248		800					
568	Pb ₂ P ₂ O ₇	588.448	R.	824	5.8				
569	3PbO·P ₂ O ₅	811.648		1014		389			
				Tr. 782					
570	4PbO·P ₂ O ₅	1034.85		982					
571	5PbO·2P ₂ O ₅	1400.10		946					
572	8PbO·P ₂ O ₅	1927.65		860					
573	PbCl ₂ ·3Pb ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ —Pyromorphite.....	2713.06	H.	1156	6.8	1000			
574	Pb(AsO ₂) ₂	421.120			5.85				
575	Pb(AsO ₃) ₂	453.120	H.		6.42				
576	Pb ₂ As ₂ O ₇	676.320		802	6.85	998			
577	Pb ₃ (AsO ₄) ₂	899.520		1042	7.30				
578	Pb ₃ (AsO ₄) ₂ ·0.5H ₂ O.....	908.528			7.00				
Mg Mn Mo N	Na Nb Nd Ni O	Os P Pb Pd	Pr Pt Ra	Rb	Rh Ru S Sa	Sb Se Si Sn	Sr Ta Tb Te Th	Ti Tl Tm U V	W Y Yb Zn Zr
76 42 47 11	82 51 61 45 1	35 12 23 41	60 37 80	84	40 39 8 63	14 56 9 18 22	78 52 66 10 24	19 27 70 49 50	48 57 71 28 21

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.																										
579	5PbO.Pb ₃ (AsO ₄) ₂	2015.52		862																												
580	5PbO.Pb ₃ (AsO ₄) ₂ .0.5H ₂ O.....	2024.53	R.		8.04																											
581	10PbO.3As ₂ O ₃ .3H ₂ O.....	2975.81	H.		6.86	179																										
582	PbHAsO ₄	347.168	M.	d. >200	5.79	1054																										
583	Pb(H ₂ AsO ₄) ₂	489.151	Tri.	d. 140	4.46	963																										
584	Pb ₃ (PbOH) ₂ (AsO ₄) ₄	2040.26			7.08																											
585	2Pb ₃ (AsO ₄) ₂ .2Pb(OH) ₂ .10H ₂ O.....	2461.62			7.1																											
586	65PbO.21As ₂ O ₃ .12H ₂ O.....	19552.5		d. >200	7.10																											
587	9PbO.3As ₂ O ₃ .PbCl ₂ —Mimetite.....	2976.68	H.	1140 Tr. 395	7.13 7.0	399																										
588	4PbO.As ₂ O ₃ .2PbCl ₂ —Ecdemite.....	1646.15	R.		7.1																											
589	3PbCl ₂ .3PbO.As ₂ O ₃ —Georgiadesite.....	1733.87	R.	d.	7.14																											
590	5PbO.2PbCl ₂ .As ₂ O ₃	1870.15	Tet.		4.6																											
591	PbS.As ₂ S ₃ —Sartorite.....	485.380	R.	<700 d.	5.50																											
592	2PbS.As ₂ S ₃ —Dufrenoyite.....	724.645	R.		5.41																											
593	3PbS.2As ₂ S ₃ —Rathite.....	1210.03	R.		6.10																											
594	4PbS.As ₂ S ₃ —Jordanite.....	1203.18	M.		5.33																											
595	4PbS.3As ₂ S ₃ —Baumhauerite.....	1695.41	M.		5.8																											
596	7PbS.2As ₂ S ₃ —Lengenbachite.....	2167.09	Tri.		5.94																											
597	10PbS.3As ₂ S ₃ —Guitermanite.....	3131.00			6.58																											
598	3PbO.Sb ₂ O ₃ —Monimolite.....	1236.68	C.		7.02	1059																										
599	PbO.PbCl ₂ .Sb ₂ O ₃ —Nadorite.....	792.856	R.		5.3																											
600	PbS.Sb ₂ S ₃ —Zinkenite.....	579.000	R.		5.62																											
601	2PbS.Sb ₂ S ₃ —Plumosite.....	818.265	M.		5.9																											
602	3PbS.Sb ₂ S ₃ —Düfeldtite.....	1057.53			5.62																											
603	3PbS.2Sb ₂ S ₃ —Domingite.....	1397.27			6.30																											
604	4PbS.Sb ₂ S ₃ —Meneghinite.....	1296.80	R.		6.4																											
605	5PbS.Sb ₂ S ₃ —Geocronite.....	1536.06	R.		6.18																											
606	5PbS.2Sb ₂ S ₃ —Boulangerite.....	1875.80	R.		6.3																											
607	5PbS.2Sb ₂ S ₃ —Mullanite.....	1875.80	R.		5.47																											
608	5PbS.4Sb ₂ S ₃ —Plagionite.....	2555.27	M.		6.5																											
609	6PbS.Sb ₂ S ₃ —Kilbrickenite.....	1775.33			6.9																											
610	PbS.Bi ₂ S ₃ —Galenobismutite.....	753.460			6.6																											
611	2PbS.Bi ₂ S ₃ —Cosalite, Bjelkite.....	992.725	R.		6.92																											
612	2PbS.3Bi ₂ S ₃ —Chiviatite.....	2021.12			7.0																											
613	3PbS.Bi ₂ S ₃ —Lillianite.....	1231.99	R.		6.2																											
614	4PbS.5Bi ₂ S ₃ —Rezbanyite.....	3528.04			7.27																											
615	6PbS.Bi ₂ S ₃ —Beegerite.....	1949.79	C.		6.42																											
616	2BiSCl.PbS.Bi ₂ S ₃	1306.51		500 d.	6.6	1001																										
617	PbCO ₃ —Cerussite.....	267.200	R.	d. 315	5.28																											
618	PbC ₂ O ₄	295.200			1.1.995	42																										
619	Pb(CH ₃) ₄	267.292		— 27.5	1.1.889	43																										
621	Pb(CH ₃) ₂ (C ₂ H ₅).....	281.308			1.1.790	48																										
622	Pb(CH ₃) ₂ (C ₂ H ₅) ₂	295.323			1.1.760 ²³	37																										
623	Pb(CH ₃) ₂ (C ₂ H ₇).....	295.323			1.1.712 ²³	46																										
624	Pb(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ (CH ₃).....	309.339			1.1.674 ²⁴	34																										
625	Pb(CH ₃) ₃ (C ₄ H ₉).....	309.339			1.1.668 ^{25.6}	32																										
626	Pb(CH ₃) ₃ (i80-C ₄ H ₉).....	309.339			1.1.623 ^{24.4}	35																										
627	Pb(CH ₃) ₂ (C ₂ H ₇) ₂	323.354			1.1.659 ²⁵	51																										
628	Pb(C ₂ H ₅) ₄	323.354			1.1.524 ^{21.4}	30																										
629	Pb(CH ₃) ₂ (i80-C ₄ H ₁₁).....	323.354			1.1.595 ^{22.8}	49																										
630	Pb(C ₂ H ₅) ₃ (C ₂ H ₇).....	337.369			1.1.529 ^{25.4}	41																										
631	Pb(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ (C ₂ H ₇) ₂	351.385			1.1.504 ^{20.6}	33																										
632	Pb(CH ₃) ₂ (i80-C ₄ H ₉) ₂	351.385			1.1.530 ^{22.6}	40																										
633	Pb(C ₂ H ₅) ₃ (i80-C ₄ H ₉).....	351.385			1.1.430	31																										
634	Pb(CH ₃) ₂ (i80-C ₄ H ₁₁) ₂	379.416			1.1.456 ²³	36																										
635	Pb(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ (i80-C ₄ H ₉) ₂	379.416			1.1.482	38																										
636	Pb(C ₂ H ₅) ₃ (C ₄ H ₁₁).....	365.400			1.1.506 ^{21.8}	39																										
637	Pb(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ (i80-C ₄ H ₁₁).....	365.400																														
638	Pb(C ₄ H ₉) ₄	515.354		227.7																												
639	Pb(CHO ₂) ₂	297.215	R.	d. 190	4.63	973																										
640	Pb(dl-C ₄ H ₉ O ₈).....	355.231			2.530 ¹⁹																											
641	Pb(dl-C ₄ H ₉ O ₈).....	355.231	R.		3.871 ¹⁹																											
Ag 32	Al 55	As 13	Au 33	B 54	Ba 70	Be 15	Bi 5	C 10	Ca 76	Cl 35	Co 59	Cr 44	Cu 85	Dy 67	Er 69	Fe 84	F 63	Ga 25	Gd 65	Ge 70	Gl 75	H 2	Hf 73	Hg 30	Ho 68	I 0	In 26	Ir 36	K 83	La 58	Li 81	Lr 72

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.			
642	Pb(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂	325.246		280	3.251				
643	Pb(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ .3H ₂ O.....	379.292	M.	75	2.55	710			
644	Pb(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ .10H ₂ O.....	505.400	R.	22	1.689				
645	Pb(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₄	459.292		180	2.23 ₄ ¹⁸				
646	Pb(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₄	515.354		132					
647	Pb(C ₆ H ₁₁ O ₂) ₂	437.369		74					
648	Pb(C ₇ H ₁₃ O ₂) ₂	465.400		91.5					
649	Pb(C ₈ H ₁₅ O ₂) ₂	493.431		84.5					
650	Pb(C ₉ H ₁₇ O ₂) ₂	521.416		95					
651	Pb(C ₁₀ H ₁₉ O ₂) ₂	549.493		100					
652	Pb(C ₁₂ H ₂₃ O ₂) ₂	605.554		104					
653	Pb(C ₁₄ H ₂₇ O ₂) ₂	661.616		107					
654	Pb(C ₁₆ H ₃₁ O ₂) ₂	717.677		112					
655	Pb(C ₁₈ H ₃₅ O ₂) ₂	769.708		ca. 80					
656	Pb(C ₁₈ H ₃₅ O ₂) ₂	773.739		125					
657	3PbO.2CO ₂ .H ₂ O—Hydrocerusite.....	775.615	H.	d. 400	6.14	395			
658	PbCl ₂ .PbCO ₃ —Phosgenite.....	545.316	Tet.		6.13	396			
659	PbBr ₂ .PbCO ₃	634.232	Tet.	d.	6.55				
660	Pb(OH) ₂ .PbSO ₄ .2PbCO ₃ —Leadhillite.....	1078.88	M.		6.5	996			
661	Pb(OH) ₂ .PbSO ₄ .2PbCO ₃ —Maxite.....	1078.88	R.		6.9				
662	Pb(SCN) ₂	323.346	M.		3.82				
663	PbSiO ₃ —Alamosite.....	283.260	M.	766	6.49	992			
664	2PbO.SiO ₂	506.460		746					
665	3PbO.SiO ₂ ?.....	729.660		717					
666	3PbO.2SiO ₂ —Barysilite.....	789.720	Trig.		6.72	394			
667	SnPbS ₂ —Teallite.....	390.030	R.		6.4				
668	ThO ₂ —Thorianite.....	264.150	C.	>2800	9.69	182			
669	ThCl ₄	373.982	R.	820	4.59				
670	ThBr ₄	551.814			5.67				
671	ThS ₂	296.280		d.	6.8				
672	ThOS.....	280.215		d.	6.44				
673	Th(SO ₄) ₂ .9H ₂ O.....	602.419	M.	d.	2.77				
674	Th(PO ₃) ₄	548.246	R.		4.08				
675	ThC ₂	256.150			8.96				
676	ThSi ₂	288.270			7.96 ¹⁶				
677	ThO ₂ .SiO ₂ —Thorite.....	324.210	Tet.		5.3				
678	GaCl ₂	140.636		175					
679	GaCl ₃	176.094		75.5	1.2 36 ₅₀ ⁸⁰				
680	(NH ₄) ₂ Ga ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ .24H ₂ O.....	992.147			1.77	89			
681	In ₂ O ₃	277.600	Trig.		7.179				
682	InCl ₃	221.174			4.0				
683	In(ClO ₄) ₃ .8H ₂ O.....	557.297		80					
684	InI.....	241.732		351					
685	InI ₂	368.664		212					
686	InI ₃	495.596		199					
687	In ₂ (SO ₄) ₃	517.795			3.438				
688	(NH ₄) ₂ InCl ₆ .H ₂ O.....	346.183	R.		2.281				
689	(NH ₄) ₂ InBr ₆ .H ₂ O.....	568.473	R.		3.167				
690	(NH ₄) ₂ In(SO ₄) ₂ .12H ₂ O.....	541.154			2.011	88			
691	Tl ₂ O.....	424.800		300					
692	Tl ₂ O ₃	456.800		759	brown 9.65 ₄ ²¹ black 10.19 ₄ ²²				
693	TiOH.....	221.408							
694	Ti(OH) ₂	255.423		>340					
695	TiF.....	223.400							
696	TiCl.....	239.858		430	7.00				
697	TiCl ₃ .4H ₂ O.....	382.836		37					
698	TiClO ₃	287.858			5.047 ₉				
699	TiClO ₄	303.858		501	4.89				
700	TiBr.....	284.316		460	7.557 ₄ ^{17.3}				
701	TiBr ₃ .4H ₂ O.....	516.210		40					
702	TiBr ₂ Cl ₄ H ₂ O.....	471.752		40 d.					
703	TiH.....	331.332		440	7.09 ₄ ^{14.7}				
Mg Mn Mo N	Na Nb Nd Ni O	Os P Pb Pd	Pr Pt Ra	Rb	Rh Ru S Se	Sb Sc Se Si Sn	Sr Ta Tb Te Th	Ti Tl Tm U V	W Y Yb Zn Zr
76 42 47 11	82 51 61 45 1	35 12 23 41	60 37 80	84	40 39 8 63	14 56 9 18 22	78 52 66 10 24	19 27 70 49 50	48 57 71 28 22

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.																																																	
704	Tl ₂ S.....	440.865		448	8.0																																																		
705	Tl ₂ S ₈	569.125		125																																																			
706	Tl ₈ S ₇	185.966		127																																																			
707	Tl ₂ SO ₄	504.865	R.	632		975																																																	
708	Tl ₂ S ₂ O ₆	568.930	M.		5.57																																																		
709	TlHSO ₄	301.473		120 d.																																																			
710	Tl ₂ Se.....	488.000		340																																																			
711	Tl ₂ Se.Tl ₂ Se ₃	1134.40		338																																																			
712	Tl ₂ SeO ₄	552.000	R.		6.875	991																																																	
713	Tl ₂ Te.....	536.300		412																																																			
714	Tl ₂ TeO ₄	600.300			5.712																																																		
715	TlN ₃	246.424		334																																																			
716	TlNO ₃	266.408	γ R. β Trig. α C.	206 Tr. 75 (γ to β) Tr. 145 (β to α)	5.556 ^{21,4} ₄	1053																																																	
717	(NH ₄) ₃ TlCl ₆ .2H ₂ O.....	507.295			2.380																																																		
718	Tl ₃ PO ₄	708.224			6.88																																																		
719	Tl ₄ P ₂ O ₇	991.648	M.	> 120	6.786																																																		
720	TlH ₂ PO ₂	269.439	M.	190																																																			
721	TlH ₂ PO ₄	301.439	M.	190	4.723																																																		
722	Tl ₂ H ₂ P ₂ O ₇	584.863		270																																																			
723	Tl ₂ S.As ₂ S ₃ —Lorandite.....	686.980	M.		5.53	1072																																																	
724	TlSbAs ₂ S ₈ —Vrbaite.....	636.415	R.		5.30																																																		
725	Tl ₂ CO ₃	468.800			7.11																																																		
726	Tl(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂).....	263.423		110	3.68																																																		
727	Tl(CHO ₂) ₃	339.423	M.	95	1.3.9																																																		
728	Tl(C ₃ H ₅ O ₂).....	277.439		140	2.8																																																		
729	Tl(<i>d</i> -C ₄ H ₉ O ₆).....	353.439	R.		3.496																																																		
730	Tl(<i>dl</i> -C ₄ H ₉ O ₆).....	353.439	Tri.		3.494																																																		
731	Tl(<i>meso</i> -C ₄ H ₉ O ₆).0.5H ₂ O.....	362.446	Tri.		3.518																																																		
732	TlH(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₃	323.454		64																																																			
733	Tl ₂ (<i>d</i> -C ₄ H ₉ O ₆).....	556.831	Trig.		4.80	558																																																	
734	Tl ₂ (<i>meso</i> -C ₄ H ₉ O ₆).....	556.831	Tri.		5.110	899																																																	
735	Tl ₂ (<i>dl</i> -C ₄ H ₉ O ₆).....	556.831	M.	165	4.66	957																																																	
736	Tl ₂ (<i>d</i> -C ₄ H ₉ O ₆).0.5H ₂ O.....	565.838	M.		4.60																																																		
738	TlH(Cl ₂ CCO ₂) ₂	530.156	Tet.		2.822 ¹⁸ ₄																																																		
739	TlH(CBr ₂ CO ₂) ₂	796.904	M.		3.923 ¹⁸ ₄																																																		
740	TlOC ₂ H ₂ (NO ₂) ₃ —Picrate.....	432.440	M. (red) Tri. (yellow)		3.164 ¹⁷ ₄ 2.993 ³⁵ ₄																																																		
741	Tl(SbO)(<i>d</i> -C ₄ H ₉ O ₆).H ₂ O.....	508.216	R.		3.990																																																		
742	TlCl ₂ PbCl ₂	796.090	C.	435																																																			
743	TlGa(SO ₄) ₂ .12H ₂ O.....	682.435			2.477	110																																																	
744	ZnO—Zincite.....	81.3800	H.	> 1800	5.606	392																																																	
745	ZnO.....	81.3800			5.47																																																		
746	Zn(OH) ₂	99.3954	R.	d. 125	3.053																																																		
747	ZnF ₂	103.380	M. Tri. ?	87 ₂	4.84 ¹⁸ ₄																																																		
748	ZnF ₂ .4H ₂ O.....	175.442	R.	Tr. 100	2.535 ¹² ₄																																																		
749	ZnCl ₂	136.296	C.	365	2.91 ²⁶ ₄																																																		
750	Zn(ClO ₃) ₂ .4H ₂ O.....	304.357			2.15																																																		
751	Zn(ClO ₄) ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	372.388			2.15																																																		
752	ZnBr ₂	225.212	R.	394	4.219																																																		
753	ZnI ₂	319.244	C.	446	4.666 ^{14,2} ₄																																																		
754	Zn(IO ₃) ₂	415.244		d.	4.98																																																		
755	ZnS(α)—Würzite.....	97.4450	H.	1850 ^{150at.}	4.087	404																																																	
756	ZnS(β)—Sphalerite.....	97.4450	C.	Tr. 1020	4.102 ²⁵ ₄	187																																																	
757	ZnSO ₄ —Zinkosite.....	161.445	R.	d. 740	3.74 ¹⁸ ₄	860																																																	
758	ZnSO ₄ .H ₂ O.....	179.460		d. 238	3.28 ¹⁸ ₄																																																		
759	ZnSO ₄ .6H ₂ O.....	269.537	M.	Tr. 70.0	2.072 ¹⁵ ₄																																																		
760	ZnSO ₄ .7H ₂ O—Goslarite.....	287.553	R.	Tr. 39.0	1.97	490																																																	
761	ZnS ₂ O ₆ .6H ₂ O.....	333.602	Tri.		1.915																																																		
762	ZnSe.....	144.580	H.		5.42 ¹⁵ ₄	188.1																																																	
Ag 32	Al 55	As 75	Au 197	B 70	Ba 137	Be 9	Bi 208	C 12	Ca 40	Cb 207	Cd 112	Ce 140	Cl 35.5	Co 59	Cs 132.9	Cu 63.5	Dy 162.5	Er 167.3	F 18	Fe 55.8	Ga 69.7	Ge 72.6	Gl 76	Hi 78	Hg 200.6	I 126.9	In 75.5	Ir 223	K 39.1	La 138.9	Li 7	Lu 175	Mo 95.9	Ni 58.7	Os 223	P 31	Pb 207.2	Re 186.2	S 32.1	Se 78.9	Si 28.1	Sr 87.6	Ta 181	Tb 158.9	Te 127.6	Th 232	Ti 47.9	U 238	V 50.9	W 183.8	Xe 131.3	Y 88.9	Yb 173	Zn 65.4	Zr 91.2

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.		
763	ZnSeO ₄ .5H ₂ O	298.657	Tri.	d. >50	2.591			
764	ZnSeO ₄ .6H ₂ O	316.672	Tet.	d.	2.325	252		
765	ZnTe	192.880	C.	1238.5	5.54 ₄ ¹³	188.2		
766	Zn(NO ₃) ₂	189.396		44.07				
767	Zn(NO ₃) ₂ .3H ₂ O	243.442		45.544.07				
768	Zn(NO ₃) ₂ .6H ₂ O	297.488	Tet.	36.4	2.065 ₄ ¹⁴			
769	ZnCl ₂ .NH ₃	153.377						
770	ZnCl ₂ .2NH ₃	170.358	R.	210.8				
771	ZnCl ₂ .2NH ₄ Cl	243.290	R.		1.82			
772	Zn(ClO ₃) ₂ .4NH ₃	300.420		exp. 205	1.84			
773	ZnBr ₂ .2NH ₄ Br	421.122			2.625			
774	Zn(BrO ₃) ₂ .4NH ₃	389.336		exp. 169	2.27			
775	Zn(IO ₃) ₂ .4NH ₃	483.368		exp. 215	2.82			
776	ZnSO ₄ .(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	293.588			2.25			
777	ZnSO ₄ .(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ .6H ₂ O	401.680	M.	d.	1.931	516		
778	Zn(SeO ₄).(NH ₄) ₂ SeO ₄ .6H ₂ O	495.950	M.		2.20	620		
779	Zn ₃ P ₂	258.188	C.	>420	4.55 ₄ ¹³			
780	Zn ₃ (PO ₄) ₂	386.188	R.	900	3.998 ₄ ¹⁵			
781	Zn ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ .4H ₂ O—α Hopeite	458.250	R.	Tr. >105	3.04	734		
782	Zn ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ .4H ₂ O—β Hopeite	458.250	R.	Tr. >140	3.03	720		
783	Zn ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ .4H ₂ O—Parahopeite	458.250	Tri.	Tr. >163		793		
784	ZnH ₄ (PO ₄) ₂ .2H ₂ O	295.490	Tri.	100 d.				
785	Zn ₂ (OH)PO ₄ —Tarbuttite	242.792	Tri.		4.13	898		
786	Zn ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ .Zn(OH) ₂ .3H ₂ O—Spencerite	539.630	M.	d. 100	3.14	755		
787	Zn ₂ P ₂ S ₆	385.198	H.		2.2			
788	ZnAs ₂	215.300		771				
789	Zn ₃ As ₂	346.060	C.	1015				
790	Zn ₂ As ₂ O ₇	392.680			4.70 ₁ ²¹			
791	Zn ₃ As ₂ O ₈	474.060	R.		4.913 ₄ ¹⁵			
792	Zn ₃ (AsO ₄) ₂ .8H ₂ O—Koettigite	618.183	M.	d. 100	3.309 ¹⁵	881		
793	4ZnO.As ₂ O ₆ .H ₂ O—Adamite	573.455	R.	d. >100	4.345	918		
794	ZnCO ₃ —Smithsonite	125.380	Trig.	d. 300	4.44	369		
795	ZnC ₂ O ₄	153.380			2.58 ₁ ^{17, 5}			
796	ZnC ₂ O ₄ .2H ₂ O	189.411		d. 100	2.562			
797	Zn(CH ₃) ₂	95.4262		— 40	1.1386 ¹⁰			
798	Zn(C ₂ H ₅) ₂	123.457		— 28	1.1182 ¹⁸			
799	Zn(C ₃ H ₇) ₂	151.488						
800	Zn(iso-C ₄ H ₁₁) ₂	207.549			1.1022 ⁰			
801	Zn(CHO ₂) ₂	155.395			2.36			
802	Zn(CHO ₂) ₂ .2H ₂ O	191.426	M.		2.205			
803	Zn(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂	183.426		142	1.840			
804	Zn(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ .2H ₂ O	219.457	M.	237	1.735	518		
805	Zn(l-C ₄ H ₉ O ₅) ₂ .2H ₂ O—l-Malate	367.488	Tet.		1.701 ²⁰			
806	Zn(C ₂ H ₇ CO ₂) ₂	239.488	M.			535		
807	5ZnO.2CO ₂ .3H ₂ O—Hydrozincite	548.947	M. ?		3.7	920		
808	Zn(CH ₃ SO ₃) ₂ .3H ₂ O—Ethane disulfonate	307.587	Tri.		2.043			
809	ZnC ₁₀ H ₈ O ₆ S ₂ .6H ₂ O—1, 5-Naphthalene disulfonate	459.649	M.		1.793	791		
810	Zn(CN) ₂	117.396	R.	d. 800				
811	ZnO.SiO ₂	141.440		1437	3.52			
					1.3.86 gls			
812	2ZnO.SiO ₂ —Willemite	222.820	Trig.	1509	3.9	341		
813	2ZnO.SiO ₂ .H ₂ O—Calamine	240.835	R.		3.45	780		
814	ZnSiF ₆ .6H ₂ O	315.532	H.		2.104	209		
815	ZnSiS	125.505			3.41			
816	ZnO.TiO ₂	161.280			3.17			
817	ZnO.3TiO ₂	321.080			4.92 ₄ ¹⁵			
818	3ZnO.2TiO ₂	403.940			3.83			
819	4ZnO.5TiO ₂	725.020			3.68 ₁ ¹⁹			
820	Tl ₂ Zn(SO ₄) ₂ .6H ₂ O	774.402	M.	d. 120	3.720	771		
821	CdO	128.410	C.		8.15			
822	Cd ₂ O	240.820		d.	8.192 ₄ ¹⁸			
823	Cd(OH) ₂	146.425	Trig.	d. 300	4.79 ₁ ¹⁴			
Mg Mn Mo N	Ns Nb Nd Ni O	Os P Pb Pd	Pr Pt Ra Rb	Rh Ru S Sa	Sb Se Si Sn	Sr Ta Te Th	Ti Tl Tm U V	W Y Yb Zn Zr
76 42 47 11	82 51 61 45 1	35 12 23 41	60 37 80 84	40 39 8 63	54 56 9 18 22	78 52 66 10 24	19 27 70 49 50	48 57 71 28 21

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
824	CdF ₂	150.410	C.	1100	6.64	
825	CdCl ₂	183.326	C.	568	4.047 ²⁵ ₄	
826	CdCl ₂ ·2.5H ₂ O.....	228.364	M.	Tr. 34	3.327	829
827	Cd(ClO ₃) ₂ ·2H ₂ O.....	315.357		80		
828	CdCl ₂ ·CdO·H ₂ O.....	329.751	H.	d. 280	4.56 ¹⁵ ₄	
829	CdBr ₂	272.242		583	5.192 ²⁵ ₄	
830	Cd(BrO ₃) ₂ ·2H ₂ O.....	404.273	R.		3.758	
831	CdO·CdBr ₂ ·H ₂ O.....	418.667			4.87 ¹⁵ ₄	
832	CdI ₂ (α).....	366.274	H.	388	5.670 ³⁰ ₄	
832.1	CdI ₂ (β).....	366.274			5.305 ³⁰ ₄	
833	Cd(IO ₃) ₂	462.274			6.48	
834	Cd(IO ₃) ₂ ·H ₂ O.....	480.289		Tr. 160	6.43	
835	CdS—Greenockite.....	144.475	H.	1750 ¹⁰⁰ at.	4.820	406
836	CdSO ₄	208.475	R.	1000	4.691 ²⁴ ₄	
837	CdSO ₄ ·H ₂ O.....	226.490	M.	Tr. 108	3.786	
838	CdSO ₄ ·2.66H ₂ O.....	256.583	M.	Tr. 41.5	3.090	688
839	CdSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O.....	334.583	M.	Tr. 4	2.48	
840	CdS ₂ O ₆ ·6H ₂ O.....	380.632	Tri.	d.	2.272	
841	CdSe.....	191.610	H.		5.81 ¹⁵ ₄	
842	CdSeO ₄ ·2H ₂ O.....	291.641	R.	d. 100	3.632	
843	CdTe.....	239.910	C.	1041	6.20 ¹⁵ ₄	
844	Cd(NO ₃) ₂	236.426		350		
845	Cd(NO ₃) ₂ ·4H ₂ O.....	308.488		59.4	2.455 ¹⁷ ₄	
846	CdCl ₂ ·NH ₄ Cl.....	236.823	R.		2.93	
847	CdCl ₂ ·4NH ₄ Cl.....	397.313	Trig.	Tr. — 20	2.01	296
848	CdCl ₂ ·2NH ₄ OH.....	249.388		d. 130	2.72 ¹⁵ ₁₈	
849	Cd(ClO ₃) ₂ ·6NH ₃	381.513		exp. 184	1.78	
850	Cd(BrO ₃) ₂ ·4NH ₃	436.366		exp. 192	2.53	
852	Cd(IO ₃) ₂ ·4NH ₃	530.398		exp.	3.23	
853	CdSO ₄ ·(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	340.618		d.	3.11	
854	CdSO ₄ ·(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ ·6H ₂ O.....	448.710	M.	d. 100	2.067	500
855	CdSeO ₄ ·(NH ₄) ₂ SeO ₄ ·2H ₂ O.....	470.918	Tri.		3.376	
856	CdSeO ₄ ·(NH ₄) ₂ SeO ₄ ·6H ₂ O.....	542.980	M.	d. 20	2.307	
857	Cd ₃ P ₂ O ₇ ·2H ₂ O.....	434.899		900	4.965 ¹⁵ ₄	
858	Cd ₃ (PO ₄) ₂	527.278		1500		
859	5CdO·2P ₂ O ₅ ·5H ₂ O.....	1016.22	M.	d. 550	4.13 ¹⁵ ₄	
860	Cd(H ₂ PO ₄) ₂ ·2H ₂ O.....	342.520	Tri.	d. 100	2.742 ¹⁵ ₄	
861	Cd ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ ·2CdHPO ₄ ·4H ₂ O.....	1016.22	M.	d. 600	4.06	
862	3Cd ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ ·CdCl ₂	1765.16			5.46 ¹⁵ ₄	
863	Cd ₃ As ₂	487.150	C.		6.211	
864	Cd ₂ As ₂ O ₇	486.740			5.974	
865	CdHAsO ₄ ·H ₂ O.....	270.393		d. >120	4.164 ¹⁵ ₄	
866	Cd(H ₂ AsO ₄) ₂ ·2H ₂ O.....	430.392	Tri.	d. 75	3.241 ¹⁵ ₄	
867	CdSb.....	234.180		455		
868	CdCO ₃	172.410	Trig.	d. <500	4.258	
869	CdC ₂ O ₄	200.410		d. 340	3.32 ¹⁵ ₄	
870	Cd(CH ₃) ₂	142.456				
871	Cd(CHO ₂) ₂ ·2H ₂ O.....	238.456	M.		2.44	
872	Cd(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂	171.453		256	2.341	
873	Cd(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ ·2H ₂ O.....	266.487	M.		2.01	
874	Cd(CH ₃ SO ₃) ₂ ·2H ₂ O.....	336.602	Tri.		2.570	
875	Cd(CN) ₂	164.426		d. >200		
876	CdO·SiO ₂	188.470		1242	4.93	
877	2CdO·SiO ₂	316.880		1243		
878	HgO—Montroydite.....	216.610	R.	d. 100	11.14	1027
879	Hg ₂ O.....	417.220		d. 100	9.8	
880	HgF.....	219.610	C. ?	570	8.73	
881	HgF ₂	238.610	C.	645 d.	8.95	
882	HgCl—Calomel.....	236.068	Tet.	302	7.150	390
883	HgCl ₂ —Corrosive sublimate.....	271.526	R.	277	5.44	
884	HgClO ₃	284.068	R.	d. 250	1. 4.44 ²⁸⁰	

Ag 32	Al 55	As 33	Au 79	B 54	Ba 78	Bi 75	Br 5	C 16	Ca 77	Ch 61	Cd 29	Ce 59	Cl 10	Co 44	Cr 46	Cs 85	Cu 31	Dy 67	Er 69	E 64	F 3	Fe 43	Ga 25	Gd 65	Ge 20	Gl 52	H 72	Hf 73	Hg 30	Ho 68	I 53	In 62	Ir 36	K 83	La 58	Li 3	Lu 71
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Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
885	HgClO ₄ .6H ₂ O.....	408.160		d. 150	4.28	
886	Hg(ClO ₄) ₂ .7H ₂ O.....	525.634		34 d.	2.78	
887	Hg ₂ ClO—Terlinguaite.....	452.678	M.	d.	8.725	1070
888	HgCl ₂ .2HgO.....	704.746	H. M.	d. d.	red 8.3 black 8.5	
889	Hg ₂ O.2HgCl ₂	759.662			6.42	
890	Hg ₂ O.2HgCl—Eglestonite.....	889.356	C.		8.33	195
891	HgCl ₂ .3HgO—Kleinite.....	921.356	H.	d. 260	7.93	
892	HgCl ₂ .4HgO.....	1137.97	H.		9.10	
893	HgBr.....	280.526			7.307	
894	HgBr ₂	360.442	R.	237	6.053 l. 5.12 ²⁴⁰	
895	HgBr ₂ .4HgO.....	1226.88	R.	d. 230	8.73	
896	HgI.....	327.542	Tet.	290 d.	7.70	
897	HgI ₂ (red).....	454.474	Tet.	Tr. 127	6.283	
898	HgI ₂ (yellow).....	454.474	R.	259	6.271 l. 5.24 ²⁵⁵	
899	Hg ₂ Cl ₂ I ₂	726.000	R.	153		
900	HgS—Metacinnabarite.....	232.675	C.		7.50	
901	HgS (α)—Cinnabarite.....	232.675	H.		8.10	411
902	HgS (β).....	232.675	H.		7.73	
903	HgSO ₄	296.675	R.	d.	6.47	
904	Hg ₂ SO ₄	497.285	M.	d.	7.56	
904.1	Hg ₂ SO ₄ Cl ₂	568.201		270		
904.2	Hg ₂ SO ₄ Br ₄	816.949		d. 125		
904.3	Hg ₂ SO ₄ I ₂	751.149		248		
905	HgSO ₄ .3HgS.....	994.700		d. 120	6.416	
906	Hg ₂ SeO ₃	528.420		180 d.		
907	HgNO ₂	246.618		d. 140	5.925	
908	HgNO ₂ .H ₂ O.....	280.633	M.	70	4.785 ^{3.9}	
909	Hg(NO ₂) ₂ .0.5H ₂ O.....	333.634		79	4.3	
910	Hg ₂ (NO) ₂	461.236		d. 100	7.33	
911	(HgOH) ₂ .NH ₄ OH.....	468.267			4.083	
912	HgCl ₂ .N ₂ H ₄ .HCl.....	340.039		157		
913	HgCl ₂ .2NH ₄ Cl.H ₂ O.....	396.535	R.		2.84	
914	HgCl ₂ .12NH ₃	475.899		— 9 P.		
914.1	Hg ₂ (NO ₃) ₂ Cl ₄	667.068		d. 100		
915	HgBr ₂ .2N ₂ H ₄ .HBr.H ₂ O.....	603.475		73		
916	NHg ₂ Br.3NH ₄ Br.....	789.008	R.	180 d.		
916.1	Hg ₂ (NO ₃) ₂ I ₄	1032.96		250		
917	HgS.2Sb ₂ S ₃ —Livingstonite.....	912.145	R.		4.81	1029
918	Hg(CH ₃) ₂	230.656			1.3.069	53
919	Hg(C ₂ H ₅) ₂	258.687			1.2.444	54
920	Hg(C ₂ H ₇) ₂	286.718			1.2.124 ¹⁶	
921	Hg(iso-C ₄ H ₉) ₂	314.748			1.1.835 ¹⁵	
922	Hg(C ₄ H ₉) ₂	354.687		121.8	2.318	
923	Hg(C ₁₀ H ₇) ₂ —Mercury α-naphthyl.....	454.718		188	1.929	
924	Hg(C ₂ H ₅ O ₂) ₂	318.656		d.	3.270	
925	Hg(C ₂ H ₅ O ₂) ₂	346.687		110		
926	Hg(C ₇ H ₅ O ₂) ₂	442.687		165		
927	Hg(C ₁₈ H ₃₃ O ₂) ₂ —Oleate.....	763.118		103		
928	Hg ₂ (C ₂ H ₅ O ₂) ₂	547.297		225 d.		
929	HgCH ₃ Cl.....	251.091		170	4.063	
930	HgC ₂ H ₅ Cl.....	265.107		193	3.482	
931	HgCH ₃ I.....	342.565		143		
932	Hg(C ₂ H ₅ S) ₂	322.817		77		
933	Hg(CN) ₂	252.626	Tet.		4.00	
934	CuO—Paramelaconite.....	79.5700			6.4	
935	CuO—Tenorite.....	79.5700	C.	d. 1026 ¹⁶³ mm O ₂	6.40	1078
936	Cu ₂ O—Cuprite.....	143.140	C.	1235 ^{9.6} mm O ₂	6.0	188
937	CuF.....	82.5700		908		
938	CuF ₂ .5HF.6H ₂ O.....	309.701	M.	d.	2.405	
939	CuCl—Nantokite.....	99.0280	C.	422	3.53	173

Mg	Mn	Mo	N	Na	Nb	Nd	Ni	O	Os	P	Pb	Pd	Pr	Pt	Ra	Rb	Rh	Ru	S	Sa	Sb	Sc	Se	Si	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	Tm	U	V	W	Y	Yb	Zn	Zr
76	42	47	11	82	51	61	45	1	35	12	23	41	60	37	80	84	40	39	8	63	14	56	9	18	22	78	52	66	10	24	19	27	70	49	50	48	57	71	28	21

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
940	CuCl ₂ — <i>Erzschaleite</i>	134.486		498	3.054	
941	CuCl ₂ ·2H ₂ O.....	170.517	R	110 d.	2.390 ^{22,4}	883
942	Cu(ClO ₃) ₂ ·6H ₂ O.....	338.578	C. ?	65		
943	Cu(ClO ₄) ₂ ·7H ₂ O.....	388.594			1.955	
944	3CuO·CuCl ₂ ·3H ₂ O— <i>Atacamite</i>	427.242	R.	d. 200	3.94	1033
945	3CuO·CuCl ₂ ·3H ₂ O— <i>Paratacamite</i>	427.242	Trig.	d. 200	3.74	172
946	4CuO·Cl ₂ O ₅ ·3H ₂ O.....	523.242	R. M. ?	d.	3.55	
947	CuBr.....	143.486	C.	504	4.72	
948	CuBr ₂	223.402	M.	498		
949	CuBr ₂ ·4H ₂ O.....	295.464	R.	Tr. 30		
950	Cu(BrO ₃) ₂ ·6H ₂ O.....	427.494	C.	d. 180	2.583	
951	CuI— <i>Marshite</i>	190.502	C. Tet.	605	5.62	186
952	Cu(IO ₃) ₂	413.434	M.	d.	5.241 ¹⁶	
953	Cu(IO ₃) ₂ ·H ₂ O.....	431.449	Tri.	d. 240	4.876 ¹⁶	
954	Cu(IO ₃)OH.....	255.510	R.	d. 290	4.878 ¹⁶	
955	CuS— <i>Covellite</i>	95.6350	H. M. ?	Tr. 103	4.6	
956	Cu ₂ S— <i>Chalcocite</i>	159.205	R.	1100	5.6	
957	Cu ₃ S.....	159.205	C.	1130	5.783	
958	CuSO ₄ — <i>Hydrocyanite</i>	159.635	R.	200	3.6	
959	CuSO ₄ ·H ₂ O.....	177.650		d. 221	3.17	
960	CuSO ₄ ·3H ₂ O.....	213.681	M.		2.663	
961	CuSO ₄ ·5H ₂ O— <i>Chalcantite</i>	249.712	Tri.	d. 20	2.286 ^{15,6}	641
962	CuSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O— <i>Boothite</i>	285.743	M.		1.944 ²¹	
963	Cu ₂ SO ₃ ·H ₂ O.....	225.220	H.		3.83 ¹⁵	
964	3CuO·SO ₃ ·2H ₂ O— <i>Antlerite</i>	354.806	R.		3.9	921
965	Cu ₂ SO ₃ ·CuSO ₃ ·2H ₂ O.....	386.871		d. 150	3.57	
966	4CuO·SO ₃ ·3H ₂ O— <i>Brochantite</i>	452.391	R.		3.907	944
967	4CuO·SO ₃ ·4H ₂ O— <i>Langite</i>	470.407	R.		3.49	939
968	7CuO·2SO ₃ ·5H ₂ O.....	807.197	R.		3.85	
969	20CuO·SO ₃ ·2CuCl ₂ ·20H ₂ O— <i>Connellite</i>	2300.75	H.		3.4	350
970	Cu ₂ Se.....	206.340	C.	1113	6.749 ³⁰	
971	Cu ₂ Se ₂ — <i>Umgangite</i>	349.110			5.620	
972	CuO·SeO ₂ ·2H ₂ O— <i>Chalcomenite</i>	226.801	M. R. ?		3.76	916
973	CuSeO ₄ ·5H ₂ O.....	296.847	Tri.		2.559	
974	Cu(NO ₃) ₂ ·3H ₂ O.....	241.631		114.49	2.047	
975	Cu(NO ₃) ₂ ·6H ₂ O.....	295.678		26.4 d.		
976	4CuO·N ₂ O ₅ ·3H ₂ O— <i>Cerhardite</i>	480.342	R.		3.43	903
977	CuCl ₂ ·2NH ₄ Cl.....	241.480			1.905 ^{11,6}	
978	CuCl ₂ ·2NH ₄ Cl·2H ₂ O.....	277.510	Tet.	d. 110	1.98	354
979	CuCl ₃ NH ₃	150.121		123		
980	2CuCl·NH ₃	215.087		162		
981	2CuCl ₃ NH ₃	249.149		144		
982	3CuCl ₂ ·10NH ₃	573.769		270		
983	Cu(ClO ₃) ₂ ·4NH ₃	298.610		d. 90	1.81	
984	CuBr ₂ ·2NH ₃	257.464		d. 200		
985	CuBr·3NH ₃	194.579		115		
986	2CuBr·3NH ₃	338.065		135		
987	Cu(BrO ₃) ₂ ·4NH ₃	387.526		exp. 140	2.31	
988	CuI ₃ NH ₃	241.595		105		
989	2CuI ₃ NH ₃	432.097		117		
990	Cu(IO ₃) ₂ ·5NH ₃	498.590		exp. 215	2.72	
991	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ ·CuSO ₄	291.778			2.348	
992	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ ·CuSO ₄ ·6H ₂ O.....	399.870	M.	d. 120	1.87	538
993	(NH ₄) ₂ SeO ₄ ·CuSeO ₄ ·6H ₂ O.....	494.140	M.		2.22	639
994	CuP.....	94.5940			5.14	
995	Cu ₂ P.....	158.164		d.	6.4	
996	Cu ₃ P ₂	252.758		d.	6.67	
997	4CuO·P ₂ O ₅ ·H ₂ O— <i>Libethenite</i>	478.343	R.		3.7	932
998	4CuO·P ₂ O ₅ ·2H ₂ O— <i>Pseudolibethenite</i>	496.359			4.0	
999	4CuO·P ₂ O ₅ ·3H ₂ O— <i>Tagilite</i>	514.374			4.08	968
1000	5CuO·P ₂ O ₅ ·2H ₂ O— <i>Dihydrate</i>	575.929	M. Tri.		4.2	940
1001	6CuO·P ₂ O ₅ ·3H ₂ O— <i>Phosphochalite</i>	673.514			4.4	
1002	Cu(H ₂ PO ₃) ₂	193.649		exp. 90		

Ag Al As Au
32 55 13 33B Ba Be Bi Br
54 79 75 15 5C Ca Cb Cd Ce
16 77 51 29 59Cl Co Cr Cs Cu
4 44 46 85 31Dy Er Eu F Fe
67 89 64 3 43Ga Gd Ge Gl H
25 65 20 75 2Hf Hg Ho I In
73 30 68 6 26Ir K La L Lu
36 83 58 81 72

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
1003	CuPO ₄ ·CuOH.....	239.172	R.			931
1004	Cu ₃ As—Domeykite.....	265.670	H.	830	8.00	
1005	3CuO·As ₂ O ₅ ·5H ₂ O—Trichalcite.....	558.707	R.			885
1006	4CuO·As ₂ O ₅ ·H ₂ O—Olivinite.....	566.215	R.		4.3	951
1007	4CuO·As ₂ O ₅ ·3H ₂ O—Leucochalcite.....	602.246	R.			960
1008	4CuO·As ₂ O ₅ ·7H ₂ O—Euchroite.....	674.308	R.			891
1009	5CuO·As ₂ O ₅ ·H ₂ O—Erinite.....	645.785			4.04	964
1010	6CuO·As ₂ O ₅ ·3H ₂ O—Clinoclasite.....	761.386	M.		4.37	976
1011	7CuO·As ₂ O ₅ ·14H ₂ O—Chalcophyllite.....	1039.12	Trig.		2.66	306
1012	5CuO·As ₂ O ₅ ·9H ₂ O—Tyrolite.....	789.909	R.		3.05	912
1013	2Cu ₂ S·As ₂ S ₃	564.525			4.289	
1014	3Cu ₂ S·As ₂ S ₃ —Enargite.....	787.860	C.		4.40	
1015	3Cu ₂ S·2As ₂ S ₃ —Binnite.....	969.845	C.		4.48	
1016	Cu ₃ (AsO ₄) ₂ ·3NH ₃ ·4H ₂ O.....	591.785	Tri.		3.05	
1017	Cu ₃ Sb (β).....	312.480		687 Tr. 407 (β to α)	8.51 (β) 8.48 (α)	
1018	Cu ₃ Sb ₂	561.390		830		
1019	Cu ₂ S·Sb ₂ S ₃ —Chalcostibite.....	498.940	R.		4.932	
1020	Cu ₂ S·2Sb ₂ S ₃ —Guejarite.....	838.675	R.		4.814	
1021	3Cu ₂ S·Sb ₂ S ₃ —Stylopyrite.....	817.350			5.147	
1022	Cu ₂ S·Bi ₂ S ₃ —Emplectite.....	673.400	R.		6.10 ¹⁶	
1023	5Cu ₂ S·2Bi ₂ S ₃ —Wittichenite.....	1824.42			5.9 ¹³	
1024	2Cu ₂ S·Bi ₂ S ₃ ·2BiSbCl.....	1385.7			6.78	
1025	2Cu ₂ S·Bi ₂ S ₃ ·2BiSbBr.....	1474.6			6.41	
1025.1	20CuO·Bi ₂ O ₃ ·5As ₂ O ₅ ·22H ₂ O—Mixite.....	3603.34			3.79	352
1026	2CuO·CO ₂ —Mysorine.....	203.140			4.398	
1027	2CuO·CO ₂ ·H ₂ O—Malachite.....	221.155	M.		4.0	977
1028	3CuO·2CO ₂ ·H ₂ O—Azurite.....	344.725	M.	d. 220	3.88	938
1029	Cu(CHO ₂) ₂	153.585			1.831	
1030	Cu(CHO ₂) ₂ ·4H ₂ O.....	225.647	M		1.795	652
1031	Cu(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂	181.616			1.930	
1032	Cu(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ ·H ₂ O.....	199.632		115	1.882	667
1033	Cu(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ ·2H ₂ O.....	217.647		d. 240	1.9	
1034	Cu(CH ₂ SO ₃) ₂ ·4H ₂ O—Ethane disulfonate.....	323.790	Tri.		2.061	
1035	CuC ₁₀ H ₆ O ₈ S ₂ ·6H ₂ O—1, 5-Naphthalene disulfonate.....	457.839	M.		1.783	792
1036	CuCN.....	89.5780	M.	474.5		
1037	CuC ₂ O ₄ ·2NH ₃	185.632			2.305 ²⁵ (α) 2.225 ²⁵ (β)	
1038	CuSCN.....	121.043			2.846 ¹⁸ 1.021 ²⁵	
1039	Cu ₂ (NH ₃) ₂ (SCN) ₂	277.348	R.	d. 20	6.9 ¹⁸	
1040	Cu ₂ Si.....	155.200			7.53	
1041	Cu ₂ Si.....	282.340		850		
1042	Cu ₂ Si ₂	373.970		775		
1043	CuO·SiO ₂ ·H ₂ O—Bisbeeite.....	157.645	R.			783
1044	CuO·SiO ₂ ·H ₂ O—Diopside.....	157.645	Trig.		3.05	319
1045	2CuO·2SiO ₂ ·H ₂ O—Shattuckite.....	297.275	M.			948
1046	6CuO·5SiO ₂ ·2H ₂ O—Plancheite.....	813.751	M.		3.36	320
1047	CuSiF ₆ ·6H ₂ O.....	313.722	R.		2.158 ¹⁹	211
1048	CuCl ₂ ·PbO·H ₂ O—Percylite.....	375.701	C.		4.67 ^{18.7}	176
1049	2CuO·5PbO·3SO ₃ ·CO ₂ ·3H ₂ O—Linarite.....	1613.38	M.		5.4	967
1050	CuO·4PbO·P ₂ O ₅ —Tsumebite.....	1114.42	R.		6	987
1051	Cu ₂ S·2PbS·Bi ₂ S ₃ —Aikinite.....	1151.93	R.		6.45	
1053	5Cu ₂ S·2ZnS·2As ₂ S ₃ —Tennantite.....	1483.14	C.		4.4	198
1054	Cu ₂ HgI ₄	835.478			6.096 ²	
1055	CuCl·HgS.....	331.703			6.29	
1056	Ag ₂ O.....	231.760	C.	d. 300	7.143 ^{16.4}	
1057	Ag ₂ O ₂	247.760		d. > 100	7.44	
1058	AgF.....	126.880	C.	435	5.852 ^{15.5}	
1059	AgCl—Cerargyrite.....	143.338		455	5.56	177
1060	AgClO ₃	191.338	Tet.	230	4.430	
1061	AgClO ₄	207.338		d. 486		
1062	AgBr—Bromyrite.....	187.796	C.	434	6.474	155

Mg Mn Mo N Na Nb Nd Ni O Os P Pb Pd Pr Pt Pu Rb Rh Ru S Sb Se Si Sn Sr Ta Te Th Ti Tl Tm U V W Yb Zn Zr

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
1063	AgBrO ₃	235.796	Tet.	d.	5.206	372
1064	AgI—Iodyrite.....	234.812	H.	d.552	5.67	400
1065	AgIO ₃	282.812	R.	>200	5.525	
1066	Ag ₂ S—Acanthite.....	247.825	R.	825	7.326	
				Tr. 175		
1067	Ag ₂ S—Argentite.....	247.825	C.	Tr. 175	7.317	
1068	Ag ₂ SO ₄	311.825	R.	652	5.45 ^{29, 2} ₄	
1069	Ag ₂ S ₂ O ₆ ·2H ₂ O.....	411.921	R.		3.61	844
1070	Ag ₂ Se—Naumannite.....	294.960		880	8.0	
1071	Ag ₂ SeO ₃	342.960			5.929	
1072	Ag ₂ Te—Hessite.....	343.260	C.	955	8.5	
1073	AgN ₃	149.904		exp. 251.5		
1074	AgNO ₂	153.888	R.	d. 140	4.453 ²⁶ ₄	
1075	AgNO ₃	169.888	R.	212	4.352 ¹⁹ ₄	1050
1076	Ag ₂ (NO ₃) ₂	275.776		d. 110	5.75 ³⁰ ₄	
1077	AgNO ₂ ·NH ₃	170.919	Tet.	70 d.		
1078	NH ₄ NO ₃ ·AgNO ₃	249.935	R.	109.6		
1079	Ag(NH ₂) ₂ NO ₃	203.950	R.	170 d.		
1080	AgCl·AgNO ₃	313.226		160		
1081	2AgCl·3NH ₃	337.769	R.	68 d.		
1082	AgI·AgNO ₃	404.700	R.	94		
1083	AgI·2AgNO ₃	574.588	R.	119.1		
1084	AgBr·NH ₄ Br·4(NH ₄) ₂ S ₂ O ₈	878.580	Tet.			336
1085	Ag ₂ P ₃	308.832		d.	4.63	
1086	AgPO ₃	186.904		482	6.37 ⁰ ₄	
1087	Ag ₃ PO ₄	418.664	C.	849	6.37 ⁰ ₄ ²⁶	
1088	Ag ₄ P ₂ O ₇	605.568		585	5.306 ^{7, 6} ₄	
1089	Ag ₂ HPO ₄	311.792	Trig.	d. 110		366
1090	Ag ₃ AsO ₃	446.600		150 d.		
1091	Ag ₃ AsO ₄	462.600	C.		6.657 ²⁶ ₄	
1092	Ag ₃ AsBr ₃	638.348		d.	5.55 ²⁵ ₄	
1093	Ag ₂ S·As ₂ S ₃ —Smithite.....	493.940	M.		4.700	1066
1094	Ag ₂ S·As ₂ S ₃ —Treichmannite.....	493.940	Trig.		4.700	422
1095	3Ag ₂ S·As ₂ S ₃ —Proustite.....	989.590	Trig.		5.49	412
1096	3Ag ₂ S·As ₂ S ₅ —Xanthoconite.....	1053.72	R.		5.2	1030
1097	Ag ₂ S·Sb ₂ S ₃ —Miargyrite.....	587.560	M.		5.36 ¹⁷ ₄	
1098	3Ag ₂ S·Sb ₂ S ₃ —Pyrrargyrite.....	1083.21	Trig.		5.76	425
1099	3Ag ₂ S·Sb ₂ S ₃ —Pyrostilpnite.....	1083.21	M. Tri.		5.790 ¹⁷ ₄	
1100	5Ag ₂ S·Sb ₂ S ₃ —Stephanite.....	1578.86	R.		6.3	
1101	8Ag ₂ S·Sb ₂ S ₃ —Polybasite.....	2322.34	R.		6.1	1031
1102	12Ag ₂ S·Sb ₂ S ₃ —Polyargyrite.....	3313.64	R.		6.50	
1103	Ag ₂ S·Bi ₂ S ₃ —Matildite.....	762.020	R.		6.9	
1104	AgNO ₃ ·Bi(NO ₃) ₃ ·2NH ₄ NO ₃	629.006			3.055 ¹⁵ ₄	
1105	Ag ₂ CO ₃	275.760		218 d.	6.077	
1106	Ag ₂ C ₂ O ₄	303.760		exp. 140	5.029 ⁴ ₄	
1107	AgC ₂ H ₃ O ₂	166.903		d.	3.259 ¹⁵ ₄	
1108	AgC ₃ H ₅ O ₃ ·0.5H ₂ O—Lactate.....	205.995		100		
1109	Ag ₂ (d-C ₄ H ₇ O ₆).....	363.791		d.	3.432 ¹⁵ ₄	
1110	Ag ₂ (dl-C ₄ H ₇ O ₆).....	363.791			3.775 ¹⁵ ₄	
1111	AgCN.....	133.888		320 d.	3.95	
1112	AgCNO.....	149.888		d.	4.00	
1113	AgCN·NH ₃	150.919	M.	102 d.		
1114	Ag(SbO)(d-C ₄ H ₇ O ₆)·H ₂ O.....	364.886	R.		3.481 ^{18, 2} ₄	
1115	4Ag ₂ S·GeS ₂ —Argyrodite.....	1127.81	C.		6.085 ¹⁵ ₄	
1116	4Ag ₂ S·SnS ₂ —Canfieldite.....	1174.13	C.		6.28	
1117	Ag ₂ S·2As ₂ S ₃ ·6PbS—Lengenbachite.....	2175.65	Tri.		5.8	
1118	3Ag ₂ S·4PbS·3Sb ₂ S ₃ —Diaphorite.....	2719.74	R.		5.9	
1119	3Ag ₂ S·4PbS·3Sb ₂ S ₃ —Freieslebenite.....	2719.74	M.		6.3	
1120	AgNO ₃ ·2TiNO ₂ ·Bi(NO ₃) ₃	1001.73			4.87 ¹⁵ ₄	
1121	AgCl·HgCl.....	379.406			6.495	
1122	2AgI·HgI ₂	924.098		Tr. 45	5.998 ⁹ ₄	
1123	4AgI·CuI—Miersite.....	1129.75			5.64	183
1124	Ag ₂ S·Cu ₂ S—Stromeyerite.....	407.030	R.		6.2	

Ag Al As Au
32 55 13 33

B Ba Be Bi Br
54 79 75 15 5

C Ca Cb Cd Co
16 77 51 29 59

Cl Co Cr Cs Cu
4 44 46 85 31

Dy Er Eu F Fe
67 69 64 3 43

Ga Gd Ge Gl H
25 65 20 75 2

Hf Hg Ho I In
73 30 68 6 26

Ir K La Li Lu
36 83 58 81 72

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
1125	Au ₂ O.....	410.400		d. 205		
1126	Au ₂ O ₂	426.400		d. 180		
1127	Au ₂ O ₃	442.400		d. 160		
1128	AuCl _{1.2}	232.658		d. 289.5	7.4	
1129	AuCl ₃	303.574		254 d.	3.9	
1130	Au ₂ Cl ₄	536.232		d. 250	5.1	
1131	AuBr.....	277.116		d. 115		
1132	AuBr ₃	436.948		160 d.		
1133	Au ₂ Br ₄	714.064		d. 115		
1134	AuHBr ₄ ·5H ₂ O.....	607.949		27		
1135	AuI.....	324.132		d. 120		
1136	Au ₂ S ₂	458.530		d. 140		
1137	Au ₂ S ₃	490.595		d. 197	8.754	
1138	Au ₂ Se ₃	632.000			4.65 ²²	
1139	AuTe—Calaverite.....	324.700	Tri.		9.04	
1140	Au ₂ Te ₄	904.400		472		
1141	HAu(NO ₃) ₄ ·3H ₂ O.....	500.286		72 d.	2.84	
1142	Au ₂ O ₃ ·4NH ₃	510.524		exp. 143		
1143	Au ₂ P ₃	487.472			6.67	
1144	Au(CN) ₃ ·3H ₂ O.....	329.270		d. 50		
1145	4AuCl ₃ ·3AgCl·8NH ₄ Cl.....	2072.28	R.			159
1146	OsO ₂	222.800			7.91	
1147	OsO ₄ (yellow).....	254.800	M.	41	4.91	
					1. 4.44 ^{40.1}	57
1147.5	OsO ₄ (white).....	254.800		39.5		
1148	OsF ₆	304.800				
1149	OsF ₈	342.800		34.5		
1150	(NH ₄) ₂ OsCl ₆	439.626	C.		2.93	
1151	(NH ₄) ₂ OsBr ₆	706.374			4.09	
1152	IrCl.....	228.558		d. 798	10.18	
1153	IrCl ₂	264.016		d. 773		
1154	IrCl ₃	299.474		d. 763	5.30	
1155	(NH ₄) ₂ IrCl ₆	441.926	C.		2.856	
1156	IrCl ₄ NH ₃ ·H ₂ O.....	314.698	Trig.			327
1157	[Ir(NH ₃) ₅ Cl]Cl ₂	384.630	R.		2.675	
1158	[Ir(NH ₃) ₅ Br]Br ₂	518.004	R.		3.245 ^{16.5}	
1159	[Ir(NH ₃) ₅ Cl]Br ₂	473.546	R.		3.01	
1160	[Ir(NH ₃) ₅ I]I ₂	659.052	R.		3.586 ^{15.5}	
1161	[Ir(NH ₃) ₅ Cl]I ₂	567.578	R.		3.12	
1162	Ir ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ ·(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ ·24H ₂ O.....	1238.91	C.	106		
1163	PtCl ₂	266.146		d. 581	5.87	
1164	PtCl ₄ ·8H ₂ O.....	481.185			2.43	
1165	H ₂ PtCl ₆ ·6H ₂ O.....	518.086		60	2.431	
1166	PtBr ₄	514.894		d. 180		
1167	H ₂ PtBr ₆ ·9H ₂ O.....	838.880	M.	<100 d.		
1168	PtI ₄	702.958		d. 100		
1169	PtS.....	227.295			8.897	
1170	PtSe ₂	353.630			7.65	
1171	PtSe ₃	432.830			7.15	
1172	Pt(NH ₃) ₄ (OH) ₂	297.370		110 d.		
1173	Pt(NH ₃) ₂ Cl ₂	300.208	R.	d. 270		
1174	(NH ₄) ₂ PtCl ₆	444.056	C.		3.065	
1175	[Pt(NH ₃) ₄]Cl ₂ ·H ₂ O.....	352.286	Tet.	d. 110	2.737	
1176	(NH ₄) ₂ PtBr ₆	710.804	C.		4.265	
1177	(NH ₄) ₂ PtI ₆	992.900	C.		4.61	
1178	PtP ₂ O ₇	369.278		d. >600	4.856	
1179	PtAs ₂ —Sperryite.....	345.150	C.	>800	10.60	
1180	[Pt(CO)Cl ₂] ₂	588.292		195		
1181	2PtCl ₂ ·3CO.....	616.292	M.	130		
1182	[Pt(CO)Br ₂] ₂	766.124	M.	182		
1183	[Pt(CO)I ₂] ₂	954.188		ca. 150 d.		
1184	[CH ₃ (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ SCI] ₂ PtCl ₄	618.308	M.	210		888
1185	[(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ SCI] ₂ PtCl ₄	646.339	M.			811

Ag	Mn	Mo	N	Na	Nb	Nd	Ni	O	Os	P	Pb	Pd	Pr	Pt	Ra	Rb	Rh	Ru	S	Sa	Sb	Sc	Se	Si	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	Tm	U	V	W	Y	Yb	Zn	Zr
6	42	47	11	82	51	61	45	1	85	12	23	41	60	37	80	84	40	39	8	63	14	56	9	18	22	78	52	66	10	24	19	27	70	49	50	48	57	71	28	21

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d ₄ ²⁰	Ref. ind. finding No.																									
1186	[C ₂ H ₅ NH ₂] ₂ H ₂ PtCl ₆	500.117		218 d.	2.275 ¹⁸	139																									
1187	[(CH ₃) ₃ N] ₂ H ₂ PtCl ₆	528.148		245 d.	2.015																										
1188	[CH ₃ (C ₂ H ₅)NH] ₂ H ₂ PtCl ₆	528.148		208	2.115 ¹⁸																										
1189	[C ₂ H ₇ NH ₂] ₂ H ₂ PtCl ₆	528.148		214	2.218																										
1190	[(<i>iso</i> -C ₂ H ₇)NH] ₂ H ₂ PtCl ₆	528.148		228	2.229																										
1191	[(CH ₃) ₄ N] ₂ PtCl ₆	556.179	C.	278 d.	1.811 ¹⁶																										
1192	[CH ₃ (C ₂ H ₇)NH] ₂ H ₂ PtCl ₆	556.179		200 d.	1.968 ¹⁵																										
1193	[(CH ₃) ₂ C ₂ H ₅ N] ₂ PtCl ₆	584.210	C.	266 d.	1.762 ¹⁷																										
1194	[(C ₂ H ₅) ₃ C ₂ H ₇ NH] ₂ H ₂ PtCl ₆	584.210		199	1.89																										
1195	[C ₂ H ₅ (<i>iso</i> -C ₂ H ₇)NH] ₂ H ₂ PtCl ₆	584.210		180	1.885																										
1196	[C ₂ H ₅ (<i>iso</i> -C ₄ H ₉)NH] ₂ H ₂ PtCl ₆	612.240		201 d.	1.804																										
1197	[(C ₂ H ₅) ₃ N] ₂ H ₂ PtCl ₆	612.240		100	1.903																										
1198	[(C ₂ H ₇) ₂ NH] ₂ H ₂ PtCl ₆	612.240		175 d.	1.704 ¹⁵																										
1199	[(CH ₃) ₂ C ₂ H ₇ N] ₂ PtCl ₆	612.240	C.	252 d.	1.821																										
1200	[(CH ₃) ₂ (<i>iso</i> -C ₂ H ₇)N] ₂ PtCl ₆	612.240	C.	237	1.871 ¹⁶																										
1201	[(C ₂ H ₇)(<i>iso</i> -C ₄ H ₉)NH] ₂ H ₂ PtCl ₆	640.271		188	1.702 ¹⁵																										
1202	[(CH ₃)(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ N] ₂ PtCl ₆	640.271	C.	250 d.	1.731																										
1203	[(CH ₃) ₂ (C ₂ H ₅)(C ₂ H ₇)N] ₂ PtCl ₆	640.271	C.	256 d.	1.812																										
1204	[(CH ₃) ₂ (C ₄ H ₉)N] ₂ PtCl ₆	640.271	C.	259 d.	1.795																										
1205	[(CH ₃) ₂ (<i>iso</i> -C ₄ H ₉)N] ₂ PtCl ₆	640.271	C.	220	1.751 ¹⁷																										
1206	[(CH ₃)(C ₂ H ₇) ₂ N] ₂ H ₂ PtCl ₆	640.271		>200	1.737																										
1207	[(C ₂ H ₅) ₄ N] ₂ PtCl ₆	668.302	C.	250 d.	1.776																										
1208	[(<i>iso</i> -C ₄ H ₉) ₂ NH] ₂ H ₂ PtCl ₆	668.302		213	1.62 ¹⁶																										
1209	[(C ₂ H ₅)(C ₂ H ₇) ₂ N] ₂ H ₂ PtCl ₆	668.302		175	1.726																										
1210	[(CH ₃) ₂ (C ₂ H ₇) ₂ N] ₂ PtCl ₆	668.302	Tet.	250	1.745																										
1211	[(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ (C ₂ H ₇)N] ₂ PtCl ₆	696.333	C.	235 d.	1.710																										
1212	[(CH ₃)(C ₂ H ₅)(C ₂ H ₇) ₂ N] ₂ PtCl ₆	696.333	C.	228 d.	1.712																										
1213	[(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ (C ₂ H ₇) ₂ N] ₂ PtCl ₆	724.364	C.	220 d.	1.677																										
1214	[(CH ₃)(C ₂ H ₅)(C ₂ H ₇)(<i>iso</i> -C ₄ H ₉)N] ₂ PtCl ₆	724.364		236 d.	1.637																										
1215	[(C ₂ H ₅) ₃ (C ₄ H ₉)N] ₂ PtCl ₆	724.364	C.	220	1.629 ¹⁵																										
1216	[(C ₂ H ₅) ₃ (<i>iso</i> -C ₄ H ₉)N] ₂ PtCl ₆	724.364	M.	215	1.602																										
1217	[(C ₂ H ₅)(C ₂ H ₇) ₃ N] ₂ PtCl ₆	752.394	Tri.	212	1.571 ¹⁷																										
1218	[(C ₂ H ₇) ₄ N] ₂ PtCl ₆	780.424	Tri.	199	1.515																										
1219	[(CH ₃)(<i>iso</i> -C ₄ H ₉) ₃ N] ₂ PtCl ₆	808.456	R. ?	174	1.696																										
1220	[(C ₂ H ₅)(<i>iso</i> -C ₄ H ₉) ₃ N] ₂ PtCl ₆	836.487	Tet.	170	1.562 ¹⁷																										
1221	[(C ₂ H ₇)(<i>iso</i> -C ₄ H ₉) ₃ N] ₂ PtCl ₆	864.518	C.	168	1.509																										
1222	Pt _x (NO ₂) _y (C ₈ H ₅ SO) _z		Tschugaeff and Chlopina, 93, 82: 402; 12.																												
1223	PtSi.....	223.290		1100	11.63 ¹⁵																										
1224	Pt ₂ Si.....	418.520			13.8 ¹⁸																										
1225	Pt ₃ Si ₂	641.810			14.1																										
1226	PtPbCl ₆ .4H ₂ O.....	687.240	C.		3.681																										
1227	PtPbBr ₆	881.926		d. >120	6.025																										
1228	PtZnCl ₆ .6H ₂ O.....	581.450	Trig.		2.717																										
1229	PtZnBr ₆ .12H ₂ O.....	956.291	Trig.		2.877																										
1230	PtZnI ₆ .9H ₂ O.....	1184.34	Trig.		3.689																										
1231	PtCdCl ₆ .6H ₂ O.....	628.480	Trig.		2.882																										
1232	PtCuCl ₆ .6H ₂ O.....	579.964	Trig.		2.734																										
1233	RuO ₂	133.700	Tet.		7.2																										
1234	RuO ₄	165.700		25.5	5.77 ¹⁰⁰																										
1235	Ru ₂ S ₃ —Laurite.....	299.595	C.		6.99																										
1236	RuSi.....	129.760			5.4																										
1237	[Rh ₂ (NH ₃) ₁₀ Cl ₂]Cl ₄	588.879	R.	d. 200	2.079 ¹⁸																										
1238	[Rh(NH ₃) ₅ Br]Br ₂	427.814	R.		2.65																										
1239	[Rh(NH ₃) ₅ I]I ₂	568.862	R.		3.12 ¹⁶																										
1240	NH ₄ Rh(SO ₄) ₃ .12H ₂ O.....	529.264	C.	103																											
1241	TlRh(SO ₄) ₃ .12H ₂ O.....	715.625	C.																												
1242	RbRh(SO ₄) ₃ .12H ₂ O.....	596.665	C.	109																											
1243	PdO.....	122.700		d. 877																											
1244	PdCl ₂	177.616		500																											
1245	PdI ₂	360.564		d. 350																											
1246	PdS.....	138.765		950																											
1247	Pd ₂ S.....	245.465		800 d.	7.3																										
1248	PdSe.....	185.900		<960																											
Ag 32	Al 55	As 13	At 33	B Ba Be Bi Br 64 79 75 15 5				C Ca Ch Cd Ce 16 77 61 29 59				Cl Co Cr Cs Cu 4 44 46 85 31				Dy Er Eu F Fe 67 69 64 3 43				Ga Gd Ge Gl H 25 65 20 75 2				Hf Hg Ho I In 73 30 68 6 26				Ir K La Li Lu 38 38 58 81 72			

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
1249	Pd(NH ₄) ₂ Cl ₂	211.678	Tet.		2.5	
1250	(NH ₄) ₂ PdCl ₄	284.610	Tet.		2.17	
1251	(NH ₄) ₂ PdCl ₆	355.526	C.		2.418	
1252	(NH ₄) ₂ PdSO ₄ Cl ₂ ·H ₂ O.....	365.268	Trig.			316
1253	Pd(CO)Cl ₂	205.616		197		
1254	Pd(CO) ₂ Cl ₂	233.616		142		
1255	2PdCl ₂ ·3CO.....	439.232		132		
1256	PdSi.....	134.760			7.31 ¹⁵	
1257	ZnPdCl ₆ ·6H ₂ O.....	492.920	H.		2.359	
1258	MnO—Manganosite.....	70.9300	C.	1650	5.18	180
1259	MnO·H ₂ O—Pyrochroite.....	88.9454	Trig.		3.258 ¹³	349
1260	MnO ₂ —Polianite, Pyrolusite.....	86.9300	R.		5.02 ⁶	
1261	MnO ₂ ·H ₂ O.....	104.945	C.			171
1262	Mn ₂ O ₃	157.860	C.		4.50	
1263	Mn ₂ O ₃ ·H ₂ O—Manganite.....	175.875	R.		3.258	1058
1264	Mn ₃ O ₄ —Hausmannite.....	228.790	Tet.		4.700	421
1265	MnF ₂	92.9300		856	3.98	
1266	MnF ₃	111.930			3.54	
1267	MnF ₂ ·5HF·6H ₂ O.....	301.061			1.921	
1268	MnCl ₂ —Scacchite.....	125.846	C.	650	2.977 ²¹	
1269	MnCl ₂ ·4H ₂ O.....	197.908	M.	58.01	2.01	
1270	Mn(ClO ₄) ₂ ·8H ₂ O.....	397.969			1.99	
1270.1	MnCl ₂ ·3MnO ₂ ·3H ₂ O—Kempite.....	440.682	R.		2.94	889
1271	MnBr ₂	214.762			4.383 ²⁵ fused	
1272	MnBr ₂ ·4H ₂ O.....	285.820	M.	64.3d		
1273	MnS—Alabandite.....	86.9950	C.	d.	3.99	197
1274	MnS ₂ —Hauerite.....	119.060	C.		3.463	196
1275	MnSO ₄	150.995		700	3.25	
1276	MnSO ₄ ·H ₂ O—Sznikite.....	169.010	M. ?		2.954	742
1277	MnSO ₄ ·2H ₂ O.....	187.026			2.526	
1278	MnSO ₄ ·3H ₂ O.....	205.041			2.356	
1279	MnSO ₄ ·4H ₂ O.....	223.057	M. R.		2.107	
1280	MnSO ₄ ·5H ₂ O.....	241.072	Tri.		2.103	
1281	MnS ₂ O ₆ ·6H ₂ O.....	323.152	Tri.		1.757	
1282	MnSe.....	134.130	C.		5.59 ¹⁵	
1283	MnSeO ₄ ·2H ₂ O.....	234.161	R.		2.949	
1284	MnSeO ₄ ·5H ₂ O.....	288.207	Tri.		2.334	
1285	Mn ₃ N ₂	302.666			6.63	
1286	Mn(NO ₃) ₂ ·3H ₂ O.....	232.992		34.81		
1287	Mn(NO ₃) ₂ ·6H ₂ O.....	287.038		25.8	1.82	
1288	NH ₄ MnO ₄	136.969	R.		2.208 ^{10,3}	
1289	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ ·MnSO ₄ ·6H ₂ O.....	391.229	M.		1.831	484
1290	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ ·2MnSO ₄	434.133	C.		2.56 ¹⁴	
1291	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ ·Mn ₂ (SO ₄) ₃	530.196			2.40 ¹¹	
1292	(NH ₄) ₂ SeO ₄ ·MnSeO ₄ ·6H ₂ O.....	485.500	M.		2.093	
1293	Mn ₆ P ₂	391.628			4.94	
1294	Mn ₂ P ₂ O ₇	283.908	M.		3.707 ¹⁵	897
1295	3MnO·P ₂ O ₅ ·3H ₂ O—Reddingite.....	408.884	R.		3.1	842
1296	3MnO·P ₂ O ₅ ·4H ₂ O ?—Stewartite.....	426.898	Tri.		2.94	846
1297	5MnO·2P ₂ O ₅ ·4H ₂ O—Palaite.....	710.808	M.		3.17	843
1298	5MnO·2P ₂ O ₅ ·5H ₂ O—Hureaulite.....	728.823	M.		3.18	835
1299	3MnO·As ₂ O ₅ —Armangite.....	442.710	H. R.		4.23	
1300	4MnO·As ₂ O ₅ ·H ₂ O—Sarkinite, Polysenite.....	531.655	M.		4.15	954
1301	Mn ₂ O ₃ ·4MnO·As ₂ O ₅ ·4H ₂ O—Flinkite.....	743.562	R.		3.87	959
1302	6MnO·As ₂ O ₅ ·5H ₂ O—Hemafibrite.....	745.577	R.		3.6	960
1303	7MnO·As ₂ O ₅ ·4H ₂ O—Allactite.....	798.492	M.		3.84	945
1304	MnSb.....	176.700			5.6 ¹⁷	
1305	10MnO·Sb ₂ O ₅ —Manganostibite.....	1032.84	M.			969
1306	Mn ₃ C.....	176.790			6.8	
1307	MnCO ₃ —Rhodochrosite.....	114.930	Trig.		3.125	
1308	MnC ₂ O ₄	142.930			2.4	
1309	Mn(CHO ₂) ₂	144.945			2.205	

Ag	Mn	Mo	N	Na	Nb	Nd	Ni	O	Os	P	Pb	Pd	Pr	Pt	Ra	Rb	Rh	Ru	S	Sa	Sb	Se	Si	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Ti	Tl	Th	Te	Tm	Tu	U	V	W	Yb	Y	Zn	Zr
76	42	47	11	82	51	61	45	1	35	12	23	41	60	37	80	84	40	39	8	63	14	56	9	18	22	75	52	66	10	24	16	27	70	49	59	45	57	71	28	40

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
1310	Mn(CHO ₂) ₂ ·2H ₂ O	180.976	R.		1.953	
1311	Mn(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂	172.976			1.74	
1312	Mn(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ ·4H ₂ O	245.038	M.		1.589	
1313	MnCl ₂ ·2C ₂ H ₅ N·HCl	320.405		175		
1314	MnSi ₂	82.9900		1280	5.90 ¹⁵	
1315	MnSi ₂	111.050			5.24 ¹⁵	
1316	Mn ₂ Si	137.920		1316	6.20 ¹⁵	
1317	MnO ₂ ·SiO ₂	130.990		1273	3.48 ²⁵	63
1318	MnO ₂ ·SiO ₂ —Rhodonite	130.990	Tri.	1323	3.72 ²⁵	929
1319	2MnO ₂ ·SiO ₂ —Tephroite	201.920	R.	1300	4.043 ²⁵	949
1320	3Mn ₂ O ₃ ·MnO ₂ ·SiO ₂ —Braunite	604.570	Tet.		4.78	
1321	8MnO ₂ ·7SiO ₂ ·5H ₂ O—Bementite	1077.94	R.		2.90	803
1322	12MnO ₂ ·8SiO ₂ ·7H ₂ O—Ectropite	1457.75	M. ?		2.46	1044
1323	MnSiF ₆ ·6H ₂ O	305.082	Trig.	d.	1.904 ^{17.5}	206
1324	5MnO ₂ ·SiO ₂ ·As ₂ O ₃ ·H ₂ O—Dixenite	630.645	H.		4.2	385
1324.1	12MnO ₂ ·9SiO ₂ ·As ₂ O ₃ ·7H ₂ O—Schallerite	1747.73			3.368	344
1325	MnO ₂ ·TiO ₂ —Pyrophanite	150.830	Trig.	1404	4.54	405
1326	2MnO ₂ ·6PbO ₂ ·3As ₂ O ₃ ·H ₂ O—Trigonite	2188.84	M.		8.28	1004
1327	2Mn ₂ O ₃ ·3PbO ₂ ·3SiO ₂ —Kentrolite	1165.44	R.		6.19	1014
1328	2Mn ₂ O ₃ ·3CuO—Crednerite	554.430			5.0	
1329	MnPtCl ₆ ·6H ₂ O	571.000	Trig.	d.	2.692	
1330	MnPtCl ₆ ·12H ₂ O	679.093	Trig.		2.112	
1331	MnPtBr ₆ ·12H ₂ O	945.841	Trig.		2.759	
1332	MnPtI ₆ ·9H ₂ O	1173.89	Trig.	d.	3.604	
1333	FeO	71.8400		1420		
1334	Fe ₂ O ₃ —Hematite	159.680	Trig.	1560 d.	5.12	424
1335	Fe ₂ O ₃ ·H ₂ O—Goethite	177.695	R.		4.28	1026
1336	Fe ₂ O ₃ ·H ₂ O—Lepidocrocite	177.695	R.		4.09	1013
1337	Fe ₂ O ₄ —Magnetite	231.520	C.	1538 d.	5.2	
1338	FeF ₂	93.8400			4.09	
1339	FeF ₃	112.840			3.18	
1340	FeCl ₂ —Lawrencite	126.756	H.		2.7	280
1341	FeCl ₃ ·4H ₂ O	198.818			1.93	
1342	FeCl ₃ —Molysite	162.214	H.	282	2.8	
1343	2FeCl ₃ ·2HCl·4H ₂ O	469.421		45.7		
1344	FeBr ₂	215.672			4.636 ²⁵	
1345	FeBr ₃ ·6H ₂ O	403.680		27		
1346	FeI ₂	309.704		177		
1347	FeI ₂ ·4H ₂ O	381.764			2.87	
1348	FeS—Troilite	87.9050	H.	1193	4.8	
1349	FeS ₂ —Marcasite	119.970	R.	Tr. 450	4.87	
1350	FeS ₂ —Pyrite	119.970	C.		5.0	
1351	Fe ₂ S ₃	207.875			4.3	
1352	Fe ₂ S ₄	295.780			4.55	
1353	Fe ₂ S ₈ —Pyrrhotite	647.400	H.	d. >700	4.6	
1354	FeSO ₄ ·H ₂ O—Szomolnokite	169.920	M.		3.08	
1355	FeSO ₄ ·5H ₂ O—Siderotilite	241.982	Tri.		2.2	642
1356	FeSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O—Melanterite	278.012	M.		1.89	471
1357	Fe ₂ O ₃ ·2SO ₃ ·7H ₂ O—Amarantite	445.918	Tri.		2.11	762
1358	Fe ₂ O ₃ ·2SO ₃ ·10H ₂ O—Fibroferrite	499.964	R.		1.86	255
1359	Fe ₂ O ₃ ·3SO ₃ ·9H ₂ O—Coquimbite	562.014	Trig.		2.1	270
1360	Fe ₂ O ₃ ·4SO ₃ ·9H ₂ O—Rhomboclasite	642.079	R.			675
1361	FeO·Fe ₂ O ₃ ·4SO ₃ ·24H ₂ O—Bilinite	984.150			1.87	530
1362	2Fe ₂ O ₃ ·SO ₃ ·6H ₂ O—Clockerite	507.517				658
1363	2Fe ₂ O ₃ ·5SO ₃ ·18H ₂ O—Copiapite	1043.96	R.		2.1	654
1364	3Fe ₂ O ₃ ·4SO ₃ ·10H ₂ O—Carphosiderite	979.454	Trig.		2.6	371
1365	Fe ₂ O ₃ ·3TeO ₂ ·4H ₂ O—Durdenite	662.242	R.			990
1366	Fe ₂ N	125.688		d.	6.35	
1367	Fe(NO ₃) ₂ ·6H ₂ O	349.956		35		
1368	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ ·FeSO ₄ ·6H ₂ O	392.140	M.		1.864	513
1369	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ ·Fe ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ ·24H ₂ O	964.387	C.		1.71	102
1370	(NH ₄) ₂ SeO ₄ ·FeSeO ₄ ·6H ₂ O	486.410	M.		2.160	612
1371	FeP	86.8640			5.2	

Ag	Al	As	Au	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Br	C	Ca	Ch	Cd	Ce	Cl	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Dy	Er	Eu	F	Fe	Ga	Gd	Ge	Gl	H	Hf	Hg	Ho	I	In	Ir	K	La	Li	Lu
32	55	13	33	54	79	75	15	5	16	77	51	29	59	4	44	46	85	31	67	69	64	3	43	25	65	20	75	2	73	30	68	6	26	36	83	58	81	72

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.			
1372	Fe ₂ P.....	142.704		1290	5.7				
1373	Fe ₂ P ₃	204.752			4.5				
1374	Fe ₃ P.....	198.544		1110	6.74				
1375	Fe ₃ P ₄	291.616			5.04				
1376	Fe(PO ₃) ₃	292.912			3.02				
1377	Fe ₂ O ₃ .P ₂ O ₅ .4H ₂ O—Strengite.....	373.790	R.		2.87	917			
1378	3FeO.P ₂ O ₅ .8H ₂ O—Vivianite.....	501.691	M.		2.58	757			
1379	2Fe ₂ O ₃ .P ₂ O ₅ .12H ₂ O—Cacoxenite.....	677.593	H.		3.38	285			
1380	3Fe ₂ O ₃ .2P ₂ O ₅ .8H ₂ O—Beraunite.....	907.259	M.		2.9	950			
1381	7FeO.2P ₂ O ₅ .9H ₂ O—Ludlamite.....	949.115	M.		3.72	873			
1382	2Fe ₂ O ₃ .P ₂ O ₅ .2SO ₃ .2H ₂ O—Destinezite.....	657.569	Tri.		2.1	794			
1383	2Fe ₂ O ₃ .P ₂ O ₅ .2SO ₃ .2H ₂ O—Diadochite.....	657.569			2.0	142			
1384	FeAs.....	130.800		1020	7.83				
1385	FeAs ₂ —Arsenoferrite.....	205.760	C.	990	7.4				
1386	FeAs ₂ —Löllingite.....	205.760	R.		7				
1387	FeAsO ₄ .4H ₂ O—Scorodite.....	266.862	R.		3.2	941			
1388	3FeO.As ₂ O ₅ .8H ₂ O—Symplectite.....	589.563	M.		2.96	857			
1389	3Fe ₂ O ₃ .2As ₂ O ₅ .13H ₂ O—Pharmacosiderite.....	1109.08	M. ? C.		3	874			
1390	FeS ₂ .FeAs ₂ —Arsenopyrite.....	325.730	R.		6.2				
1391	2FeO.Sb ₂ O ₃ —Triphuyite.....	467.220			5.82	1015			
1392	FeS.Sb ₂ S ₃ —Berthierite.....	427.640	R.		4.0				
1393	Fe ₂ C.....	179.520		1837	7.4				
1394	FeCO ₃ .H ₂ O—Siderite.....	173.525	Trig.		3.8	377			
1395	FeC ₂ O ₄ .2H ₂ O.....	179.871	R.	d. 160	2.28				
1396	Fe(CO) ₄	167.840		d. 140	1.996 ¹⁸				
1397	Fe(CO) ₅	195.840		— 21	1.457				
1398	Fe ₂ (CO) ₉	363.680		d. 100	2.085 ¹⁸				
1399	FeC ₂₀ H ₁₄ O ₆ S ₂ .6H ₂ O—Naphthalene-β-sul- fonate.....	578.170				1039			
1400	(NH ₄) ₄ Fe(CN) ₆ .2NH ₄ Cl.3H ₂ O.....	445.083	Trig.		1.490	301			
1401	Fe ₄ (NO) ₇ S ₃ N(C ₂ H ₅) ₄	659.773			1.883 ¹³ ₁₉				
1402	FeSi.....	83.9000			6.1				
1403	FeSi ₂	111.960			5.4				
1404	Fe ₂ Si.....	139.740			7.0				
1405	Fe ₃ Si ₂	223.640			6.7				
1406	FeO.SiO ₂ —Gruenerite.....	131.900	M.	1550	3.5	890			
1407	2FeO.SiO ₂ —Fayalite.....	203.740	R.	1255		978			
1408	2Fe ₂ O ₃ .2SiO ₂ .3H ₂ O—Iddingsite.....	493.526	R.		2.8	928			
1409	FeSiF ₆ .6H ₂ O.....	305.992	Trig.			207			
1410	FeO.TiO ₂ —Ilmenite.....	151.740	Trig.		4.75				
1411	Fe ₂ O ₃ .3TiO ₂ —Arizonite.....	399.380	M. ?		4.25	1069			
1412	2Fe ₂ O ₃ .3TiO ₂ —Pseudobrookite.....	559.060	R.		4.7	1061			
1413	6FeO.Sb ₂ O ₃ .5TiO ₂ —Derbylite.....	1122.08	R.		4.53	420			
1414	2Fe ₂ O ₃ .PbO.3SO ₃ .4H ₂ O—Vegasite.....	854.817	H.			555			
1415	3Fe ₂ O ₃ .PbO.4SO ₃ .6H ₂ O—Plumbojarosite.....	1130.59	Trig.		3.63	378			
1416	3Fe ₂ O ₃ .2PbO.P ₂ O ₅ .2SO ₃ .6H ₂ O—Corkite...	1335.71	Trig.		4.2	383			
1417	5Fe ₂ O ₃ .3PbO.6As ₂ O ₅ —Carminite.....	2847.52			4.1				
1418	FeS.3Sb ₂ S ₃ .4PbS—Jamesonite.....	1967.98	M.		5.7				
1419	3Fe ₂ O ₃ .2PbO.As ₂ O ₅ .2SO ₃ .6H ₂ O—Beudan- tite.....	1423.58	Trig.		4.1	386			
1420	9Fe ₂ O ₃ .4PbO.6As ₂ O ₅ .4SO ₃ .33H ₂ O— Lossenite.....	4622.21	R.			952			
1421	2Fe ₂ O ₃ .3PbO.3SiO ₂ —Melanotekite.....	1169.14	R.		5.73	1010			
1422	TiFe(SO ₄) ₂ .12H ₂ O.....	668.555	C.		2.38	124			
1423	Zn(FeO ₂) ₂	241.060			5.33				
1424	Fe ₂ O ₃ .CuO.....	239.250		1458					
1425	FeS.CuS—Chalcopyrite.....	183.540	Tet.		4.2				
1426	FeS.2Cu ₃ S.CuS—Bornite.....	501.950	C.		5.0				
1427	2FeS.CuS—Cubanite.....	271.445	R.		4.0				
1428	4FeS.Cu ₃ S.2CuS.....	702.095			5.0				
1429	4FeS.3Cu ₂ S.3CuS.....	1116.14			4.85				
1430	3Fe ₂ O ₃ .CuO.2P ₂ O ₅ .8H ₂ O—Chalcosiderite.....	986.829	Tri.		3.1	969			
1431	Fe ₂ O ₃ .2CuO.As ₂ O ₅ .2H ₂ O—Chenevixite...	584.771			3.93	379			
Ag Mn Mo N	Na Nb Nd Ni O	Os P Pb Pd	Pr Pt Ra	Rb	Rh Ru S Sa	Sb Se Si Sn	Sr Ta Tb Te Th	Ti Tl Tm U V	W Y Yb Zn Zr
76 42 47 11	82 51 61 45 1	35 12 23 41	60 37 80	84	40 39 8 63	14 56 9 18 22	78 52 66 10 24	19 27 70 49 50	48 57 71 28 21

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.																													
1432	FeS.Cu ₂ S.SnS ₂ —Stannite.....	429.940	Tet.		4.4																														
1433	Fe ₂ O ₃ .CuO.PbO.2SO ₃ .4H ₂ O—Beaverite..	694.642	H.		4.36	373																													
1434	2Ag ₂ Fe(CN) ₆ .3NH ₃	1122.15			2.45																														
1435	FePtCl ₆ .6H ₂ O.....	571.910			2.7																														
1436	FePtI ₆ .9H ₂ O.....	1174.80			3.45																														
1437	FeO.MnO ₂ —Bixbyite.....	158.770	C.		4.95																														
1438	Fe ₂ O ₃ .MnO—Jacobsite.....	230.610	C.		4.75																														
1439	Fe ₂ O ₃ .9MnO.4P ₂ O ₅ .14H ₂ O—Salmonsite..	1618.46	R.		2.88	848																													
1439.1	9(MnFe)O.8SiO ₂ .MnCl ₂ .7H ₂ O—Friedelite		Trig.		3.1	329																													
1440	CoO.....	74.9700	C.	d. 80o	5.68																														
1441	Co ₂ O ₃	165.940			5.18																														
1442	Co ₂ O ₄	240.970			6.073																														
1443	Co(OH) ₂	92.9854		d.	3.597 ¹⁵																														
1444	CoF ₂	96.9700	M.		4.43																														
1445	CoF ₂ .3H ₂ O.....	151.016			2.583 ²⁵																														
1446	CoF ₂ .5HF.6H ₂ O.....	305.101	Trig.		2.045																														
1447	CoCl ₂	129.886			3.356																														
1448	CoCl ₂ .2H ₂ O.....	165.917			2.477 ²⁵																														
1449	CoCl ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	237.978	M.	86	1.924 ²⁵																														
1450	Co(ClO ₄) ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	333.978		61	1.92																														
1451	Co(ClO ₄) ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	365.978	H.	143		131																													
1452	Co(ClO ₄) ₂ .7H ₂ O.....	383.994			2.075																														
1453	CoBr ₂	218.802			4.909 ²⁵																														
1454	CoBr ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	326.894		100 d.																															
1455	CoI ₂	312.834			5.68																														
1456	Co(IO ₃) ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	516.926			3.689 ²¹																														
1457	CoS—Syepoorite.....	91.0350		>1100	5.45																														
1458	Co ₃ S ₄ —Linnaeite.....	305.170	C.		4.9																														
1459	CoSO ₄	155.035			3.710 ²⁵																														
1460	CoSO ₄ .H ₂ O.....	173.050		d.	1.92																														
1461	CoSO ₄ .4H ₂ O.....	227.096			2.368 ²⁵																														
1462	CoSO ₄ .6H ₂ O.....	263.127	M.		2.029 ²⁵																														
1463	CoSO ₄ .7H ₂ O—Bieberite.....	281.143	M. ?		1.948 ²⁵	481																													
1464	CoSe.....	138.170			7.65																														
1465	CoSeO ₄ .5H ₂ O.....	292.247	Tri.	d.	2.512																														
1466	CoSeO ₄ .6H ₂ O.....	310.262	M.		2.32	599																													
1467	CoSeO ₄ .7H ₂ O.....	328.278	M.		2.135																														
1468	Co(NO ₃) ₂ .3H ₂ O.....	237.032		91																															
1469	Co(NO ₃) ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	291.078	M.	<100	1.883 ²⁵																														
1470	Co(NO ₃) ₂ .3NH ₃	248.087			2.001 ³²																														
1471	[Co(NH ₃) ₄ (NO ₂) ₂]NO ₃	281.118	R.		1.922 ¹⁷																														
1472	Co(NO ₃) ₂ .6NH ₃	285.173			1.473 ²⁵																														
1473	CoF ₂ .6NH ₃	199.157			1.744 ²⁵																														
1474	CoCl ₂ .NH ₃	146.917		ca. 321																															
1475	CoCl ₂ .2NH ₃ (α).....	163.948		273	2.097 ²⁵																														
1476	CoCl ₂ .2NH ₃ (β).....	163.948			2.073 ²⁵																														
1477	CoCl ₂ .4NH ₃	198.010		d.	1.593 ²⁵																														
1478	CoCl ₂ .5NH ₃	215.042			1.580 ²⁵																														
1479	[Co(NH ₃) ₅ Cl]Cl ₂	250.500	R.		1.819 ²⁵																														
1480	CoCl ₂ .6NH ₃	232.073		d.	1.497 ²⁵																														
1481	CoCl ₂ .6NH ₃	267.531	M.		1.744 ²⁵																														
1482	CoCl ₂ .10NH ₃	300.197			1.71 ²⁵																														
1483	[Co(NH ₃) ₄ (OH ₂)Cl]Cl ₂	251.484	R.		1.847																														
1484	[Co(NH ₃) ₅ (NO ₂)]Cl ₂	261.050	M.		1.698 ¹⁸																														
1485	[Co(NH ₃) ₅ (NO ₂)](NO ₃)Cl.....	287.500	R.		1.800																														
1486	CoBr ₂ .2NH ₃	252.864		26o																															
1487	[Co(NH ₃) ₅ Br]Br ₂	383.874		d.	2.483 ^{17.8}																														
1488	CoBr ₂ .6NH ₃	320.989			1.955																														
1489	[Co(NH ₃) ₅ Br]Cl ₂	294.958			2.095 ^{16.8}																														
1490	CoI ₂ .2NH ₃	346.896		222																															
1491	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ .CoSO ₄ .6H ₂ O.....	395.270	M.		1.901	521																													
1492	Co(SO ₄) ₂ .4NH ₃ .2H ₂ O.....	355.255			1.804 ²⁵																														
1493	Co(SO ₄) ₂ .5NH ₃	336.256			1.703 ²⁵																														
Ag 35	Al 13	Au 79	B 8	Ba 56	Bi 83	Br 35	C 12	Ca 20	Ch 61	Ce 58	Cl 35	Co 27	Cr 24	Cu 63	Dy 64	Er 68	Eu 63	F 9	Fe 56	Ga 69	Gd 64	Ge 72	Gl 70	H 1	Hf 71	Hg 80	Ho 67	I 53	In 49	Ir 77	K 19	La 57	Li 3	Lu 70	Mn 55

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
1494	[Co(NH ₃) ₆ (SO ₄)]SO ₄ ·H ₂ O	373.294	R.		1.828 ¹⁸	
1495	[Co(NH ₃) ₅ (OH ₂)] ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ ·3H ₂ O	666.523	Tet.		1.854	
1496	[Co(NH ₃) ₄]Cl(SO ₄)·3H ₂ O	346.726	R.		1.765	
1497	(NH ₄) ₃ SeO ₄ ·CoSeO ₄ ·6H ₂ O	489.540	M.	d.	2.212	623
1498	Co(NH ₃) ₅ Cl(SeO ₄)·3H ₂ O	393.861	R.		1.937	
1499	Co(H ₂ PO ₃) ₂ ·6H ₂ O	297.141			1.809 ^{18,5}	
1500	CoAs ₂ —Safflorite	208.890		d.	6.97 ⁰	
1501	CoAs ₂ —Smaltite	208.890		d.	6.5	
1502	CoAs ₃ —Skutterudite	283.850			6.79	
1503	Co ₂ As ₂	342.820		d.	7.35 ⁰	
1504	Co ₂ As ₂	326.830		d.	7.82 ⁰	
1505	Co ₂ (AsO ₄) ₂ ·8H ₂ O—Erythrite	598.953	M.		2.9	850
1506	CoAsS—Cobaltite	165.995	C.	d.	6.2	
1507	CoCO ₃ —Sphercobaltite	118.970	Trig.		2.318 ²⁵	375
1508	CoC ₂ O ₄	146.970			2.325 ¹⁹	
1509	Co(CO) ₄	170.970		51	1.73 ¹⁸	
1510	Co(CHO ₂) ₂ ·2H ₂ O	185.016			2.129 ²²	
1511	CoC ₂ H ₂ O ₄ ·2H ₂ O—Malonate	197.016			2.279	
1512	Co(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ ·4H ₂ O	249.078			1.7 ^{18,7}	651
1513	Co(C ₆ H ₇ O ₂) ₃ —Acetylacetonate	356.132	M.			
1514	CoC ₁₀ H ₆ O ₆ S ₂ ·6H ₂ O—1, 5-Naphthalene-disulfonate	453.239	M.		1.77	799
1515	Co(CO) ₃ NO	172.978		−1.05	1.1513 ¹⁴	
1516	[Co(NH ₃) ₅ (C ₂ O ₄)]NO ₃ ·HNO ₃	357.149			1.264 ¹⁵	
1517	CoSi	87.0300		1393	6.30	
1518	CoSi ₂	115.090		1277	5.3 ⁰	
1519	CoSi ₃	143.150		1307		
1520	Co ₂ Si	146.000		1327	7.1 ¹⁷	
1521	Co ₂ SiO ₄	210.000			4.63	
1522	CoSiF ₆ ·6H ₂ O	309.122	Trig.		2.087	413
1523	CoSnCl ₆ ·6H ₂ O	498.510	R. Trig.		2.699	
1524	CoPtCl ₆ ·6H ₂ O	575.040	Trig.	d.	2.699	
1525	CoPtBr ₆ ·12H ₂ O	949.881	Trig.		2.762	
1526	CoPtI ₆ ·9H ₂ O	1177.93	Trig.		3.618	
1527	CoPtI ₆ ·12H ₂ O	1231.98	Trig.		3.048	
1528	NiO—Bunsenite	74.6900	C.		7.45	201
1529	Ni ₂ O ₃	165.380			4.8 ₃	
1530	Ni ₃ O ₄ ·2H ₂ O	258.085			3.412 ³²	
1531	NiF ₂	96.6900			4.63	
1532	NiF ₂ ·3H ₂ O	150.736			2.014 ¹⁹	
1533	NiF ₂ ·5HF·6H ₂ O	304.821	Trig.		2.132	
1534	NiCl ₂	129.606			3.54 ₄	
1535	Ni(ClO ₃) ₂ ·6H ₂ O	333.698		80 d.	2.07	
1536	Ni(ClO ₄) ₂ ·6H ₂ O	365.698	H.	149		132
1537	Ni(ClO ₄) ₂ ·7H ₂ O	383.714			2.15	
1538	NiBr ₂	218.522			4.64 ₄ ³⁸	
1539	Ni(IO ₃) ₂	408.554			5.07	
1540	Ni(IO ₃) ₂ ·4H ₂ O	480.616	H.	d. ca. 100		
1541	NiS—Millerite	90.7550	Trig.	797	4.60	
1542	Ni ₂ S	149.445			5.52	
1543	Ni ₃ S ₂	240.200		794 Tr. 545		
1544	Ni ₃ S ₄ —Polydymite	304.330	C.		4.7	
1545	NiSO ₄	154.755			3.6 ₈	
1546	NiSO ₄ ·H ₂ O	172.770			1.98	
1547	NiSO ₄ ·6H ₂ O	262.847	Tet. M.	Tr. 53.3	2.07	246
1548	NiSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O—Morenosite	280.863	R.		1.948	501
1549	NiS ₂ O ₆ ·6H ₂ O	326.912	Tri.	d.	1.908	
1550	NiSe	137.890			8.46	
1551	NiSeO ₄ ·6H ₂ O	309.982	Tet.		2.31	262
1552	Ni(NO ₃) ₂ ·6H ₂ O	290.798	M.	56.7	2.05	
1553	NH ₄ Cl·NiCl ₂ ·6H ₂ O	291.195	M.		1.645	
1554	Ni(ClO ₃) ₂ ·6NH ₃	327.793		180	1.52	

Mg	Mn	Mo	N	Na	Nb	Nd	Ni	O	Os	P	Pb	Pd	Pr	Pt	Ra	Rb	Rh	Ru	S	Se	Sb	Sc	Si	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	Tm	U	V	W	Y	Yb	Zn	Zr	
76	42	47	11	82	51	61	45	1	35	12	23	41	60	37	80	84	40	39	8	63	14	56	9	18	22	78	52	66	10	24	19	27	70	49	50	48	57	71	28	21

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
1555	Ni(BrO ₃) ₂ ·6NH ₃	416.709		exp. 195	1.99	
1556	Ni(IO ₃) ₂ ·5NH ₃	493.710			2.97	
1557	(NH ₄) ₂ Ni(SO ₄) ₂ ·6H ₂ O.....	394.990	M.		1.923	539
1558	(NH ₄) ₂ Ni(SeO ₄) ₂ ·6H ₂ O.....	489.260	M.	d.	2.22	643
1559	NiP ₃	120.738			4.62 ¹⁸	
1560	NiP ₃	151.762			4.19 ¹⁸	
1561	Ni ₂ P.....	148.404		1112	6.3 ¹⁵	
1562	Ni ₃ P ₂	238.118			5.99	
1563	Ni(H ₂ PO ₃) ₂ ·6H ₂ O.....	296.861		d.	1.824	
1564	NiAs—Nicollite.....	133.650	H.	968	7.57 ⁰	
1565	NiAs ₂ —Rammelsbergite.....	208.610	R.		7.1	
1566	Ni ₃ As ₂ —Maucherite.....	325.990	Tet.		7.86 ⁰	
1567	Ni ₃ As ₂	443.370		998 Tr. 970		
1568	Ni ₃ (AsO ₄) ₂	453.990			4.982	
1569	3NiO·As ₂ O ₃ ·8H ₂ O—Annabergite.....	598.113	M.		3.0	845
1570	NiAsS—Gersdorffite.....	165.715			6.3	
1571	NiSb—Breithauptite.....	180.460	H.	1158	7.70 ⁰	
1572	Ni ₃ Sb ₂	536.990		1170		
1573	NiSbS—Ullmannite.....	212.525	C.		6.6	
1574	NiC ₂ O ₄	146.690			2.235	
1575	Ni(CO) ₄	170.690		—25	1.1310	
1576	3NiO·CO ₂ ·H ₂ O—Zaratite.....	286.085			2.6	136, 143
1577	Ni(CHO ₂) ₂ ·2H ₂ O.....	184.736			2.154	
1578	Ni(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂	176.736			1.798	
1579	Ni(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ ·4H ₂ O.....	248.798			1.744 ^{15.7}	
1580	NiC ₁₀ H ₆ O ₈ S ₂ ·6H ₂ O—1, 5-Naphthalene disulfonate.....	452.959	M.		1.79	808
1581	Ni ₂ Si.....	145.440		1309	7.2 ¹⁷	
1582	2NiO ₃ ·3SiO ₂ ·2H ₂ O—Connarite.....	397.590	H.		2.5	292
1583	NiSiF ₆ ·6H ₂ O.....	308.842	Trig.	d.	2.134	210
1584	NiPdCl ₆ ·6H ₂ O.....	486.230	H.		2.353	
1585	3NiO·6CuO·2As ₂ O ₃ ·SO ₃ ·7H ₂ O—Lindackerite.....	1367.50	M. ?		2.25	851
1586	NiPtCl ₆ ·6H ₂ O.....	574.760	Trig.		2.798	
1587	NiPtBr ₆ ·6H ₂ O.....	841.508	Trig.		3.715	
1589	CrO ₃	100.010	R.	190 d.	2.7	
1590	Cr ₂ O ₃	152.020	H.	190o	5.21	
1591	Cr ₄ O ₃ ·3H ₂ O.....	310.086			2.90	
1592	Cr ₄ O ₃	404.050			4	
1593	CrF ₂	90.0100		110o	4.11	
1594	CrF ₃	109.010	R.	>1000	3.8	
1595	CrCl ₂	122.926			2.75	
1596	CrCl ₃	158.384			2.7	
1597	CrO ₂ Cl ₂	154.926		— 96.5	1.1836	
1598	(CrO ₂) ₂ Cl ₆	632.798			2.5	
1599	CrS.....	84.0750			4.1	
1600	Cr ₂ S ₃	200.215			3.7	
1601	Cr ₂ (SO ₄) ₃	344.215			2.2	
1602	Cr ₂ (SO ₄) ₃	392.215			3.0	
1603	Cr ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ ·17H ₂ O.....	698.476			1.7	
1604	H ₂ CrSO ₇	198.090		190 d.		
1605	H ₂ CrSeO ₇	245.225		200		
1606	(NH ₄) ₂ CrO ₄	152.088	M.		1.8	
1607	CrO ₄ ·3NH ₃	167.103	R.		1.96	
1608	(NH ₄) ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇	252.098	M.		2.15	
1609	(NH ₄) ₂ Cr ₃ O ₁₀	352.108	R.		2.33	
1610	(NH ₄) ₂ Cr ₄ O ₁₃	452.117		170	2.34	
1611	NH ₄ IO ₃ ·CrO ₃	292.981	R.		3.5	
1612	(NH ₄) ₂ CrSO ₇	232.153		160		
1613	Cr ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ ·(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ ·24H ₂ O.....	956.727	C.	100 d.	1.72	101
1614	CrP.....	83.0340			5.7	
1615	Cr(PO ₃) ₃	259.082			2.97	

Ag	Al	Ar	Au	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Br	C	Ca	Ch	Cd	Ce	Cl	Co	Cr	Cu	Cs	Dy	Er	Eu	F	Fe	Ga	Gd	Ge	Gl	H	Hf	Hg	Ho	I	In	Ir	K	La	Li	Lu
82	65	13	33	54	70	75	15	5	10	77	51	29	59	4	44	46	85	31	67	69	64	3	43	26	65	20	75	2	73	30	68	6	26	36	83	58	61	72

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
1616	$\text{Cr}_4(\text{P}_2\text{O}_7)_3$	730.184	M.		3.2	
1617	Cr_2As_3	328.900			6.2	
1618	$4\text{CrO}_3 \cdot \text{As}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 2(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{O} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	752.131		d. 175	1.83	
1619	Cr_3C_2	180.030		1890	6.68	
1620	Cr_4C	220.040			6.75	
1621	Cr_6C_2	284.050		1665	6.92	
1622	$\text{CrC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	158.025			2.46	
1623	$\text{Cr}(\text{d-C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6)$	200.041			2.33 ¹⁵	
1624	$\text{Cr}[\text{CH}(\text{COCH}_3)_2]_3$ —Acetylacetonate	349.172		214		
1625	$[\text{Cr}(\text{CON}_2\text{H}_4)_6]\text{Cl}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	572.711		150		
1626	$[\text{Cr}(\text{CON}_2\text{H}_4)_6](\text{CN})_3 \cdot 5.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	589.400		75		
1627	$[\text{Cr}(\text{CON}_2\text{H}_4)_6](\text{SCN})_3$	586.510		90 d.		
1628	CrSi_2	108.130	M.		4.4	
1629	Cr_3Si	184.090			6.5 _g	
1630	Cr_3Si_2	212.150			5.5	
1631	PbCrO_4 —Crocoite. Crocoite	323.210		844	6.3	1060
1632	$3\text{PbO} \cdot 2\text{CrO}_3$ —Phoenicochroite	869.620			5.75	
1633	$\text{TiCr}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$	664.725 664.725			2.38	122
1634	ZnCr_2O_4	235.400 235.400			5.3	
1635	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot \text{HgCl}_2$	523.624			3.11	
1636	Ag_2CrO_4	331.770			5.625	
1637	$\text{Ag}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$	431.780			4.770	
1638	$\text{MnO} \cdot \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$	222.950	C.		4.87	
1639	FeCr_2O_4 —Chromite	223.860			4.5	181
1640	$\text{NiCr}_2\text{O}_6\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$	491.765		47		
1641	MoO_2	128.000		Tet.	4.516 ^{19,5}	
1642	MoO_3	144.000		R.	4.50 ^{19,5}	
1643	$\text{Mo}_6\text{O}_{14} \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	812.092			3.6 ¹⁸	
1644	H_2MoO_4	162.015		II.		
1645	H_4MoO_6	180.031		M. Tri. ?	3.124 ¹⁵	
1646	MoF_6	210.000			17	
1647	MoO_2F_2	166.000			3.494	
1648	MoOF_4	188.000	M.		3.001	
1649	MoCl_5	273.290			194	
1650	MoI_2	349.864			4.3	
1651	MoS_2 —Molybdenite	160.130		H.	1185	
1652	Mo_2S_3	288.195			5.9 ¹³	
1653	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{MoO}_4$	196.078		M.	2.270	
1654	$18\text{MoO}_3 \cdot 14\text{NH}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}$	3256.76		M.	2.975	
1655	Mo_2P_2	254.048			6.17	
1656	$\text{Mo}(\text{PO}_3)_3$	333.072			3.28 ¹¹	
1658	$\text{MoCl}_5 \cdot \text{POCl}_3$	426.688			127	
1659	$18\text{MoO}_3 \cdot \text{As}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 28\text{H}_2\text{O}$	3326.35	Tri.		3.088	
1660	$18\text{MoO}_3 \cdot \text{As}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 38\text{H}_2\text{O}$	3506.51	Tri.	d.	2.822	
1661	$\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{MoO}_3$ —Koechlinite	610.000	R.			1065
1662	MoC	108.000		2570	8.40	
1663	Mo_2C	204.000		2380	8.9	
1664	$\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_6$	264.000			1.95	
1665	$3\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{NH}_2)_2 \cdot \text{HSCN} \cdot \text{Mo}(\text{OH})(\text{SCN})_3$	462.447		128 d.		
1666	MoSi_2	152.120	Tet.		6.1	
1667	$\text{TiO}_2 \cdot 12\text{MoO}_3 \cdot 22\text{H}_2\text{O}$	2204.24		60		
1668	PbMoO_4 —Wulfenite	367.200		1068	6.7	419
1669	$2\text{PbO} \cdot \text{MoO}_3$	590.400		951		
1670	$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{MoO}_3 \cdot 7.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Molybdite	774.796	R.		4.5	919, 936, 953
1671	$\text{WO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Tungstite	250.015	R.	1473	5.5 ?	1018
1672	WF_6	298.000		2.5		
1673	WOF_4	276.000		110		
1674	WCl_6	361.290		248		
1675	WCl_6	396.748		275		
1676	WO_2Cl_2	286.916				
1677	WOCl_4	341.832		211		
1678	WBr_6	583.580		276		

Mg 76 Mu 42 Mo 47 N 11 Na 82 Nb 51 Nd 61 Ni 45 O 1 Os 35 P 12 Pb 23 Pd 41 Pr 60 Pt 37 Ra 80 Rb 84 Rh 40 Ru 39 S 8 Sb 63 Sc 14 Se 56 Si 9 Sn 18 Sr 22 Ta 78 Tb 52 Te 66 Th 10 Ti 24 Tl 19 Tm 27 U 70 V 49 W 50 Y 48 Yb 57 Zn 71 Zr 28

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
1675	WO ₃	515.643		277		
1680	WCl ₆ ·3WBr ₆	2387.24		232		
1681	WI ₃	437.864			6.91 ¹⁸	
1682	WI ₅	691.728			5.21 ¹⁸	
1683	WI ₇ = $Tungsten$	243.130			7.54 ¹⁰	
1684	WP ₂	215.024			8.5	
1685	WP ₃	246.048			5.8	
1686	W ₂ P ₃	798.048			5.21	
1687	24W(O) ₂ P ₂ (O) ₆ ·45H ₂ O	6520.74	C.		4.68	
1688	WAs ₂	333.920			6.91 ¹⁸	
1689	WCl ₅	196.000		2777	15.71 ¹⁸	
1690	W ₂ Cl ₉	380.000		2877	16.09 ¹⁸	
1691	W ₂ Cl ₉	584.000		>2709		
1692	WBr ₆	246.120			9.39	
1693	WBr ₅	452.180			10.9	
1694	Pb(O) ₂ WO ₃ - Raspite	455.200	M.	1123		1023
1695	Pb(O) ₂ WO ₃ - Nialzite	455.200	Test.		8.23	401
1696	Cu(O) ₂ WO ₃ - Cupramangsite	311.570	Test.			1007
1697	Mn(O) ₂ WO ₃ - Hübnarite	302.930	M.		7.2	1017
1698	Fe(O) ₂ WO ₃ - Ferbarite	303.845	Test.		6.64	1062
1699	Fe ₂ (O) ₂ WO ₃ ·6H ₂ O - Ferromangsite	495.772	H.			364
1700	Ni(O) ₂ WO ₃	303.690	R.			
1701	30P ₂ (O) ₂ W ₂ Cl ₉	920.060			6.88 ^{20,6}	
1702	UO ₂ - Uraminite	270.170	R.		8.42 ²²	
1703	UO ₂	286.170			10.5	
1704	UO ₂ ·2H ₂ O	338.204		d. 116	5.92	
1705	U ₂ O ₈ - Pitchblende	842.510			7.31	
1706	UF ₆	352.170	M.		4.68	
1707	(UO ₂)(ClO ₄) ₂ ·4H ₂ O	541.148		116 d.		
1708	(UO ₂)(ClO ₄) ₂ ·6H ₂ O	577.178		99		
1709	UBr ₆	557.834			4.84	
1710	U ₂	745.858		500	5.6	
1711	U ₂ (O) ₂	620.934	R.	d. 259	5.2	
1712	UO ₂ (H ₂ O) ₂ ·H ₂ O	638.049			5.05	
1713	U ₂ (O) ₂ ·3H ₂ O	420.281		d. 199	3.28	
1714	UO ₂ (NO ₃) ₂ ·6H ₂ O	440.270		59	2.742	
1715	UO ₂ (NO ₃) ₂ ·8H ₂ O	448.232		129		
1716	UO ₂ (NO ₃) ₂ ·6H ₂ O	502.278	R.	d. 199	2.81	525
1717	(NH ₄) ₂ (UO ₂)(NO ₃) ₂ ·2H ₂ O	530.310			2.78	
1718	(NH ₄) ₂ (UO ₂)(NO ₃) ₂ ·2H ₂ O	534.408			3.01	
1719	UO ₂ ·2P ₂ (O) ₅	554.266	R.		3.9	
1720	3P ₂ (O) ₅ ·P ₂ (O) ₅ ·6H ₂ O - Phosphorurilite	1060.65	C.			906
1721	3UO ₂ ·As ₂ (O) ₅ ·12H ₂ O - Trögerite	1304.61	M.		3.3	802
1722	3UO ₂ ·2UO ₂ ·3H ₂ O - Uranospherite	1060.39	R.		6.36	993
1723	3BaO·3UO ₂ ·2As ₂ (O) ₅ ·12H ₂ O - Wadsworthite	3816.53	Tr.		5.76	997
1724	U ₂	262.170		2269	11.31 ¹⁸	
1725	U ₂ Cl ₉	512.340		2400	11.28	
1726	U ₂ (O) ₂ - Rutherfordine	330.170	Test.		5.6	935
1727	UO ₂ Cl ₂	358.170			2.98	
1728	UO ₂ (ClO ₄) ₂ ·H ₂ O	378.201		d. 110	3.69 ¹⁹	
1729	UO ₂ (U ₂ H ₂ O) ₂ ·2H ₂ O	424.247	R.	d. 275	2.89 ¹⁸	
1730	(NH ₄) ₂ (UO ₂)(NO ₃) ₂ ·2H ₂ O	558.356			2.77	
1731	UO ₂ (U ₂ H ₂ O) ₂ ·NH ₄ (U ₂ H ₂ O) ₂	465.278	Test.			223
1732	U ₂	294.250			8.0	
1733	12U ₂ (O) ₂ ·580O ₂ ·14H ₂ O - Moddite	6844.60	R.		4.627	
1734	U ₂ Pb(O) ₂ ·4H ₂ O - Curite	1940.31			7.19	
1735	3U ₂ (O) ₂ ·1P ₂ (O) ₅ ·3U ₂ (O) ₂ ·12H ₂ O - Towndite	3824.49			4.8	
1736	U ₂ Pb(O) ₂ ·1.33H ₂ O - Kasolite	593.450	M.		5.96	
1737	Cu(UO ₂) ₂ P ₂ (O) ₅ ·4H ₂ O - Metatorbernite I	938.081	Test.		3.5	303
1738	Cu ₂ (UO ₂) ₂ P ₂ (O) ₅ ·8H ₂ O - Torbernite	938.081	Test.		3.5	737
1739	Cu(UO ₂) ₂ As ₂ (O) ₅ ·4H ₂ O - Zinnerite	993.953	Test.		3.2	317
1740	VO	66.9600			5.758 ¹⁴	
1741	VO ₂	82.9600		>1755	4.399	

Ag	Al	As	At	B	Br	C	Ca	Cl	Co	Cu	Dy	Er	Eu	F	Fe	Ga	Gd	Ge	Gr	H	Hf	Hg	Bi	I	In	Ir	K	La	Li	Lu
43	55	53	85	25	79	16	77	51	27	29	67	69	63	9	43	26	65	20	72	73	30	98	6	26	36	83	68	81	72	

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
1742	V ₂ O ₅	183.920			3.64	
1743	V ₂ O ₅	149.920		1970	4.871 ^d	
1744	V ₂ O ₅	181.920		890	3.357	
1745	VF ₃	107.960	R.		3.363 ¹²	
1746	VF ₄	126.960		d. 325	2.975 ²⁴	
1747	VF ₅	145.960			2.177 ¹²	
1748	VOF ₂	104.960		d	3.396 ¹²	
1749	VOF ₃	123.960		300	2.459	
1750	VCl ₃	121.876	H.		3.23 ¹³	
1751	VCl ₃	157.334			3.00 ¹³	
1752	VCl ₄	192.792		-109	1.1.816 ²⁰	
1753	VOCl ₂	102.418			2.824	
1754	VOCl ₃	137.876			2.88 ¹³	
1755	VOCl ₃	173.334		< -15	1.1.829	
1756	V ₂ O ₅ Cl ₂	201.378			3.64	
1757	VOBr ₂	146.876		d. 480	4.00 ¹³	
1758	VOBr ₃	306.708			2.933 ¹⁴	
1759	V ₂ S ₅	166.050			4.200	
1760	V ₂ S ₅	198.115			4.7 ¹⁴	
1761	V ₂ S ₅	262.245			3.000	
1762	V ₂ O ₄ ·3SO ₃ ·16H ₂ O—Minasragrite	694.361	M. Tri.			619
1763	VN	64.9680		2050	5.630	
1764	(NH ₄) ₃ VS ₄	233.336			1.620	
1765	(NH ₄) ₃ V ₂ S ₆ O	382.465			1.716	
1766	Bi ₂ O ₃ ·V ₂ O ₅ —Pucherite	647.920	R.		6.25 ²⁴	1064
1767	VC	62.96600		2830	5.4	
1768	V ₄ C ₃	239.840		2750 ^{mm}		
1769	(NH ₄) ₃ VO(CNS) ₄ ·5H ₂ O	425.407	R.	58		
1770	VSi ₂	107.080			4.42	
1771	V ₂ Si	129.980			5.48 ¹¹	
1772	PbO·V ₂ O ₅	405.120		840		
1773	2PbO·V ₂ O ₅	628.320		722		
1774	3PbO·V ₂ O ₅	851.520		952		
1775	8PbO·V ₂ O ₅	1967.52		794		
1776	9PbO·3V ₂ O ₅ ·PbCl ₂ —Vanadinite	2832.68	H.		6.803	402
1777	TiVO ₂	303.360		424		
1778	Ti ₃ VO ₄	728.160		566		
1779	Ti ₄ V ₃ O ₇	315.200		454		
1780	Ti ₄ V ₄ O ₁₃	1638.24			8.59 ^{17,6}	
1781	4(Pb·Zn)O·V ₂ O ₅ ·H ₂ O—Desclouite		R.		6.0	1021
1782	Cd ₁₀ V ₄ Cl ₂ O ₂₄	1884.78	H.		5.264 ¹⁸	
1783	Cd ₁₀ V ₄ Br ₂ O ₂₄	1973.69	H.		5.456 ¹⁹	
1784	2PbO·2CuO·V ₂ O ₅ ·H ₂ O—Cuprodeseclouite	805.475	R.		6.1	1020
1785	Ag ₄ V ₃ O ₇	645.440		383		
1786	5(NH ₄) ₂ O·P ₂ O ₅ ·3V ₂ O ₅ ·15MoO ₃ ·39H ₂ O	3810.80			2.410	
1787	6(NH ₄) ₂ O·P ₂ O ₅ ·6V ₂ O ₅ ·12MoO ₃ ·41H ₂ O	4012.67			2.411	
1788	3(NH ₄) ₂ O·SiO ₂ ·V ₂ O ₅ ·9MoO ₃ ·20H ₂ O	2054.52			2.802 ¹⁴	
1789	3(NH ₄) ₂ O·SiO ₂ ·V ₂ O ₅ ·10MoO ₃ ·21H ₂ O	2216.54			2.804 ¹⁵	
1790	3(NH ₄) ₂ O·SiO ₂ ·V ₂ O ₅ ·11MoO ₃ ·27H ₂ O	2468.63	M. ?		2.807	
1791	3(NH ₄) ₂ O·SiO ₂ ·V ₂ O ₅ ·15MoO ₃ ·24H ₂ O	2690.58			2.816	
1792	3(NH ₄) ₂ O·SiO ₂ ·V ₂ O ₅ ·9WO ₃ ·24H ₂ O	2918.58			3.40	
1793	3(NH ₄) ₂ O·SiO ₂ ·V ₂ O ₅ ·10WO ₃ ·21H ₂ O	3096.53			3.43	
1794	2UO ₃ ·3V ₂ O ₅ ·15H ₂ O—Uvanite	1388.33	R.			979
1795	Cb ₂ O ₅	266.200		1520	4.60 ^{51,8}	
1796	CbF ₅	188.100		75.5	3.29	
1797	CbCl ₅	270.390		104	2.70	
1798	CbOCl ₃	215.474				
1799	CbC	105.100				
1800	Cb ₂ FeO ₆ —Ferromobite	338.040	R.		6.26	1063
1801	Ta ₂ O ₅	443.000	R.	1470 d.	8.736 ^{11,12}	
1802	TaF ₅	276.500		90 s.	4.74	
1803	TaCl ₅	358.700		221	3.08 ¹¹	
1804	TaBr ₅	581.080		240		

Mg Mn Mo N Na Nb Nd Ni O Os P Pb Pd Pr Pt Rb Ru Rh Sb Se Sn Sr Ta Te Th Ti Tl Tm U V W Y Zn Zr Zr
 70 42 47 11 82 51 61 45 1 35 19 33 41 60 37 80 84 40 30 8 63 14 56 0 14 23 38 62 66 10 24 19 27 70 49 50 45 57 71 28 21

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
1805	TaC.....	193.500				
1806	TaSi ₂	237.620			8.83°	
1807	Ta ₂ O ₅ ·MnO—Manganotantalate.....	513.930	R.		7.03	1019
1808	B ₂ O ₃	69.6400			1. 1.85 glass	26
1809	B ₂ O ₃ ·3H ₂ O—Sassolite.....	123.686	Tri.	d.	1.49	448
1810	B ₂ H ₆	27.6862		—169		
1811	B ₄ H ₁₀	53.3570		—112		
1812	B ₁₀ H ₁₄	122.308		99.5	0.94	
1813	BF ₃	67.8200		—127		
1814	BCl ₃	117.194		—107	1. 1.434 ₄	
1815	BBr ₃	250.568		—45	1. 2.60	
1816	B ₂ HBr.....	102.564		—104		
1817	BI ₃	391.616		43	1. 3.3 ⁵⁰	
1818	B ₂ S ₃	117.835		310	1.55	
1819	BN ₄	38.6660				
1820	NH ₄ BF ₄	104.859			1.851 ¹⁷	
1821	CB ₄	76.9200		235°	2.6	
1822	B(CH ₃) ₃	55.8893		56		
1823	B(C ₂ H ₅) ₃	97.9355			1. 0.696 ²³	
1824	B(OCH ₃) ₃	103.889			1. 0.915	
1825	B(OC ₂ H ₅) ₃	145.936			1. 0.864 ^{26,5}	11
1826	B(OC ₂ H ₇) ₃	187.982			1. 0.867 ¹⁶	
1827	B(OC ₄ H ₉) ₃ —Isobutyl.....	230.028			1. 0.864°	14
1828	B(OC ₆ H ₁₃) ₃ —Isoamyl.....	272.074			1. 0.872°	17
1829	SiB ₃	60.5200			2.52	
1830	SiB ₅	92.9800			2.47	
1831	Zr ₃ B ₄	316.280			3.7	
1833	ThB ₄	275.430			7.5	
1834	ThB ₆	297.070			6.4	
1835	TiBO ₂	247.220		472		
1836	Tl ₂ BO ₃	672.020		370 d.		
1837	Tl ₄ B ₂ O ₆	919.240		434		
1838	B ₂ O ₃ ·CdO.....	198.050		875		
1839	B ₂ O ₃ ·CuO.....	149.210		d. 875	3.86	
1840	MnB ₂	76.5700			6.9	
1841	Mn ₃ B ₄ O ₉	352.070	Tri.		3.61	923
1842	FeB.....	66.6600			7.15	
1843	Fe ₂ B.....	122.500			7.4	
1844	FeB ₂	77.4800			5.0	
1845	Fe ₂ B ₅	165.780		1340		
1846	Fe ₃ B ₂	300.840		1351		
1847	CoB.....	69.7900			7.25	
1848	Co ₂ B.....	112.740			7.9	
1849	NiB.....	69.5100			7.4	
1850	Ni ₂ B.....	128.200		1225	8.0	
1851	Ni ₃ B ₂	197.710		1160		
1852	CrB.....	62.8300			5.5	
1853	Cr ₂ B ₂	177.670			6.7 ¹⁵	
1854	Mo ₂ B ₄	331.280			7	
1855	WB ₂	205.640			10.8	
1857	B ₂ O ₃ ·9WO ₃ ·2NiO·18H ₂ O.....	2631.30	M.	80	1. 3.6 ⁸⁰	
1858	Al ₂ O ₃ —Corundum.....	101.920	Trig.	2050	4.00	359
1859	Al ₂ O ₃ ·H ₂ O—Diaspore.....	119.935	R.	d. 360	3.413	911
1860	Al ₂ O ₃ ·3H ₂ O—Gibbsite.....	155.966	M.	d. 200	2.423	692
1861	Al(OH) ₃	77.9831	M.			632
1862	AlF ₃	83.9600	Tri.	1040	3.07	
1863	AlF ₃ ·H ₂ O—Fluellite.....	101.975	R.		2.17	507
1864	AlCl ₃	133.334	H.	194	2.44 ²⁵ 1. 1.31 ²⁰⁰ 3.01 ²⁶ 1. 2.64 ¹⁰⁰	
1865	AlBr ₃	266.708	Trig.	97.5		
1866	AlBr ₃ ·15H ₂ O.....	536.939		— 7.5 m		
1867	Al(BrO ₂) ₃ ·9H ₂ O.....	572.847		62.3		

Ag 32
Al 55
As 13
Au 33B 64
Ba 79
Be 15
Bi 76
Br 8C 16
Ca 77
Ce 51
Cd 29
Ce 59Cl 4
Co 44
Cr 46
Cu 35
Cu 31Dy 67
Er 69
Eu 64
F 8
Fe 43Ga 25
Gd 65
Ge 20
Gl 75
H 2Hf 73
Hg 30
Ho 68
I 6
In 26Ir 36
K 53
La 63
Li 81
Lu 72

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
1868	AlBrCl ₂	177.792		143		
1869	AlI ₃	407.756		191	3.98	
1870	Al ₂ S ₃	150.115	H.	1100	1.3.20 ₄ ²⁰⁰	
1871	Al ₂ O ₃ .SO ₃ .9H ₂ O—Aluminite.....	344.124	M.	d.	2.02	453
1872	Al ₂ O ₃ .2SO ₃ —Alumian.....	262.050	Trig.		2.74	286
1873	Al ₂ O ₃ .3SO ₃	342.115		d. 770	2.71	
1874	Al ₂ O ₃ .3SO ₃ .18H ₂ O—Alunogenite.....	630.361	M.		1.691 ¹⁷	468
1875	2Al ₂ O ₃ .SO ₃ .10H ₂ O—Felseobanyite.....	464.059	R.		2.33	587
1876	2Al ₂ O ₃ .SO ₃ .15H ₂ O—Paraluminite.....	554.136				462
1877	AlN.....	40.9680	R.	2150		
1878	Al(NO ₃) ₃ .9H ₂ O.....	375.123	R.	73		
1879	AlCl ₃ .NH ₄ Cl.....	186.831		304		
1880	AlCl ₃ .3NH ₃	184.427		280 d.		
1881	Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ .(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	474.258			2.039	
1882	Al ₂ O ₃ .(NH ₄) ₂ O.4SO ₃ .24H ₂ O—Tschermitgite.....	906.628	C.	93.5	1.64	81
1883	AlPO ₄	121.984	H.		2.59	
1884	Al ₂ O ₃ .P ₂ O ₅ .4H ₂ O—Metavariscite.....	316.030	R.	>1500	2.54	680
1885	Al ₂ O ₃ .P ₂ O ₅ .6H ₂ O—Lucinite.....	352.060	R.		2.566	724
1886	Al ₂ O ₃ .P ₂ O ₅ .6H ₂ O—Zepharovichite.....	352.060		>1500	2.37	664
1887	Al ₂ O ₃ .3P ₂ O ₅	528.064			2.779	
1888	2Al ₂ O ₃ .P ₂ O ₅ .3H ₂ O—Augelite.....	399.934	M.	d.	2.77	712
1889	5Al ₂ O ₃ .2P ₂ O ₅ .9H ₂ O—Spherite.....	955.835	R.	d.	2.536	711
1890	Al(AsCl ₃) ₃	358.214			2.85 ₄ ²²	
1891	Al ₄ C ₃	143.840			2.36	
1892	Al ₂ O ₃ .C ₁₂ O ₉ .18H ₂ O—Mellite.....	714.197	Tet.		1.64	260
1893	Al(CH ₃) ₃	72.0293				19
1894	Al(C ₂ H ₅) ₃	114.076				29
1895	Al(C ₂ H ₇ O ₂) ₃ —Acetylacetone.....	324.122		194		
1896	Al(OC ₆ H ₅) ₃	306.076		ca. 265	1.23	
1897	NH ₃ (CH ₃)Al(SO ₄) ₂ .12H ₂ O.....	467.329	C.		1.568	
1898	Al ₂ O ₃ .SiO ₂ —Andalusite.....	161.980	R.	d.	3.2	815
1899	Al ₂ O ₃ .SiO ₂ —Cyanite.....	161.980	Tri.	d.	3.6	907
1900	Al ₂ O ₃ .SiO ₂ —Sillimanite.....	161.980	R.	d. <1550	3.23	819
1901	Al ₂ O ₃ .2SiO ₂ .2H ₂ O—Kaolinite.....	258.071	M.		2.6	690
1902	Al ₂ O ₃ .2SiO ₂ .4H ₂ O—Newtonite.....	294.102	Tet.		2.37	274
1903	Al ₂ O ₃ .4SiO ₂ .H ₂ O—Pyrophyllite.....	360.175	R.		2.85	727
1904	3Al ₂ O ₃ .2SiO ₂ —Mullite.....	425.880	R.	1810 d.	3.156	
1905	2(AlF)O.SiO ₂ —Topaz.....		R.		3.58	784
1906	Al ₂ Ti ₂	176.680	Tet.		3.348	
1907	3Al ₂ O ₃ .2PbO.2P ₂ O ₅ .7H ₂ O—Plumbogummite.....	1162.36	H.	d.	4.014	325
1908	3Al ₂ O ₃ .2PbO.2SO ₃ .P ₂ O ₅ .6H ₂ O—Hinsdalite.....	1162.43	H.		3.65	865
1909	2Al(OH) ₃ .Pb(HCO ₃) ₂ —Dundasite.....	485.182			3.25	
1910	Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ .Ti ₂ SO ₄ .24H ₂ O.....	1279.35	C.	91	2.320	107
1911	Al ₂ O ₃ .ZnO—Automolite (Gahnite).....	183.300	C.		4.58	161
1912	3Al ₂ O ₃ .6ZnO.2SO ₃ .18H ₂ O—Zincaluminite.....	1278.45	H.	d.	2.26	256
1913	Al ₂ O ₃ .4CuO.SO ₃ .8H ₂ O—Cyanotrichite.....	644.388	R.		2.737	779
1914	(AlCl)O.6CuO.SO ₃ .9H ₂ O—Spangolite.....		Trig.	d.	3.14	340
1915	3Al ₂ O ₃ .CuO.2P ₂ O ₅ .9H ₂ O—Turquoise.....	831.565	Tri.	d. 300	2.67	782
1916	4Al ₂ O ₃ .18CuO.5As ₂ O ₅ .55H ₂ O—Liroconite.....	3980.39	M.	d.	2.96	830
1917	Al ₂ O ₃ .MnO.....	172.850	C.		4.12	
1918	Al ₂ O ₃ .MnO.4SO ₃ .24H ₂ O—Apjohnite.....	925.480	M.		1.782	477
1919	Al ₂ O ₃ .2MnO.P ₂ O ₅ .4H ₂ O—Eosphorite.....	457.890	R.		3.13	837
1920	Al ₂ O ₃ .MnO.2SiO ₂ .2H ₂ O—Carpholite.....	329.001	R.		2.94	801
1921	Al ₂ O ₃ .3MnO.3SiO ₂ —Spessartite.....	494.890	C.		4.180	167
1922	Al ₂ O ₃ .7MnO.8SiO ₂ .6H ₂ O—Ganophyllite.....	1187.00	M.		2.84	914
1923	Al ₂ O ₃ .FeO—Hercynite.....	173.760	C.		3.93	165
1924	Al ₂ O ₃ .FeO.4SO ₃ .24H ₂ O—Halotrichite.....	926.390	M.		2.04	505
1925	Al ₂ O ₃ .FeO.P ₂ O ₅ .11H ₂ O—Paravauxite.....	513.977	Tri.	d.	2.3	681
1926	Al ₂ O ₃ .2FeO.P ₂ O ₅ .4H ₂ O—Childrenite.....	459.710	R.	d.	3.23	876

Mg Mn Mo N Na Nb Nd Ni O Os P Pb Pd Pr Pt Ra Rb Rh Ru S Sa Sb Se Si Sn Sr Ta Tb Te Th Ti Tl Tm U V W Y Yb Zn Zr
76 42 47 11 82 51 61 45 1 35 12 23 41 60 37 80 84 40 39 8 63 14 56 9 18 22 78 52 66 10 24 19 27 70 49 50 48 67 71 28 21

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
1927	2Al ₂ O ₃ ·4FeO·3P ₂ O ₅ ·24H ₂ O—Vauxite.....	1349.71	Tri.		2.45	677
1928	Al ₂ O ₃ ·3FeO·3SiO ₂ —Almandite.....	497.620	C.		4.04	166
1929	Al ₂ O ₃ ·3FeO·2SiO ₂ ·3H ₂ O—Daphnite.....	491.606	M.			826
1930	5Al ₂ O ₃ ·2FeO·4SiO ₂ ·H ₂ O—Staurolite.....	910.528	R.		3.7	930
1931	Al ₂ O ₃ ·CoO.....	176.890	C.		4.37 ¹⁸ ₄	
1932	3Al ₂ O ₃ ·4CoO.....	605.640			4.80	
1933	AlB ₁₂	156.800	M.		2.5	
1934	Al ₂ O ₃ ·B ₂ O ₃ —Jeremejevite.....	171.560	H.		3.3	313
1935	BO ₃ (AlO) ₃	187.700	R.			758
1936	C ₂ B ₁₂ ·3AlB ₁₂	624.240	Tet.		2.615	
1937	8Al ₂ O ₃ ·B ₂ O ₃ ·6SiO ₂ ·H ₂ O—Dumortierite...	1263.38	R.		3.3	886
1938	Sc ₂ O ₃	138.200			3.864	
1939	ScCl ₃	151.474		939		
1940	ScBr ₃	284.848			3.91	
1941	Sc ₂ (SO ₄) ₃	378.395			2.579	
1942	Sc(NO ₃) ₃	231.124		150		
1943	Sc(NO ₃) ₃ ·4H ₂ O.....	303.186		d. 100		
1944	Sc ₂ O ₃ ·2SiO ₂ —Thortveitite.....	258.320	R.		3.57	946
1945	Yt ₂ O ₃	226.000		2410	4.84	
1946	YtCl ₃	195.374		<686	2.8 ¹⁸ ₁	
1947	YtCl ₃ ·H ₂ O.....	213.389		160		
1948	Yt(BrO ₃) ₃ ·9H ₂ O.....	634.887		74		
1949	Yt ₂ (SO ₄) ₃	466.195			2.612	
1950	Yt ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ ·8H ₂ O.....	610.318	M.		2.558	661
1951	Yt ₂ O ₃ ·P ₂ O ₅ —Xenotime.....	368.048	Tet.		4.6	348
1952	Yt ₄ (P ₂ O ₇) ₃	878.144			3.059	
1953	YtC ₂	113.000			4.13	
1954	Yt(CH ₃ CO ₂) ₃ ·4H ₂ O.....	338.131	Tri.		1.696	
1955	Yt(C ₂ H ₅ SO ₄) ₃ ·18H ₂ O.....	1163.90	H.		1.764 ²⁵ ₄	238
1956	2Yt ₂ O ₃ ·4SiO ₂ ·H ₂ O—Thalenite.....	710.255	M.		4.23	925
1957	Yt ₂ Pt ₃ (CN) ₁₂ ·21H ₂ O.....	1453.90	R.		2.376	
1957.1	Yt ₂ (MoO ₄) ₃	658.000		1347	4.79 ¹⁶ ₁	415
1958	La ₂ O ₃	325.820		>2000	6.51	
1959	LaCl ₃	245.284		907	3.947 ¹⁸ ₄	
1960	LaCl ₃ ·7H ₂ O.....	371.392		d. 91		
1961	La(BrO ₃) ₃ ·2H ₂ O.....	558.689		d. 150		
1962	La(BrO ₃) ₃ ·9H ₂ O.....	684.797		37.5		
1963	LaS ₂	203.040		d. 650		
1964	La ₂ S ₃	374.015			4.911 ¹¹ ₁	
1965	La ₂ (SO ₄) ₃	566.015			3.600	
1966	La ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ ·9H ₂ O.....	728.154			2.821	
1967	(NH ₄) ₃ La ₂ (SO ₄) ₄ ·8H ₂ O.....	842.281	M.		2.516	
1968	La ₂ O ₃ ·5P ₂ O ₅	1036.06	M.		3.241	
1969	LaC ₂	162.910			5.02	
1970	La(C ₂ H ₅ SO ₄) ₃ ·18H ₂ O.....	1213.81	H.		1.845 ²⁵ ₄	224
1971	Tl ₂ La(NO ₃) ₅ ·4H ₂ O.....	929.812		72 d.	3.318 ⁰ ₄	
1972	Zn ₃ La ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O.....	1650.43		98.0	2.161 ⁰ ₄	
1973	La ₂ Pt ₃ (CN) ₁₂ ·18H ₂ O.....	1499.88	M.		2.626	
1974	Mn ₂ La ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O.....	1619.08		87.2	2.080 ⁰ ₄	
1975	Co ₃ La ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O.....	1631.20		101.8	2.131 ⁰ ₄	
1976	Ni ₃ La ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O.....	1630.36		110.5	2.146 ⁰ ₄	
1976.1	La ₂ (MoO ₄) ₃	757.820	Tet.	1181	4.77 ¹⁶ ₁	
1977	CeO ₂	172.250	C.	1950	7.3	
1978	CeF ₃ —Fluocerite.....	197.250	H.	1324	5.8	298
1979	CeCl ₃	246.624		848	3.92 ⁰ ₄	
1980	Ce(BrO ₃) ₃ ·9H ₂ O.....	686.137	H.	49		
1981	Ce ₂ S ₃	376.695			5.020 ¹¹ ₁	
1982	Ce ₂ (SO ₄) ₃	568.695			3.912	
1983	Ce ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ ·5H ₂ O.....	658.772	M.		3.17	
1984	Ce ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ ·8H ₂ O.....	712.818	Tri.	630	2.886 ¹⁷ ₁	
1985	Ce ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ ·9H ₂ O.....	730.834	H.		2.831	
1986	Ce ₂ (S ₂ O ₈) ₃ ·15H ₂ O.....	1031.12	Tri.		2.288	560
1987	Ce ₂ SeO ₄	423.700	R.		4.456	748

Ag Al Au
32 55 13 33B Ba Be Bi Br
64 79 75 15 5C Ca Ch Cd Ce
16 77 51 29 59Cl Co Cr Cs Cu
4 44 46 85 31Dy Er Eu F Fe
67 69 64 3 43Ga Gd Ge Gl H
25 65 20 75 2Hf Hg Ho I In
73 30 68 6 26Ir K La Li Lu
36 33 58 81 72

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
1988	(NH ₄) ₂ Ce(NO ₃) ₆ ·4H ₂ O	558.429	M.	74		
1989	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ ·Ce ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ ·8H ₂ O	844.961	M.		2.52 ₃	
1990	CePO ₄ · <i>n</i> H ₂ O	235.274			5.22	
1991	Ce(PO ₃) ₃	377.322			3.27	
1992	CeC ₂	164.250			5.23	
1993	Ce(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂	258.296		308 d.		
1994	CeOF·CO ₂ —Bastnäsite	219.250	H.		5.0	346
1995	Ce(C ₂ H ₃ SO ₄) ₆ ·18H ₂ O	1215.15	H.		1.930 ₄ ²⁵	225
1996	CeSi ₂	196.370			5.67 ¹⁷	
1997	Tl ₂ Ce(NO ₃) ₅ ·4H ₂ O	931.152		64.5 d.	3.32 ₆ ⁹	
1998	Zn ₃ Ce ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O	1653.11	Trig.	92.8	2.18 ₈ ⁹	
1999	Ce ₂ Pt ₃ (CN) ₁₂ ·18H ₂ O	1502.56	M.		2.657	
2000	Mn ₃ Ce ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O	1621.76		83.7	2.102 ₄ ⁹	
2001	Co ₃ Ce ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O	1633.88		98.5	2.157 ₄ ⁹	
2002	Ni ₃ Ce ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O	1633.04		108.5	2.173 ₄ ⁹	
2002.1	Ce ₂ (MoO ₄) ₃	760.480	R. Tet.	973	4.83	416
2003	Ce ₂ (WO ₄) ₃	1024.50	Tet.	1089	6.77 ^{16.5}	
2004	Ce ₂ O ₃ ·3Al ₂ O ₃ ·2P ₂ O ₅ ·6H ₂ O—Florenceite	1026.45	Trig.		3.59	337
2005	Pr ₂ O ₃	329.840			6.87	
2006	Pr ₄ O ₇	675.680			6.71 ₅	
2007	Pr ₁₀ O ₁₈	1697.20			6.70 ₄	
2008	PrCl ₃	247.294		81 ₈	4.020 ₄ ²⁵	
2009	Pr(BrO ₃) ₃	524.668		d. 150		
2010	Pr(BrO ₃) ₃ ·9H ₂ O	686.807	II.	56.5		
2011	Pr ₂ S ₃	378.035			5.04 ₂ ¹¹	
2012	Pr ₂ (SO ₄) ₃	570.035			3.720 ¹⁶	
2013	Pr ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ ·5H ₂ O	660.112	M.		3.17 ₃	
2014	Pr ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ ·8H ₂ O	714.158	M.		2.82	663
2015	Pr ₂ (SeO ₄) ₃	711.440			4.30 ¹⁵	
2016	Pr ₂ (SeO ₄) ₃ ·8H ₂ O	855.563			3.094 ^{13.5}	
2017	PrC ₂	164.920			5.1	
2018	Pr(C ₂ H ₃ SO ₄) ₆ ·18H ₂ O	1215.82	H		1.876 ₄ ²⁵	226
2019	Zn ₃ Pr ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O	1654.45	Trig.	91.5	2.20 ₂ ⁹	
2020	Mn ₃ Pr ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O	1623.10		81.0	2.109 ₃ ⁹	
2021	Co ₃ Pr ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O	1635.22		97.0	2.176 ₄ ⁹	
2022	Ni ₃ Pr ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O	1634.38		108.0	2.195 ₄ ⁹	
2023	Nd ₂ O ₃	336.540			7.24	
2024	NdCl ₃	250.644		78 ₄	4.134 ₄ ²⁵	
2025	NdCl ₃ ·6H ₂ O	358.736		124	2.282 ₄ ^{16.5}	
2026	Nd(BrO ₃) ₃ ·2H ₂ O	564.049		d. 150		
2027	Nd(BrO ₃) ₃ ·9H ₂ O	690.157	H	66.7		
2028	Nd ₂ S ₃	384.735			5.17 ₉ ¹¹ ?	
2029	Nd ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ ·8H ₂ O	720.858	M.		2.850	668
2030	NdC ₂	168.270			5.1 ₅	
2031	Nd(C ₂ H ₃ SO ₄) ₆ ·18H ₂ O	1219.17	II.		1.883 ₄ ²⁵	227
2032	Zn ₃ Nd ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O	1661.15		88.5	2.215 ₄ ⁹	
2033	Mn ₃ Nd ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O	1629.80		77.0	2.114 ₄ ⁹	
2034	Co ₃ Nd ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O	1641.92		95.5	2.195 ₄ ⁹	
2035	Ni ₃ Nd ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O	1641.08		105.6	2.202 ₄ ⁹	
2035.1	Nd ₂ (MoO ₄) ₃	768.540	Tet.	1176	5.14 ¹⁸	414
2036	(NdPr) ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ ·8H ₂ O		M.			658
2037	Sa ₂ O ₃	348.860			7.43	
2038	SaCl ₂	221.346			3.69 ²²	
2039	SaCl ₃	256.804		68 ₆	4.46 ₁ ¹⁸	
2040	SaCl ₃ ·6H ₂ O	364.896	Tri.		2.383	
2041	SaOCl	201.888			7.02	
2042	SaBr ₃ ·6H ₂ O	498.270			2.971	
2043	Sa(BrO ₃) ₃ ·2H ₂ O	570.209		d. 150		
2044	Sa(BrO ₃) ₃ ·9H ₂ O	696.317	H.	75		
2045	Sa ₂ S ₃	397.055			3.7	
2046	Sa ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ ·8H ₂ O	733.178	M.		2.930	670
2047	Sa(NO ₃) ₃ ·6H ₂ O	444.546	Tri.		2.375	
2048	SaPO ₄	245.454			5.83 ₇ ¹⁵	

Mg Mn Mo N Na Nb Nd Ni O Os P Pb Pd Pr Pt Ra Rb Rh Ru S Sa Sb Se Si Sn Sr Ta Tb Te Th Ti Tl Tm U V W Y Yb Zn Zr
76 42 47 11 82 51 61 45 1 35 12 23 41 60 37 80 84 40 39 8 63 14 56 9 18 22 78 52 66 10 24 19 27 70 49 50 48 57 71 28 21

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.																																
2049	SaC ₃	174.430			5.86																																	
2050	Sa(CHO ₂) ₂	285.453			3.733																																	
2051	Sa(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ ·4H ₂ O.....	399.561			1.94																																	
2052	Sa(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂	369.546			1.894																																	
2053	Sa(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ ·3H ₂ O.....	423.592			1.786																																	
2054	Sa(C ₂ H ₃ SO ₄) ₂ ·18H ₂ O.....	1225.33	H.		1.904 ²⁵ ₄	234																																
2055	Zn ₃ Sa ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O.....	1673.47		76.5	2.283 ⁰ ₄																																	
2056	Mn ₃ Sa ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O.....	1642.12		70.2	2.188 ⁰ ₄																																	
2057	Co ₃ Sa ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O.....	1654.24		83.2	2.237 ⁰ ₄																																	
2058	Ni ₃ Sa ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O.....	1653.40		92.2	2.272 ⁰ ₄																																	
2059	Sa ₂ O·B ₂ O ₃	386.500			6.05																																	
2060	Eu ₂ O ₃	352.000			7.42																																	
2061	Eu(C ₂ H ₃ SO ₄) ₂ ·18H ₂ O.....	1226.90	H.		1.909 ²⁵ ₄	239																																
2062	Gd ₂ O ₃	362.520			7.407																																	
2063	GdCl ₃	263.634		62s	4.52 ⁰ ₄																																	
2064	GdCl ₃ ·6H ₂ O.....	371.726			2.424 ⁰ ₄																																	
2065	GdBr ₃ ·6H ₂ O.....	505.100			2.844 ¹⁵ ₄																																	
2066	Gd ₂ (SO ₄) ₃	602.715			4.139 ^{14.6} ₄																																	
2067	Gd ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ ·8H ₂ O.....	746.838	M.		3.010 ^{14.6} ₄																																	
2068	Gd(NO ₃) ₃ ·5H ₂ O.....	433.361		92	2.406 ¹⁵ ₄																																	
2069	Gd(NO ₃) ₃ ·6H ₂ O.....	451.376	Tri.	91	2.332																																	
2070	Gd ₂ (C ₂ O ₄) ₃ ·10H ₂ O.....	758.674		110																																		
2071	Gd(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ ·4H ₂ O.....	406.391	Tri.		1.611																																	
2072	Gd(C ₂ H ₃ SO ₄) ₂ ·18H ₂ O.....	1232.16	H.		1.919 ²⁵ ₄	235																																
2073	Zn ₃ Gd ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O.....	1687.13		56.5	2.351 ⁰ ₄																																	
2074	Gd ₃ Pt ₂ (CN) ₁₂ ·21H ₂ O.....	1590.63	R.		2.563																																	
2075	Co ₃ Gd ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O.....	1667.90		63.2	2.315 ⁰ ₄																																	
2076	Ni ₃ Gd ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O.....	1667.06		72.5	2.356 ⁰ ₄																																	
2077	TbCl ₃	265.574		58s	4.35 ⁰ ₄																																	
2078	Tb(NO ₃) ₃ ·6H ₂ O.....	453.316	M.	89.3																																		
2079	Dy ₂ O ₃	373.040			7.81																																	
2080	DyCl ₃	268.894		68o	3.67 ⁰ ₄																																	
2081	Dy(C ₂ H ₃ SO ₄) ₂ ·18H ₂ O.....	1237.42	H.		1.492 ²⁵ ₄	240																																
2082	Er ₂ O ₃	383.400			8.64o																																	
2083	Er ₂ (SO ₄) ₃	623.595			3.67s																																	
2084	Er ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ ·8H ₂ O.....	767.718			3.18o																																	
2085	Er(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ ·4H ₂ O.....	416.831	Tri.		2.114																																	
2086	Er(C ₂ H ₃ SO ₄) ₂ ·18H ₂ O.....	1242.60	H.		1.907 ²⁵ ₄	233																																
2087	Yb ₂ O ₃	395.200			9.17																																	
2088	YbCl ₃ ·6H ₂ O.....	388.066			2.57s																																	
2089	Yb ₂ (SO ₄) ₃	635.395			3.79s																																	
2090	Yb ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ ·8H ₂ O.....	779.518			3.28s																																	
2091	Yb ₂ (SeO ₄) ₃	776.800			4.14o																																	
2092	Yb ₂ (SeO ₄) ₃ ·8H ₂ O.....	920.923			3.3o																																	
2093	Yb(NO ₃) ₃ ·4H ₂ O.....	431.686			2.68 ₂																																	
2094	Yb ₂ (CO ₃) ₃ ·4H ₂ O.....	599.262			3.67																																	
2095	Yb(C ₂ O ₄) ₃	437.600			2.439																																	
2096	Yb(C ₂ O ₄) ₃ ·10H ₂ O.....	617.754			2.644																																	
2097	Yb(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ ·4H ₂ O.....	422.731			2.09																																	
2098	LuCl ₃	281.374		>916	3.98																																	
2099	HfO ₂	211.000		281 ₂	9.68																																	
2099.5	HfOCl ₂ ·8H ₂ O.....	410.039				270.5																																
2099.6	(NH ₄) ₂ HfF ₇	366.034	C.			70.1																																
2100	BeO.....	25.0200	H.	24o0	3.02s	347																																
2101	BeF ₂	47.0200			1.2.1 ¹⁵																																	
2102	2BeO·5BeF ₂	285.140			2.3																																	
2103	BeCl ₂	79.9360		44o	1.899 ²⁵ ₄																																	
2104	BeBr ₂	168.852		49o																																		
2105	BeI ₂	262.884		51o	4.20 ¹⁵																																	
2106	BeSO ₄	105.085			2.44 ₃																																	
2107	BeSO ₄ ·4H ₂ O.....	177.147	Tet.		1.713 ^{10.5}	219																																
2108	BeSeO ₄ ·4H ₂ O.....	224.282	R.		2.03	337																																
2109	Be ₃ N ₂	55.0760		22o0																																		
Ag 32	Al 55	As 13	Au 33	B 54	Ba 79	Be 75	Bi 15	Br 5	C 16	Ca 77	Cb 51	Cd 29	Ce 50	Cl 4	Co 44	Cr 46	Cs 85	Cu 31	Dy 67	Er 69	F 64	Fe 3	Ga 25	Gd 65	Ge 20	Gl 75	H 2	Hf 73	Hg 30	Ho 68	I 53	In 6	Ir 38	K 83	La 55	Li 3	Lu 51	U 72

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.																															
2110	Be(NO ₃) ₂ ·3H ₂ O	187.082		60																																	
2111	Be ₂ C	30.0400			1.9 ¹⁶																																
2112	Be(C ₂ H ₅) ₂	67.0970																																			
2113	Be(C ₃ H ₇) ₂	95.1278																																			
2114	Be(C ₅ H ₇ O ₂) ₂ —Acetylacetonate	207.128	M.	108	1.168 ⁴																																
2115	BeO·3Be(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂	170.126		284	1.36 ⁴																																
2116	BeO·3Be(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ ·(C ₃ H ₅ O ₂)	448.265		127																																	
2117	BeO·3Be(C ₃ H ₅ O ₂) ₂	490.311		120																																	
2118	BeO·3Be(C ₄ H ₇ O ₂) ₂	574.403																																			
2119	BeO·Be(C ₂ H ₅ SO ₄) ₂ ·4H ₂ O	356.309	Tet.			220																															
2120	BeO·SiO ₂	85.0800		>1755																																	
2121	2BeO·SiO ₂ —Phenacite	110.100	Tri.		3.0	326																															
2122	4BeO·2SiO ₂ ·H ₂ O—Bertrandite	238.215	R.		2.6	764																															
2123	BeOH·BeBO ₃ —Hambergite	93.8677	R.		2.35	733																															
2124	BeO·Al ₂ O ₃ —Chrysoberyl	126.940	R.		3.76	933																															
2125	3BeO·Al ₂ O ₃ ·6SiO ₂ —Beryl	537.340	H.	1410	2.66	284																															
2126	2BeO·Al ₂ O ₃ ·2SiO ₂ ·H ₂ O—Euclase	290.095	M.		3.1	839																															
2127	2BeO·Y ₂ O ₃ ·FeO·2SiO ₂ —Gadolinite	468.000	M.		4.3	947																															
2128	MgO—Periclase	40.3200	C.	2800	3.65	158																															
2129	MgO·H ₂ O—Brucite	58.3354	Trig.		2.4	272																															
2130	MgF ₂ —Sellaite	62.3200	Tet.	1396	3.0	208																															
2131	MgCl ₂ —Chloromagnesite	95.2360	H.	712	2.325	335																															
2132	MgCl ₂ ·6H ₂ O—Bischofite	203.328	M.	118 d.	1.56	562																															
2133	Mg(ClO ₃) ₂ ·6H ₂ O	299.328		35	1.80																																
2134	Mg(ClO ₄) ₂	223.236		d. 251	2.60 ²⁵																																
2135	Mg(ClO ₄) ₂ ·6H ₂ O	331.328		147	1.970 ²⁵																																
2136	MgBr ₂	184.152		700	3.72																																
2137	Mg(BrO ₃) ₂ ·6H ₂ O	388.244	C.			117																															
2138	MgI ₂	278.184			4.25																																
2139	Mg(IO ₃) ₂ ·4H ₂ O	446.246	M.		3.3 ^{13,5}																																
2140	MgS	56.3850			2.80																																
2141	MgSO ₄	120.385		1185	2.66																																
2142	MgO·SO ₃ ·H ₂ O—Kieserite	138.400	M.		2.57	637																															
2143	MgSO ₄ ·6H ₂ O	210.462	Tri.		1.718	511																															
2144	MgSO ₄ ·6H ₂ O—Hexahydrate	228.477	M.		1.76																																
2145	MgO·SO ₃ ·7H ₂ O—Epsomite	246.493	R.		1.68	447																															
2146	MgS ₂ O ₆ ·6H ₂ O	292.542	Tri.		1.666																																
2147	MgSeO ₄ ·6H ₂ O	275.612	M.		1.928	503																															
2148	MgO·N ₂ O ₆ ·H ₂ O—Nitromagnesite	166.351				558																															
2149	Mg(NO ₃) ₂ ·6H ₂ O	256.428		95	1.464																																
2150	(NH ₄) ₂ O·MgO·2SO ₃ ·6H ₂ O— Boussingaultite	360.620	M.	>120	1.70	464																															
2151	(NH ₄) ₂ O·MgO·2SeO ₃ ·6H ₂ O	454.890	M.		2.04	568																															
2152	Mg ₂ P ₂ O ₇	222.688			2.598 ²²	761																															
2153	2MgO·P ₂ O ₅ ·7H ₂ O—Newberyite	348.796	R.		2.10	585																															
2154	3MgO·P ₂ O ₅ ·8H ₂ O—Bobierite	407.131	M.		2.41	595																															
2155	Mg(H ₂ PO ₃) ₂ ·6H ₂ O	262.491	Tet.		1.59 ¹³																																
2156	3MgO·P ₂ O ₅ ·MgF ₂ —Wagnerite	325.328	M.		3.12	701																															
2157	(NH ₄) ₂ O·2MgO·P ₂ O ₅ ·12H ₂ O—Struvite	490.950	R.		1.72	522																															
2158	3MgO·(NH ₄) ₂ O·2P ₂ O ₅ ·10H ₂ O— Hannayite	637.288	Tri.		1.89	703																															
2159	3MgO·As ₂ O ₅ ·8H ₂ O—Hoernesite	495.003	M.		2.60	702																															
2160	(NH ₄)MgAsO ₄ ·6H ₂ O	289.411			1.932 ¹⁵																																
2161	Mg ₃ Sb ₂	316.500		961																																	
2162	Mg ₃ Bi ₂	490.960		715																																	
2163	MgO·CO ₂ —Magnesite	84.3200	Trig.		3.037	342																															
2164	MgO·CO ₂ ·3H ₂ O—Nesquehonite	138.366	R.		1.850	542																															
2165	MgO·CO ₂ ·5H ₂ O—Lansfordite	174.397	M.		1.73	459																															
2166	2MgO·CO ₂ ·4H ₂ O—Artinite	196.702	R.		2.02	630																															
2167	4MgO·3CO ₂ ·4H ₂ O—Hydromagnesite	365.342	R.		2.16	622																															
2168	Mg(<i>d</i> -C ₄ H ₄ O ₆) ₅ ·5H ₂ O	262.428	M.		1.67																																
2169	Mg(<i>d</i> -C ₄ H ₄ O ₆) ₃ ·4H ₂ O	394.459	R.		1.72																																
2170	Mg(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂	142.366		323	1.42																																
Mg 75	Na 42	Mo 47	Ni 71	Nb 41	Nd 45	1	Os 35	P 12	Pb 23	Pd 41	Pr 60	Pt 37	Ra 84	Rb 80	Rh 48	Ru 39	S 8	Sa 63	Sb 14	Se 56	Si 18	Sn 22	Sr 78	Ta 52	Tb 66	Te 10	Ti 24	Tl 19	Tm 27	Tu 70	U 49	V 50	W 48	Y 57	Yb 71	Zn 28	Zr 21

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
2171	Mg(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ ·4H ₂ O.....	214.428	M.		1.454	512
2172	Mg(CH ₃ SO ₃) ₂ ·4H ₂ O—Ethane disulfonate	284.542	Tri.		1.727	
2173	MgC ₁₀ H ₈ O ₂ ·6H ₂ O—1, 5-Naphthalene disulfonate.....	418.589	M.		1.64	777
2174	Mg ₂ Si.....	76.7000		1102		
2175	MgO, SiO ₂ —Clinoenstatite.....	100.380	M.	1557 d.	3.28	836
2176	MgO, SiO ₂ —Enstatite.....	100.380	R.	d.	3.19	832
2177	2MgO, SiO ₂ —Forsterite.....	140.700	R.	1890	3.26	828
2178	2MgO, 3SiO ₂ ·4H ₂ O—Paraspiolite.....	332.882	R.			557
2179	3MgO, 2SiO ₂ ·2H ₂ O—Chrysotile.....	277.111	R.		2.5	647
2180	3MgO, 3SiO ₂ ·2H ₂ O—Antigorite.....	337.171	R.		2.62	545
2181	3MgO, 4SiO ₂ ·H ₂ O—Talc.....	379.215	M.		2.75	728
2182	MgSiF ₆ ·6H ₂ O.....	274.472	Trig.			204
2183	2MgO, SiO ₂ , Mg(F, OH) ₂ —Prolectite.....		M.		3.1	861
2184	4MgO, 2SiO ₂ , Mg(F, OH) ₂ —Chondrodite.....		M.		3.15	781
2185	6MgO, 3SiO ₂ , Mg(F, OH) ₂ —Humite.....		R.		3.15	790
2186	8MgO, 4SiO ₂ , Mg(F, OH) ₂ —Clinohumite.....		M.		3.1	863
2187	MgO, TiO ₂ —Geikielite.....	120.220	Trig.		3.98	402
2188	MgSnCl ₆ ·6H ₂ O.....	463.860	Trig.		2.08	289
2189	2(MgPb) ₂ O, SiO ₂ ·H ₂ O—Molybdophyllite.....		H.		4.72	367
2190	MgCl ₂ ·2CdCl ₂ ·12H ₂ O.....	678.073	R.			629
2191	MgHgI ₂ ·7H ₂ O.....	1313.24			3.8°	
2192	MgPtCl ₆ ·6H ₂ O.....	540.390	Trig.		2.437	
2193	MgPtBr ₆ ·12H ₂ O.....	915.231	Trig.		2.802	
2194	MgPdCl ₆ ·6H ₂ O.....	451.860	H.		2.12	
2195	Mg ₂ MnCl ₆ ·12H ₂ O.....	532.503	H.		1.802	
2196	MgO, Fe ₂ O ₃ —Magnesioferrite.....	200.000	C.		4.6	194
2197	MgO, Fe ₂ O ₃ ·38O ₂ ·13H ₂ O—Quetenite.....	674.395	M.		2.12	626
2198	2MgO, Fe ₂ O ₃ ·48O ₂ ·15H ₂ O—Botryogenite.....	830.811	M.		2.1	660
2199	6MgO, Fe ₂ O ₃ ·CO ₂ ·12H ₂ O—Pyroaurite.....	661.785	H.		2.07	275
2200	6MgO, Fe ₂ O ₃ ·CO ₂ ·12H ₂ O—Brugnatellite.....	661.785	H.		2.07	264
2201	3(Fe, Mg) ₂ O, Fe ₂ O ₃ ·2SiO ₂ ·3H ₂ O—Cronstedtite.....		Trig. ?		3.34	363
2202	MgO, CoO ₂	131.290			5.06	
2203	Mg ₂ Ni ₂ O ₃ ·3SiO ₂ ·6H ₂ O—Genthite.....	486.292	R. ?		2.5	
2204	MgCrO ₄ ·7H ₂ O.....	266.438	R.		1.695	665
2205	MgO, Cr ₂ O ₃	192.340			4.50	
2206	MgCrO ₄ ·(NH ₄) ₂ CrO ₄ ·6H ₂ O.....	400.510	M.		1.84	813
2207	6MgO, Cr ₂ O ₃ ·CO ₂ ·12H ₂ O—Stichtite.....	654.125	H.		2.16	265
2208	MgW ₂ O ₁₂ ·8H ₂ O.....	1112.44	M.			926
2209	3MgO, 5V ₂ O ₅ ·28H ₂ O.....	3407.09	Tri.		2.180	
2210	4MgO, Cl ₂ O ₆	427.480	H.		4.4	
2211	MgO, B ₂ O ₃ ·3H ₂ O—Pinnolite.....	164.006	Tet.		2.30	277
2212	2MgO, B ₂ O ₃ ·H ₂ O—Ascharite.....	168.295			2.7	666
2213	2MgO, B ₂ O ₃ ·H ₂ O—Camsellite.....	168.295	R. ?			1041
2214	3MgO, B ₂ O ₃	190.600	R.		2.99	833
2215	6MgO·4B ₂ O ₃ ·MgCl ₂ —Boracite impure	894.276	R. C.	Tr. 265 R. to C.	2.9	856
2216	10MgO, 4B ₂ O ₃ ·3H ₂ O—Szalabelyite.....	735.806			3	321
2217	6MgO, 2B ₂ O ₃ ·28O ₂ ·9H ₂ O—Sulphoborite.....	703.469	R.		2.4	650
2218	3MgO, B ₂ O ₃ ·P ₂ O ₅ ·8H ₂ O—Lueneburgite.....	476.771	M.		2.1	649
2219	3MgO, B ₂ O ₃ ·MnO·Mn ₂ O ₃ —Pinakiolite.....	419.390	R.		3.9	999
2220	3MgO, B ₂ O ₃ ·FeO·Fe ₂ O ₃ —Ludwigite.....	422.120	R.		4.0	972
2221	4MgO, B ₂ O ₃ ·Fe ₂ O ₃ —Magnesioludwigite.....	390.600	R.		4.0	971
2222	MgO, Al ₂ O ₃ —Spinel.....	142.240	C.	2135	3.6	156
2223	MgO, Al ₂ O ₃ ·48O ₂ ·22H ₂ O—Pickeringite.....	858.839	M.		1.85	473
2224	6MgO, Al ₂ O ₃ ·CO ₂ ·12H ₂ O—Hydratalcite.....	904.025	H.		2.06	247
2225	3MgO, Al ₂ O ₃ ·3SiO ₂ —Pyrope.....	403.060	C.		3.5	154
2226	4MgO, Al ₂ O ₃ ·2SiO ₂ ·5H ₂ O—Colerainite.....	473.397	H.		2.51	273
2227	5MgO, Al ₂ O ₃ ·3SiO ₂ ·4H ₂ O—Leuchtenbergite.....	555.762	M.		2.7	726
2228	5MgO, Al ₂ O ₃ ·6SiO ₂ ·4H ₂ O—Zehedansite.....	735.942			2.19	590
2229	5MgO, 6Al ₂ O ₃ ·2SiO ₂ —Sapphirine.....	933.240	M.		3.45	900
2230	FeAl ₂ O ₄ ·Al ₂ O ₃ ·FeO·H ₂ O—Lazulite.....		M.		3.1	804

Ag	Al	As	Au	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Br	C	Ca	Cl	Co	Cu	Dy	Eu	F	Fe	Ga	Gd	Ge	Gl	H	Hf	Hg	Ho	I	In	Ir	K	La	Li	Lu	
22	56	15	33	54	79	76	15	5	16	77	61	29	59	4	44	46	86	31	25	65	20	75	2	73	30	68	0	26	36	83	68	81	72

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
2231	Mg ₃ Gd ₂ (NO ₃) ₁₂ ·24H ₂ O.....	1563.95	Trig.	77.5	2.463 ₄ ⁰	
2232	CaO—Lime.....	56.0700	C.	2572	3.40	168
2233	CaH ₂	42.0854		d. 675	1.723 ₀ ⁰	
2234	Ca(OH) ₂	74.0854	R. Trig.		2.343 ₄ ⁰	318
2235	CaF ₂ —Fluorite.....	78.0700	C.	1360	3.180	71
2236	CaCl ₂ —Hydrophyllite. <i>Hydrophilite</i>	110.986	C.	772	2.152 ₄ ^{2b}	120
2237	CaCl ₂ ·6H ₂ O.....	219.078	Trig.	29.02	1.684 ¹⁷	212
2238	CaF ₂ ·CaCl ₂	189.056		d. 737	3.07	
2239	CaBr ₂	199.902		765	3.353 ₄ ^{2b}	
2240	CaBr ₂ ·3H ₂ O.....	253.948	R.	80.5		
2241	CaBr ₂ ·6H ₂ O.....	307.994	H.	38.2		
2242	Ca(BrO ₃) ₂ ·H ₂ O.....	313.917	M.	d.	3.329	
2243	CaF ₂ ·CaBr ₂	277.972			3.15 ¹⁸	
2244	CaI ₂	293.934		575	3.956 ₄ ^{2b}	
2245	CaI ₂ ·6H ₂ O.....	402.026		42		
2246	Ca(IO ₃) ₂ —Lautarite.....	389.934	Tri.		4.591 ^{1b}	
2247	CaS—Oldhamite.....	72.1350	C.		2.84 ⁵	
2248	CaSO ₄ —Anhydrite.....	136.135	R. M.	Tr. 1193 (R. to M.) M. 1450	2.96	708
2249	CaSO ₄ ·2H ₂ O—Gypsum.....	172.166	M.		2.32	600
2250	CaS ₂ O ₆ ·4H ₂ O.....	272.262	Trig.		2.176	269
2251	CaSeO ₄	183.270			2.93	
2252	CaSeO ₄ ·2H ₂ O.....	219.301	M.		2.676	
2253	Ca ₃ N ₂	148.226		900	2.634 ¹⁷	
2254	Ca(NO) ₂	100.086			2.53 ₄ ¹⁰	
2255	Ca(NO ₃) ₂ ·H ₂ O.....	150.101	H.		2.23 ₄ ³⁴	
2256	Ca(NO ₃) ₂ ·4H ₂ O.....	204.148			1.674 ₀ ⁹	
2257	Ca(NO ₃) ₂ —Nitrocalcite.....	164.086	C.	561	2.36	
2258	Ca(NO ₃) ₂ ·3H ₂ O.....	218.132		51.1		
2259	Ca(NO ₃) ₂ ·4H ₂ O (α).....	236.148	M.	42.7	1.82	520
2260	Ca(NO ₃) ₂ ·4H ₂ O (β).....	236.148		39.7		
2261	Ca ₃ P ₂	182.258		>1600	2.51 ^{1b}	
2262	CaP ₂ O ₆	198.118		975	2.82	
2263	Ca ₃ P ₂ O ₇	254.188		1230	3.00	
2264	2CaO·P ₂ O ₅ ·H ₂ O—Monetite.....	272.204	Tri.	d.	2.75	586
2265	2CaO·P ₂ O ₅ ·5H ₂ O—Brushite.....	344.265	M.		2.25	656
2266	Ca ₃ (PO ₄) ₂	310.258		1670	3.14	
2267	Ca ₄ P ₂ O ₈	366.328	M.	1630	3.06	148
2268	4CaO·P ₂ O ₅ ·5H ₂ O—Isoclasite.....	456.405	M.		2.92	698
2269	5CaO·2P ₂ O ₅ ·1.5H ₂ O—Martinite.....	591.469	M. ?		2.89	765
2270	10CaO·3P ₂ O ₅	986.844		1540	2.89	
2271	Ca(H ₂ PO ₄) ₂	234.149	Tri.	d.	2.546 ₄ ^{1b, b}	
2272	Ca(H ₂ PO ₄) ₂ ·H ₂ O.....	252.164	Tri.	d.	2.220 ₄ ¹¹	
2273	CaF ₂ ·3Ca ₃ P ₂ O ₈ —Fluorapatite.....	1008.84	H.	1630	3.18 ^{2b}	309
2274	Ca ₃ P ₃ ClO ₁₂ —Chloroapatite.....	520.880		1530	3.17 ²⁰	331
2275	3Ca ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ ·CaFCl—Apatite.....	1025.30		1270	3.14	308
2276	(NH ₄)CaPO ₄ ·7H ₂ O.....	279.241	M.	d.	1.561 ^{1b}	
2277	Ca ₃ As ₂	270.130			2.54 ^{1b}	
2278	2CaO·As ₂ O ₃ ·3H ₂ O—Haidingerite.....	396.106	R.		2.967	756
2279	2CaO·As ₂ O ₃ ·5H ₂ O—Pharmacolite.....	432.137	M.		2.535	730
2280	2CaO·As ₂ O ₃ ·8H ₂ O—Wapplerite.....	486.183	Tri.		2.48	621
2281	9CaO·3As ₂ O ₃ ·CaF ₂ —Svabite.....	1272.46	H.		3.80	345
2282	5CaO·3Sb ₂ S ₃ —Romeite.....	1491.95	C.		5.04	169
2283	CaC ₂	64.0700		2300	2.22	
2284	CaCO ₃ —Aragonite.....	100.070	R.		2.93	880
2285	CaCO ₃ —Calcite.....	100.070	H.	1330 ^{770 000111111}	2.711 ₄ ^{2b, 2}	328
2286	CaCO ₃ ·6H ₂ O.....	208.162	M.			633
2287	CaC ₂ O ₄	128.070			2.24	
2288	CaO·C ₂ O ₃ ·H ₂ O—Whewellite.....	146.085	M.		2.23	674
2289	Ca(CHO ₂) ₂	130.085	R.	d.	2.015	577
2290	CaC ₂ H ₂ O ₄ ·H ₂ O—Maleate.....	172.101	R.			706
2291	CaC ₂ H ₂ O ₄ ·2H ₂ O—Fumarate.....	190.116	R.			754

Mn	Mo	N	Na	Nb	Nd	Ni	O	Os	P	Pb	Pd	Pr	Pt	Ra	Rb	Rh	Ru	S	Sa	Sb	Se	Si	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Ti	Tl	Tm	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr				
42	47	11	82	51	01	45	1	35	12	23	41	60	37	80	84	40	39	8	63	14	06	9	18	22	78	52	00	10	24	10	27	70	49	60	48	57	71	28	21

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.																																															
2292	$\text{CaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Malate.....	194.147	R.			676																																															
2293	$\text{CaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Succinate.....	210.147				648																																															
2294	$\text{Ca}(\text{meso-C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6) \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	242.147	Tri.			609																																															
2295	$\text{Ca}(\text{d-C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6) \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}?$	260.162	R.			638																																															
2296	$\text{Ca}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$	158.116				683																																															
2297	$\text{Ca}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Lactate.....	218.147		100																																																	
2298	$\text{Ca}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_2$ —Crotonate.....	210.147				695																																															
2299	$\text{CaC}_3\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_{10} \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Acid malate.....	414.239	R.			561																																															
2300	$\text{Ca}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	336.193	R.		1.436																																																
2301	$\text{CaH}_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6)_2 \cdot 2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$ — d-Tetratartrate.....	638.239	R.		1.851 ¹⁹																																																
2302	$\text{Ca}_2\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{O}_{12}$ —Aconitate.....	462.256				636																																															
2303	$\text{Ca}_2\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_{14} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Citrate.....	534.318		130																																																	
2304	$\text{Ca}_2\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_{14} \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Citrate.....	570.349				618																																															
2305	$\text{Ca}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}_3\text{NO}_2)_2 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Nitrotetronate.....		M.		1.745	822																																															
2306	$\text{Ca}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Hippurate.....	450.255	R. ?		1.318																																																
2307	$7\text{CaO} \cdot \text{CO}_2 \cdot 2\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ —Dahllite.....	720.586	H.		3.08	310																																															
2308	$10\text{CaO} \cdot \text{CO}_2 \cdot 3\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ —Podolite.....	1030.84	H.		3.077	807																																															
2309	$10\text{CaO} \cdot \text{CaF}_2 \cdot \text{CO}_2 \cdot 3\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Francolite.....	1126.92	H.		3.1	304																																															
2310	CaSi	68.1300			2.35 ¹⁶																																																
2311	CaSi_2	96.1900			2.5																																																
2312	Ca_2Si_2	176.330			1.64																																																
2313	$\text{Ca}_6\text{Si}_{10}$	521.020		1200																																																	
2314	CaSiO_2	116.130	H.		2.89	299																																															
2315	$\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ —Pseudowollastonite.....	116.130	M.	1540		773																																															
2316	$\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ —Wollastonite.....	116.130	M.	Tr. 1200	2.9	800																																															
2317	$\text{CaO} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Okenite.....	194.205	R.		2.3	578																																															
2318	$2\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 (\alpha)$	172.200	M. Tri.	2130		908																																															
2319	$2\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 (\beta)$	172.200	M. R.	Tr. 1420 β to α		1049																																															
2320	$2\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 (\gamma)$	172.200	M.	Tr. 675 γ to β		824																																															
2321	$2\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Hillebrandite.....	190.215	R. ?		2.69	772																																															
2322	$2\text{CaO} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Riversideite.....	286.306			2.61	751																																															
2323	$3\text{CaO} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$	288.330	R.	1475 d.		1046																																															
2324	$4\text{CaO} \cdot 4\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Crestmorite.....	590.628			2.22	759																																															
2325	$\text{CaSiF}_6 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	218.161	Tet.		2.25																																																
2326	$3\text{CaO} \cdot \text{CaF}_2 \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Zeophyllite.....	462.491	Trig.		2.76	276																																															
2327	$3\text{CaO} \cdot \text{CaF}_2 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Custerite.....	365.415	M.		2.96	732																																															
2328	$5\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{P}_2\text{O}_5$	482.458		1760	3.01																																																
2329	$3\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{CO}_2 \cdot \text{SO}_3 \cdot 15\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Thaumasite.....	622.566	H.		1.87	243																																															
2330	$5\text{CaO} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{CO}_2$ —Spurrite.....	444.470	M. ?		3.01	867																																															
2331	$\text{CaO} \cdot \text{TiO}_2$ —Perovskite.....	135.970	R.		4.10	1025																																															
2332	$\text{CaTi}(\text{SO}_4)_2$	376.165	C.			91																																															
2333	$5\text{CaO} \cdot 2\text{TiO}_2 \cdot 3\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_5$ —Lewisite.....	1410.77	C.		4.95	184																																															
2334	$\text{CaO} \cdot \text{TiO}_2 \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ —Titanite.....	196.030	M.	1142	3.5	983																																															
2335	$\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SnO}_2 \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Stokesite.....	422.981	R.		3.2	776																																															
2336	$\text{Ca}_2\text{PbC}_{15}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_{12}$ —Propionate.....	725.571	Tet.			251																																															
2337	$2\text{CaO} \cdot \text{PbO} \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2$	515.520			3.99	955																																															
2338	$4\text{CaO} \cdot 6\text{PbO} \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Ganomalite.....	1902.86	Tet.		5.74	985																																															
2339	$4\text{CaO} \cdot 5\text{PbO} \cdot \text{PbCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2$ —Nasonite.....	1978.76	H.		5.7	380, 384																																															
2340	$\text{CaO} \cdot \text{ZnO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Clinohedrite.....	215.525	M.		3.33	862																																															
2341	$2\text{CaO} \cdot \text{ZnO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ —Hardystonite.....	253.580	Tet.		3.4	332																																															
2342	CaHgI_4	748.408			3.30 ⁰																																																
2343	$\text{CaHg}_6\text{I}_{12} \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$	2710.43			4.69 ⁰																																																
2344	$\text{Ca}_2\text{Hg}_4\text{I}_{14} \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$	3132.07			3.61 ⁰																																																
2345	$\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 3\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ — Urvolygite.....	574.542	R.		3.132																																																
2346	$2\text{CaO} \cdot 2\text{CuO} \cdot \text{As}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Higginsite.....	519.215	R.		4.33	965																																															
2347	$\text{CaCu}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	357.748	Tet.		1.42	213																																															
2348	$\text{CaPt}(\text{CN})_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	429.409	R.			1045																																															
2349	$2\text{CaO} \cdot \text{MnO} \cdot \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Fairfieldite.....	361.149	Tri.		3.07	823																																															
2350	$2\text{CaO} \cdot \text{MnO} \cdot \text{As}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Brandtite.....	449.021	Tri.		3.671	902																																															
2351	$\text{CaO} \cdot \text{MnO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ —Glaucochroite.....	187.060	R.		3.41	910																																															
Ag 108	Al 27	As 75	Au 197	B 108	Ba 137	Be 9	Bi 209	C 12	Ca 40	Cl 35.5	Cd 112	Co 59	Cu 63.5	Dy 163	Er 167	F 19	Fe 56	Ga 70	Gd 157	Ge 73	Gl 75	H 1	Hf 178	Hg 201	Ho 164	I 127	In 75	Ir 223	K 39	La 139	Li 7	Lu 175	Mn 55	Ni 59	Os 190	P 31	Pb 207	Pr 141	Rb 85	S 32	Se 79	Si 28	Te 128	Ti 48	Tl 204	U 238	V 51	W 184	Xe 131	Y 89	Yb 173	Zn 65	Zr 91

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
2352	4CaO.2Mn ₂ O ₃ .5SiO ₂ .4H ₂ O—Orientite....	912.362	R.		3.1	943
2353	4CaSiO ₃ .3MnSiO ₃ —Bustamite.....	857.490	Tri.			868
2354	CaO.Fe ₂ O ₃	215.750		1216 d.		408
2355	2CaO.Fe ₂ O ₃	271.820		1436 d.		1057
2356	2CaO.FeO.P ₂ O ₅ .4H ₂ O—Anapaite.....	398.090	Tri.		2.8 ₂	778
2357	6CaO.3Fe ₂ O ₃ .4P ₂ O ₅ .19H ₂ O—Calcioferrite	1725.94	M.		2.53	282
2358	3CaO.2Fe ₂ O ₃ .2As ₂ O ₅ .6H ₂ O— Arseniosiderite.....	1055.50	R.		3.36	376
2359	FeCa ₂ (CN) ₆ .12H ₂ O.....	508.212	Tri.			718
2360	CaO.FeO.2SiO ₂ —Hedenbergite.....	248.030	M.	1100	3.7	922
2361	2CaO.4FeO.Fe ₂ O ₃ .4SiO ₂ .H ₂ O—Ilvaite....	817.435	R.		4.0	984
2362	CaO.Cr ₂ O ₃	208.090			4.8 ¹⁸	
2363	15CaO.8CrO ₃ .7TiO ₂ —Dietzeite.....	397.818	M.		3.70	970
2364	3CaO.Cr ₂ O ₃ .3SiO ₂ —Uvarovite.....	500.410	C.		3.42	170
2365	CaMoO ₄ —Powellite.....	200.070	Tet.		4.35	388
2366	CaO.WO ₃ —Scheelite.....	288.070	Tet.		6.06	381
2367	CaO.8UO ₃ .2SO ₃ .25H ₂ O—Uranopilite.....	2505.56	Tri. ?		3.8	788
2368	CaO.2UO ₃ .P ₂ O ₅ .8H ₂ O—Autunite.....	914.581	R.		3.1	707
2369	CaO.2UO ₃ .P ₂ O ₅ .8H ₂ O—Bassetite.....	914.581	M.		3.10	705
2370	CaO.2UO ₃ .As ₂ O ₅ .8H ₂ O—Uranospinite....	1002.45	R.		3.45	719
2371	2CaO.UO ₃ .4CO ₂ .10H ₂ O—Uranothallite....	738.464	R.		2.8	547
2372	CaO.2UO ₃ .2SiO ₂ .6H ₂ O—Uranophane....	856.622	Tri. ?		3.9	855
2373	CaV ₂ O ₁₁	419.910		637		
2374	CaO.3V ₂ O ₅ .9H ₂ O—Hewettite.....	763.969	R.		2.554	1011
2375	CaO.3V ₂ O ₅ .9H ₂ O—Metaheewettite.....	763.969	R.		2.51	1003
2376	2CaO.3V ₂ O ₅ .11H ₂ O—Pascoite.....	856.069	M.		2.46	961
2377	CaCl ₂ .Ca ₃ (VO ₄) ₂	461.116	R.		4.01	
2378	CaB ₆	104.990			2.3	
2379	CaO.B ₂ O ₃	125.710	R.	1100		841
2380	2CaO.B ₂ O ₃	181.780		1304		
2381	2CaO.3B ₂ O ₃ .5H ₂ O—Colemanite.....	411.137	M.	d.	2.43	739
2382	2CaO.3B ₂ O ₃ .7H ₂ O—Meyerhofferite.....	447.168	Tri.	d.	2.12	635
2383	2CaO.3B ₂ O ₃ .13H ₂ O—Inyoite.....	555.260	M.	d.	1.87 ₅	570
2384	4CaO.5B ₂ O ₃ .9H ₂ O—Pandermite.....	734.619	M.	d.	2.43	738
2385	5CaO.6B ₂ O ₃ .9H ₂ O—Priceite.....	860.329	Tri.		2.4	735
2386	CaO.2SiO ₂ .B ₂ O ₃ —Danburite.....	245.830	R.		3.0	806
2387	2CaO.2SiO ₂ .B ₂ O ₃ .H ₂ O—Datolite.....	319.915			3.0	831
2388	4CaO.5B ₂ O ₃ .2SiO ₂ .5H ₂ O—Howlite.....	782.677	M.		2.6	746
2389	8CaO.5B ₂ O ₃ .6SiO ₂ .6H ₂ O—Bakerite.....	1265.21			2.8	721
2390	CaO.B ₂ O ₃ .SnO ₂ —Nordenskiöldine.....	276.410	Trig.		4.2	
2391	CaO.Al ₂ O ₃	157.990	M. ?, Tri.	1600		838
2392	3CaO.Al ₂ O ₃	270.130	C.	1535 d.		155
2393	3CaO.5Al ₂ O ₃	677.810	Tet. ?, R.	1720		300
2394	5CaO.3Al ₂ O ₃	586.110	C.	1455		141
2395	CaF ₂ .Al(F, OH) ₃ .H ₂ O—Gearsutite.....		M.		2.77	445
2396	CaF ₂ .2Al(F, OH) ₃ .H ₂ O—Prosopite.....		M. Tri.		2.88	548
2397	6CaO.Al ₂ O ₃ .3SO ₃ .33H ₂ O—Ettringite.....	1273.04	H.		1.75	231
2398	CaO.2CaF ₂ .2Al(F, OH) ₃ .SO ₃ .2H ₂ O— Creedite.....		M.		2.73	470
2399	CaO.2Al ₂ O ₃ .P ₂ O ₅ .5H ₂ O—Crandallite.....	492.035	R.		3.5	294
2400	CaO.Al ₂ O ₃ .2SiO ₂ —Anorthite.....	278.110	Tri.	1551	2.765	723
2401	CaO.Al ₂ O ₃ .2SiO ₂ .2H ₂ O—Hibschite.....	314.141	C.		3.05	149
2402	CaO.Al ₂ O ₃ .2SiO ₂ .2H ₂ O—Lawsonite.....	314.141	R.		3.09	869
2403	CaO.Al ₂ O ₃ .3SiO ₂ .5H ₂ O—Levyneite.....	428.247	Trig.		2.1	241
2404	CaO.Al ₂ O ₃ .4SiO ₂ .4H ₂ O—Gismondite.....	470.292		1550	2.3	644
2405	CaO.Al ₂ O ₃ .4SiO ₂ .4H ₂ O—Laumontite.....	470.292	M.		2.3	605
2406	CaO.Al ₂ O ₃ .6SiO ₂ .5H ₂ O—Epistilbite.....	608.427	M.		2.25	572
2407	CaO.Al ₂ O ₃ .6SiO ₂ .5H ₂ O—Heulandite.....	608.427	M.		2.2	528
2408	CaO.Al ₂ O ₃ .7SiO ₂ .7H ₂ O—Stellerite.....	704.518	R.		2.1 ₂	509
2409	CaO.2Al ₂ O ₃ .2SiO ₂ .H ₂ O—Margarite.....	398.045	M.		3.0	820
2410	2CaO.Al ₂ O ₃ .SiO ₂ —Velardenite.....	274.120	Tet.	1590	3.04	333
2411	2CaO.Al ₂ O ₃ .3SiO ₂ .H ₂ O—Prehnite.....	412.255	R.		2.9	796
2412	2CaO.Al ₂ O ₃ .5SiO ₂ .6H ₂ O—Laubanite.....	622.452	M. ?		2.2	221

Mg	Mn	Mo	N	Na	Nb	Nd	Ni	Os	P	Pb	Pd	Pr	Pt	Ra	Rb	Rh	Ru	S	Sa	Sb	Se	Si	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	Tm	U	V	W	Y	Yb	Zn	Zr		
76	42	47	11	82	51	61	45	1	35	12	23	41	60	37	80	84	40	39	8	63	14	56	9	18	22	78	62	66	10	24	19	27	70	49	50	48	57	71	28	21

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
2413	2CaO.3Al ₂ O ₃ .9SiO ₂ —Didymolite.....	958.440	M.		2.71	540
2414	3CaO.Al ₂ O ₃ .SiO ₂	330.190	R.			1048
2415	3CaO.Al ₂ O ₃ .3SiO ₂ —Grossularite.....	450.310	C.		3.530	157
2416	3CaO.Al ₂ O ₃ .6SiO ₂ .H ₂ O—Bavenite.....	648.505	M.		2.72	717
2417	4CaO.3Al ₂ O ₃ .6SiO ₂ —Meionite.....	890.400	Tet.		2.74	295
2417.1	4CaO.3Al ₂ O ₃ .6SiO ₂ .H ₂ O—Clinzoisite.....	908.415	M.		3.36	915
2418	4CaO.3Al ₂ O ₃ .6SiO ₂ .H ₂ O—Zoisite.....	908.415	R.		3.3	896
2419	3CaO.5Ce ₂ O ₃ .6P ₂ O ₅ .24H ₂ O—Churchite....	3095.37	M.		3.14	785
2420	CaO.2CeOF.3CO ₂ —Parisite.....	538.570	Trig.		4.32	279
2421	CaPO ₄ .BeOH—Hydro-herderite.....	161.122	R.		3.00	774
2422	CaCl ₂ .2MgCl ₂ .12H ₂ O—Tachyhydrite....	517.643	H.	> 168 d.	1.665	249
2423	2CaO.2MgO.As ₂ O ₅ .H ₂ O—Adelite.....	440.715	M.		3.76	909
2424	2CaO.MgO.As ₂ O ₅ .MgF—Tilasite.....	425.700	M.		3.28	847
2425	CaO.MgO.2CO ₂ —Dolomite.....	184.390	Trig.		2.872	339
2426	CaO.MgO.SiO ₂ —Monticellite.....	156.450	R.	d. 1498	3.2	852
2427	CaO.MgO.2SiO ₂ —Diopside.....	216.510	M.	1391	3.3	864
2428	CaO.3MgO.2SiO ₂ —Merwinite.....	297.150	M.		3.15	901
2429	CaO.3MgO.4SiO ₂ —Tremolite.....	417.270	M.		3.0	786
2430	2CaO.MgO.2SiO ₂ —Åkermannite.....	272.580	Tet.	1458	2.944	307
2431	5CaO.2MgO.6SiO ₂	721.350		d. 1365		797
2432	CaO.MgO.3B ₂ O ₃ .6H ₂ O—Hydroboracite..	413.402	M.		2.0	631
2433	CaO.MgO.Al ₂ O ₃ .SiO ₂ —Gehlenite.....	258.370	Tet.		3.04	330
2434	SrO.....	103.620	R.	2430	4.7	
2435	Sr(OH) ₂	121.635			3.625	
2436	Sr(OH) ₂ .8H ₂ O.....	265.758	Tet.		1.90	242
2437	SrF ₂	125.620	C.	1190	2.44	
2438	SrCl ₂	158.536	C.	873	3.052	140
2439	SrCl ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	266.628	Trig.	d. 61	1.93	257
2440	Sr(ClO ₃) ₂	254.536	R.	120 d.	3.152	763
2441	SrF ₂ .SrCl ₂	284.156	Tet.	962	4.18	324
2442	SrBr ₂	247.452		643	4.216 ²⁴	
2443	SrBr ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	355.544		d. 20	2.358 ¹⁸	
2444	Sr(BrO ₃) ₂ .H ₂ O.....	361.467	M.	d.	3.773	
2445	SrBr ₂ .SrF ₂	373.072			4.06	
2446	SrI ₂	341.484		402	4.549 ²⁵	
2447	Sr(IO ₃) ₂	437.484	Tri.		5.045 ¹⁵	
2448	SrI ₂ .SrF ₂	467.104			4.5	
2449	SrS.....	119.685	C.		3.70 ¹⁵	
2450	SrS ₄ .6H ₂ O.....	323.972		25		
2451	SrO.SO ₃ —Celestite.....	183.685	R.	1580 d.	3.96	789
2452	SrS ₂ O ₃ .5H ₂ O.....	289.827	M.	d.	2.17 ¹⁷	
2453	SrS ₂ O ₃ .4H ₂ O.....	319.812	Trig.		2.373	253
2454	Sr(NO ₂) ₂	147.636			2.683	
2455	Sr(NO ₂) ₂ .5H ₂ O.....	237.713			2.173 ¹⁰	
2456	Sr(NO ₂) ₂	179.636			2.867 ²⁷	
2457	Sr(NO ₂) ₂ .H ₂ O.....	197.651		d.	2.408 ⁰	
2458	Sr(NO ₃) ₂	211.636	C.	570	2.986	135
2459	Sr(NO ₃) ₂ .4H ₂ O.....	283.698	M.		2.2	
2460	Sr ₂ P ₂	324.908			2.68	
2461	SrHPO ₄	183.652	R.		3.544	
2462	SrC ₂	111.620			3.2	
2463	SrO.CO ₂ —Strontianite.....	147.620	R.	1497 ⁶⁰ at.	3.70	853
2464	Sr(CHO ₂) ₂	177.635	R.	71.9	2.69	704
2465	Sr(CHO ₂) ₂ .H ₂ O.....	195.651	R.		2.25	
2466	Sr(CHO ₂) ₂ .2H ₂ O.....	213.666	R.		2.69 ⁵	597
2467	Sr(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂	205.666			2.099	
2468	Sr(CH ₂ SO ₃) ₂ .H ₂ O—Ethane disulfonate...	293.796	M.		2.355 (α)	
					2.453 (β)	
2469	Sr(C ₂ H ₅ O ₄ S) ₂ .2H ₂ O—Ethylsulfate.....	373.858	M.		2.032	554
2470	Sr(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂ NO ₂) ₂ .xH ₂ O—Nitrotetronate..		M.		2.043	812
2471	Sr(SbOC ₄ H ₄ O ₆) ₂	627.222	H.			426
2472	SrSiO ₃	163.680		1580	3.65	60
2473	2SrO.SiO ₂	267.300		> 1700	3.84	

Ag Al As Au
32 55 13 33

B Ba Be Bi Br
54 79 75 15 5

C Ca Cb Cd Ce
16 77 61 29 59

Cl Co Cr Cs Cu
4 44 46 85 31

Dy Er Eu F Fe
67 69 64 3 43

Ga Gd Ge Gl H
25 65 20 75 2

Hf Hg Ho I In
73 30 68 6 26

Ir K La Li Lu
36 53 58 81 72

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
2474	SrSiF ₆ ·2H ₂ O.....	265.711	M.		2.99 ^{17,6}	
2475	SrCl ₂ ·2CdCl ₂ ·7H ₂ O.....	651.296	M.		2.718 ²⁴	
2476	SrHg ₂ I ₁₂ ·8H ₂ O.....	2757.98			4.66 ⁰	
2477	Sr ₂ Cu(CHO ₂) ₄ ·8H ₂ O.....	562.964	Tri.			593
2479	SrCrO ₄	203.630	M.		3.895 ¹⁶	
2480	SrCr ₂ O ₇ ·3H ₂ O.....	357.686	M.			905
2481	Sr(OCrO ₂ Cl) ₂ ·4H ₂ O.....	430.618		72		
2482	SrMoO ₄	247.620			4.145	
2483	SrWO ₄	335.620			6.184	
2484	Sr ₂ W ₁₂ SiO ₄₀ ·16H ₂ O.....	3339.55	M.			934
2485	SrB ₆	152.540			3.3	
2486	SrO·B ₂ O ₃	173.260		1100		
2487	SrO·2B ₂ O ₃	242.900		930		
2488	2SrO·B ₂ O ₃	276.880		1130		
2489	2SrO·3Al ₂ O ₃ ·2P ₂ O ₅ ·7H ₂ O—Goyazite.....	923.204	Trig.		3.2	305
2490	2SrO·3Al ₂ O ₃ ·P ₂ O ₅ ·2SO ₃ ·6H ₂ O— Svanbergite.....	923.270	Trig.		3.5	314
2491	SrO·Al ₂ O ₃ ·2SiO ₂	325.660		>1700		
2492	3SrO·2Ce ₂ O ₃ ·7CO ₂ ·5H ₂ O—Ancykite.....	1365.94	R.		3.95	974
2493	SrCa ₂ C ₁₈ H ₃₀ O ₁₂ —Propionate.....	605.991	Tet.			230
2494	BaO.....	153.370	C.	1923	5.72	
2495	BaO ₂	169.370			4.96	
2496	BaH ₂	139.385		d. 675	4.21 ⁰	
2497	Ba(OH) ₂	171.385	M.		4.495	
2498	Ba(OH) ₂ ·8H ₂ O.....	315.509	M.	77.9	2.13	544
2499	BaF ₂	175.370	C.	1280	4.83	
2500	BaCl ₂	208.286	M.	Tr. 925	3.856 ²⁴	
			C.	962		
2501	BaCl ₂ ·2H ₂ O.....	244.317	R.		3.097 ²⁴	825
2502	Ba(ClO ₂) ₂	240.286		d. 235		
2503	Ba(ClO ₃) ₂	304.286		414		
2504	Ba(ClO ₃) ₂ ·H ₂ O.....	322.301	M.	d. 120	3.179	713
2505	Ba(ClO ₄) ₂	336.286		505		
2506	Ba(ClO ₄) ₂ ·3H ₂ O.....	390.332	H.		2.74	
2507	BaClF.....	191.828	Tet.	1008	5.931	315
2508	BaCl ₂ ·BaF ₂	383.656			4.51 ¹⁸	
2509	BaBr ₂	297.202		847	4.781 ²⁴	
2510	BaBr ₂ ·2H ₂ O.....	333.233	M.		3.582 ²⁴	913
2511	Ba(BrO ₃) ₂ ·H ₂ O.....	411.217	M.		3.99 ¹⁸	
2512	BaBr ₂ ·BaF ₂	472.572			4.96 ¹⁸	
2513	BaI ₂	391.234		740 d.	5.151	
2514	BaI ₂ ·6H ₂ O.....	499.326	H.	25.7		
2515	BaI ₂ ·7H ₂ O.....	517.342			3.67	
2516	Ba(IO ₃) ₂	487.234	M.		5.23	
2517	Ba(IO ₃) ₂ ·H ₂ O.....	505.249	M.		5.0 ¹⁶	
2518	BaI ₂ ·BaF ₂	566.604			5.21 ¹⁸	
2519	BaS.....	169.435	C.		4.25 ¹⁶	
2520	BaS ₄ ·2H ₂ O.....	301.661	R.	d.	2.988	
2521	BaO·SO ₃ —Barite.....	233.435	R.	Tr. 1149 to M. ? 1580	4.499 ¹⁶	816
2522	BaS ₂ O ₃ ·H ₂ O.....	267.515	R.		3.45 ¹⁸	
2523	BaS ₂ O ₆ ·2H ₂ O.....	333.531	R. M.		4.536 ^{13,6}	744
2524	BaS ₂ O ₆ ·4H ₂ O.....	369.562	M.		3.142	1076
2525	BaSeO ₄	280.570	R.	d.	4.75	
2526	BaTeO ₄	328.870			4.48 ¹⁰	
2527	BaN ₄	221.418	R.	d. 219		
2528	Ba(NO) ₂	197.386			3.891 ²³	
2529	Ba(NO ₂) ₂	229.386		217	3.23 ²³	
2530	Ba(NO ₂) ₂ ·H ₂ O.....	247.401			3.173 ²⁰	
2531	Ba(NO ₃) ₂ —Nitrobarite.....	261.386	C.	592	3.244 ²³	137
2532	Ba(NH ₂) ₂	169.417		280		
2533	Ba ₂ P ₂ O ₇	448.788	R.		4.1 ¹⁶	
2534	Ba ₃ (PO ₄) ₂	602.158	C.		4.1 ¹⁶	

Mg	Mn	Mo	N	Na	Nb	Nd	Ni	O	Os	P	Pb	Pd	Pr	Pt	Ra	Rb	Rh	Ru	S	Sa	Sb	Sc	Se	Si	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	Tm	U	V	W	Y	Yb	Zn	Zr
76	42	47	11	82	51	61	45	1	35	12	23	41	60	37	80	84	40	39	8	63	14	56	9	18	22	78	52	66	10	24	19	27	70	49	50	48	57	71	28	21

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
2535	BaHPO ₄	233.402	R.		4.165 ¹⁵	
2536	BaH ₂ (PO ₃) ₂ ·H ₂ O.....	285.464	M.		2.90 ¹⁷	
2537	Ba ₃ F ₂ ·3Ba ₂ P ₂ O ₇	1981.84	H.	1670		334
2538	Ba ₂ Cl ₂ ·3Ba ₂ P ₂ O ₇	2014.76	H.	1584	5.949	343
2539	Ba ₂ As ₂ O ₇	562.030			4.1 ¹⁶	
2540	BaHAsO ₄ ·H ₂ O.....	295.353	R. M.		3.93 ¹⁶	
2541	BaC ₂	161.370			3.75	
2542	Ba(CO ₃)—Witherite.....	197.370	R.	Tr. 811 to α	4.43	875
2543	Ba(CO ₃) (α).....	197.370	H.	Tr. 982 to β		
2544	Ba(CO ₃) (β).....	197.370		1740 ⁹⁰ at.		
2545	BaC ₂ O ₄	225.370			2.658	
2546	Ba(CHO ₂) ₂	227.385	R.		3.21	745
2547	Ba(C ₂ H ₃ O ₄)—Malonate.....	239.385			2.147 ¹⁴	
2548	Ba(meso-C ₄ H ₄ O ₆)·H ₂ O.....	303.416			2.98	
2549	Ba(dl-C ₄ H ₄ O ₆)·5H ₂ O.....	375.478	M.			1051
2550	Ba(C ₂ H ₃ O ₄) ₂	255.416			2.468	
2551	Ba(C ₂ H ₃ O ₄) ₂ ·H ₂ O.....	273.432	Tri.		2.19	582
2552	Ba(C ₂ H ₃ O ₄) ₂ ·3H ₂ O.....	309.462	Tri.		2.021	
2553	Ba(C ₂ H ₃ CO ₃) ₂ ·H ₂ O.....	301.462	R.			584
2554	Ba(C ₂ H ₅ SO ₃) ₂ —Ethane disulfonate.....	325.531	R.		2.779	
2555	BaC ₆ H ₄ O ₂ S ₂ ·4H ₂ O—Phenol-2, 4-disulfonate.....	461.592	M.			767
2556	BaC ₁₀ H ₆ O ₂ S ₂ ·H ₂ O—Naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonate.....	441.562	R.		2.282	904
2557	BaSiO ₃	213.430		1604	4.399	872
2558	BaSiO ₃ ·6H ₂ O.....	321.522	R.		2.59	659
2559	BaO·2SiO ₂	273.490	R.		3.73	775
2560	2BaO·SiO ₂	366.800		> 1755		1052
2561	2BaO·3SiO ₂	486.920		1450	3.93	795
2562	BaSiF ₆	279.430			4.279 ¹⁵	
2563	BaO·TiO ₂ ·3SiO ₂ —Benitoite.....	413.450	H.		3.7	356
2564	BaCdCl ₄ ·4H ₂ O.....	463.674	Tri.		2.968	827
2565	BaCdBr ₄ ·4H ₂ O.....	641.506	Tri.		3.687	894
2566	BaCd(CH ₃ O) ₄ ·2H ₂ O.....	465.842	M.			627
2567	BaHg ₂ I ₁₉	2692.60			4.63 ⁰	
2568	Ba ₂ Hg ₂ I ₁₆ ·16H ₂ O.....	3734.32			4.06	
2569	BaPtBr ₆ ·10H ₂ O.....	992.250	M.		3.713	
2570	BaPt(CN) ₄ ·4H ₂ O.....	508.694	M.		3.05	1047
2571	BaO·MnO ₂	240.300			5.85	
2572	BaO·FeO·4SiO ₂ —Gillespite.....	465.450	Trig.		3.33	302
2573	4BaO·FeO·2Fe ₂ O ₃ ·10SiO ₂ —Taramellite.....	1605.28	R.		3.92	942
2574	BaNiO ₂	334.750			4.8	
2575	BaCrO ₄	253.380			4.498 ¹⁵	
2576	Ba ₃ Cr(C ₂ O ₄) ₂	1044.13			2.57	
2577	Ba ₃ Cr(C ₂ O ₄) ₂ ·7H ₂ O.....	1170.24			2.896 ²⁸	
2578	Ba ₂ Cr ₂ (C ₂ O ₄) ₃ ·12H ₂ O.....	1260.31			2.372 ²⁷	
2579	BaMoO ₄	297.370			4.65	
2580	BaWO ₄	385.370			6.35	
2581	BaO·4WO ₃ ·9H ₂ O.....	1243.51	R.		4.30	
2582	Ba ₂ W ₁₂ SiO ₄₀ ·16H ₂ O.....	3439.05	M.			962
2583	BaO·2UO ₃ ·P ₂ O ₅ ·5H ₂ O—Uranocircite.....	1011.88	R.		3.53	787
2584	Ba ₂ V ₂ O ₇	488.660		ca. 863		
2585	3BaO·10WO ₃ ·V ₂ O ₅ ·SiO ₂ ·28H ₂ O.....	3526.52			3.66	
2586	BaB ₂	202.290			4.36	
2587	BaO·B ₂ O ₃	223.010		1060		
2588	2BaO·B ₂ O ₃	376.380		1002		
2589	3BaO·B ₂ O ₃	529.750		1315		
2590	BaCl ₂ ·2AlCl ₃	474.954		290		
2591	BaO·Al ₂ O ₃ ·2SiO ₂ —Celsian.....	375.410	M.	> 1700	3.37	727
2592	BaO·Al ₂ O ₃ ·3SiO ₂ ·3H ₂ O—Edingtonite.....	435.470	R.		2.7	662
2593	4BaO·Al ₂ O ₃ ·7SiO ₂ —Barylite.....	1135.82	R.		4.03	884
2594	BaF ₂ ·Ce ₂ O ₃ ·3CO ₂ —Cordylite.....	635.870	H.		4.31	357
2595	BaO·CaO·2CO ₂ —Barytocalcite.....	297.410	M.		3.65	828

Ag	Al	As	Ar	B	Br	Ba	Bk	C	Ca	Cl	Cr	Ce	Cu	Co	Di	Er	Eu	F	Fe	Ga	Gd	Ge	Gl	H	Hf	Hg	Ho	I	In	Ir	K	La	Li	Lu		
32	13	33		54	29	55	5	10	17	51	29	59	44	46	85	31	67	69	64	3	43	25	63	29	75	2	73	30	68	0	20	36	83	58	71	72

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. and finding No.
2596	BaCa ₂ C ₁₈ H ₃₀ O ₁₂ —Propionate.....	655.741	C.			73
2597	BaO.2CaO.3SiO ₂	445.690	H. ?	1320 d.		338
2598	RaCl ₂	296.866	M.	1000 Tr. 870	4.91	
2599	RaBr ₂	385.782	M.	728	5.79	
2600	Li ₂ O.....	29.8780		>1700	2.012 ^{26.2}	
2601	LiH.....	7.94670	C.	680	0.820	
2602	LiOH.....	23.9467		450	2.54	
2603	LiOH.H ₂ O.....	41.9621			1.83	
2604	LiF.....	25.9390	C.	870	2.295 ^{21.5} L 1.789 ^{87.0}	
2605	LiCl.....	42.3970	C.	613	2.068 ²⁵	
2606	LiClO ₃	90.3970		129		
2607	LiClO ₃ .0.5H ₂ O.....	99.4047		65		
2608	LiClO ₄	106.397		236	2.429	
2609	LiClO ₄ .3H ₂ O.....	160.443	H.	95	1.841	
2610	LiBr.....	86.8550	C.	547	3.464 ²⁵	
2611	LiBr.2H ₂ O.....	122.886		44		
2612	LiBr.3H ₂ O.....	140.901		3.5		
2613	LiI.....	133.871		446	4.061 ²⁵ L 2.827 ^{673.4}	
2614	LiI.3H ₂ O.....	187.917		73		
2615	Li ₂ S.....	45.9430			1.66	
2616	Li ₂ SO ₄	109.943	M.	860	2.221 L 2.004 ³⁶⁰	455
2617	Li ₂ SO ₄ .H ₂ O.....	127.958	M.		2.06	469
2618	Li ₂ S ₂ O ₆ .2H ₂ O.....	210.039	R.		2.158	684
2619	LiHSO ₄	104.012			2.123 ³¹	
2620	LiNO ₂ .H ₂ O.....	70.9624			1.615 ⁰	
2621	LiNO ₃	68.9470	Trig.	255 29.88 4.29.6	L 1.772 ⁷² 2.38	358
2622	LiNO ₃ .3H ₂ O.....	122.993				
2623	LiNH ₂	22.9624		390	1.178 ^{17.5}	
2624	Li ₂ NH.....	28.8937			1.303 ¹⁹	
2625	LiBr.NH ₃	103.886		97		
2626	LiNH ₄ SO ₄	121.043	M. (α) H. (β) M. (γ ?)		1.204	
2627	LiPO ₃	85.963			2.461	
2628	Li ₃ PO ₄	115.841	R.	837	2.537 ^{17.5}	
2629	Li ₃ PO ₄ .12H ₂ O.....	332.026	Trig.	100	1.645	
2630	LiH ₂ PO ₄	103.978		>100	2.461	
2631	Li ₃ AsO ₄	159.777			3.07	
2632	Li ₃ Sb.....	142.587		>950	3.2 ¹⁷	
2633	Li ₂ C ₂	37.8780			1.65 ¹⁸	
2634	Li ₂ CO ₃	73.8780	M.	618	2.111 ^{17.5} L 1.765 ³⁰⁰	694
2635	Li ₂ C ₂ O ₄	101.878			2.121 ^{17.5}	
2636	LiCHO ₂ .H ₂ O.....	69.9621	R.		1.46	
2637	LiHC ₄ H ₄ O ₆ .6H ₂ O—Malate.....	248.070	M.			682
2638	LiC ₂ H ₃ O ₅ .2H ₂ O.....	101.993	R.	70		533
2639	Li ₂ (CH ₂ SO ₃) ₂ .2H ₂ O—Ethane disulfonate.....	238.070	M.		1.817	
2640	Li ₂ C ₁₀ H ₆ O ₈ S ₂ .2H ₂ O—Naphthalene 1, 5-disulfonate.....	336.085	M.		1.664	814
2641	LiNH ₄ (d-C ₄ H ₄ O ₆).H ₂ O.....	191.024	M.			614
2642	LiNH ₄ (d-C ₄ H ₄ O ₆).H ₂ O.....	191.024	R.			693
2643	Li ₂ Si ₂	97.7540			1.12	
2644	Li ₂ O.SiO ₂	89.9380	R.	1201	L 2.33 ²⁵ 2.52 ²⁵ 2.454 ²⁵	55 322, 1042
2645	Li ₂ O.2SiO ₂	149.998		1032 d.	2.28	1043
2646	2Li ₂ O.SiO ₂	119.816		1256		
2647	Li ₂ SiF ₆ .2H ₂ O.....	191.969	M.		2.3	
2648	TiLi(d-C ₄ H ₄ O ₆).2H ₂ O.....	395.401	Tri.		3.144	

Mg	Mn	Mo	N	Na	Nb	Nd	Ni	Os	P	Pb	Pd	Pr	Pt	Ra	Rb	Rh	Ru	S	Sa	Sb	Se	Si	Sm	Sr	Ta	Tb	Te	Th	Ti	Tm	U	V	W	Xe	Y	Zr				
76	42	47	11	82	51	61	45	1	35	12	23	41	60	37	80	84	40	39	8	63	14	56	9	18	22	75	52	66	16	24	19	27	70	49	50	44	57	71	36	58

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. and finding No.
2709	6NaNO ₃ ·2Na ₂ SO ₄ ·3H ₂ O—Nitroglauberite	848.104	R.			534
2710	NaNH ₄ SO ₄ ·2H ₂ O—Leontite	173.432	R.	d.	1.63	443
2711	Na ₃ PO ₄	162.021		316 d.	2.476	
2712	Na ₄ P ₂ O ₇	164.015		340	2.537 ⁽¹⁾	
2713	Na ₃ PO ₄ ·12H ₂ O	380.200	Trig.	d. 73 d	1.62	214
2714	(NaPO ₃) ₃ ·2H ₂ O	342.094	Trig.	d.	2.476	
2715	Na ₄ P ₂ O ₇ ·10H ₂ O	430.400	M.		1.562	430
2716	Na ₄ P ₂ O ₇	266.036		988	2.46	
2717	Na ₄ P ₂ O ₇ ·10H ₂ O	446.190	M.	d.	1.52	444
2718	NaH ₂ PO ₄ ·2.5H ₂ O	149.075	M.	42		432
2719	NaH ₂ PO ₄ ·H ₂ O	138.052	R.	d. 190	2.040	437
2720	NaH ₂ PO ₄ ·2H ₂ O	156.067	R.	ca. 60	1.01	450
2721	Na ₂ HPO ₄ ·5H ₂ O	246.103	R.			435
2722	Na ₂ HPO ₄ ·2H ₂ O	178.057	H.		1.545	
2723	Na ₂ HPO ₄ ·7H ₂ O	268.134	M.	d.	1.670	437
2724	Na ₂ HPO ₄ ·12H ₂ O	358.211	R. M.	34 d	1.52	444
2725	Na ₂ H ₂ P ₂ O ₇ ·6H ₂ O	344.450	M.		1.540	504
2726	Na ₂ H ₂ P ₂ O ₇	222.057	M.	d. 220	1.502	
2727	Na ₂ H ₂ P ₂ O ₇ ·6H ₂ O	360.450	M.		1.545	454
2729	Na ₂ HP ₂ O ₆ ·9H ₂ O	390.485	M.	d. 100	1.743	465
2730	Na ₃ PO ₄ ·H ₃ PO ₄ ·15H ₂ O	532.293		55		
2731	Na ₃ PO ₄ ·NaF·12H ₂ O	422.497	C		2.246	
2732	2Na ₃ PO ₄ ·NaF·19H ₂ O	712.320	C		2.247	74
2733	NH ₄ NaHPO ₄ ·4H ₂ O—Microcosmic salt, Stercorite	209.129	M.	ca. 70 d	1.574	436
2734	Na ₄ AsO ₄	207.951			2.535	
2735	Na ₂ AsO ₄ ·12H ₂ O	424.436	Trig.	86 B	1.750	246
2736	NaH ₂ AsO ₄ ·H ₂ O	181.988	R.		2.635	672
2737	NaH ₂ AsO ₄ ·2H ₂ O	200.003	H.		2.309	546
2738	Na ₂ HAsO ₄ ·7H ₂ O	312.070	M.		1.671	556
2739	Na ₂ HAsO ₄ ·12H ₂ O	402.147	M.	25	1.72	441
2740	2Na ₂ AsO ₄ ·NaF·19H ₂ O	800.192	C		2.65 ⁽¹⁾	40
2741	Na ₃ AsS ₄ ·8H ₂ O	416.334	M.	d		870
2742	2Na ₂ O·As ₂ O ₃ ·28O ₂	514.038			2.420 ⁽¹⁾	
2743	(NH ₄)NaHAsO ₄ ·4H ₂ O	253.065	M.		1.846 ⁽¹⁾	467
2744	Na ₃ Sb	144.767		465		
2745	Na ₃ Sb	190.761		856		
2746	Na ₃ SbO ₂ ·3H ₂ O	230.813	R.	d	2.561	
2747	Na ₃ SbS ₄ ·9H ₂ O	481.160	C		1.830	
2748	Na ₃ Bi	277.991		745		
2749	Na ₂ C ₂	69.9940			1.575 ⁽¹⁾	
2750	Na ₂ CO ₃	105.994		551	2.533	
2751	Na ₂ CO ₃ ·H ₂ O—Thermonatrite	124.009	R.		1.55	
2752	Na ₂ CO ₃ ·7H ₂ O	232.102	R. Trig.	d. 35 d	1.51	
2753	Na ₂ CO ₃ ·10H ₂ O—Natron	286.148	M.		1.46	431
2754	NaC ₁₁ H ₁₉ O ₂	68.0047	M.	253	1.92	
2755	NaHCO ₃	84.0047	M.		2.20	
2756	NaC ₁₅ H ₃₁ O ₂	82.0204		321	1.528	
2757	NaC ₉ H ₇ O ₃ ·3H ₂ O	136.063	M.	285, 75	1.46	452
2758	NaHC ₃ H ₅ O ₄ ·H ₂ O—Acid malonate	144.036	R.			604
2759	NaH(C ₄ H ₇ O ₆) ₂ ·H ₂ O	190.051	R.			626
2760	NaC ₄ H ₇ O ₄ —Diacetate	142.051	C			70
2761	NaC ₁₅ H ₃₁ O ₂ —Palmitate	278.236		ca. 270		
2762	NaC ₁₅ H ₃₁ O ₂ —Elaidate	304.251		227		
2763	NaC ₁₅ H ₃₁ O ₂ —Oleate	304.251		235		
2764	Na ₂ (d-C ₄ H ₇ O ₆) ₂ ·2H ₂ O	230.056	H		1.848	
2765	Na ₂ CO ₃ ·NaHCO ₃ ·2H ₂ O—Tronite	226.030	M.		2.447 ⁽¹⁾	603
2766	Na ₂ C ₆ H ₅ O ₇ ·5H ₂ O—Citrate	348.107	H		1.554 ⁽¹⁾	
2767	NaC ₁₀ H ₈ S ₂ O ₃ ·2H ₂ O—Naphthalene 1, 5-disulfonate	345.040	M.		1.77	500
2768	Na ₂ (CH ₃ SO ₃) ₂ ·2H ₂ O—Ethane disulfonate	270.185	M.		1.939 (cr) 1.980 (rl)	
2769	NaCN	49.0050		564.7		

g Mn Mo N Na Nb Nd Ni O Os P Pb Pt Pr Rb Ru S Se Si Sh Sn Sb Sr Tl Th U V W Y Yb Zn Zr
 0 42 47 11 82 51 61 45 1 35 12 23 41 60 37 50 51 40 39 8 68 13 56 9 18 39 78 53 66 10 24 10 27 70 49 80 48 67 71 28 54

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.																										
2770	$\text{NaNH}_4(\text{meso-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_6) \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	207.082	M.		1.740	1074																										
2771	$\text{NaNH}_4(d\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_6) \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	261.128	R.		1.587	527																										
2772	$\text{NaC}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_3$ —Glutamate	169.067	M.			574																										
2773	NaSCN	81.0700	R.	562.3																												
2774	$\text{NaC}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NH}_2)\text{SO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Sulfanilate	231.147	R.			696																										
2775	$\text{NaC}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{NO}_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —1, 4-Naphthylamine sulfonate	317.193	M.			747																										
2776	$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 8\text{SiO}_2$	122.054		1088		1040																										
2777	$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$	182.114	R.	874		571																										
2778	Na_2SiF_6	188.054	H.		2.679	202																										
2779	$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 3\text{TiO}_2$	301.694	M.		3.5 ²³																											
2780	$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{ZrO}_2 \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Elpidite	599.400	R.		2.58	689																										
2781	$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Pb}(\text{OH})\text{ClSO}_3$ —Caracolite	401.725	R.		4.5	937																										
2782	$\text{TiNa}(d\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_6) \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	411.459	Tri.		3.289																											
2783	$\text{TiNa}(\text{meso-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_6) \cdot 2.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	420.466	Tri.		3.120																											
2784	$\text{TiNa}(d\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_6) \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	447.489	R.		2.580																											
2785	$\text{Ti}_2\text{Ti}(d\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_6)_2$	532.259	R.		4.145																											
2786	ZnNa_2PO_4	183.401	R.		3.3																											
2787	$\text{Zn}(\text{Na}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$	347.416	C.		2.8																											
2788	$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{CdSO}_4$	350.534		551																												
2789	$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Koenigite	337.725	M.		2.06 ⁴	715																										
2790	$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 3\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Natrochalcite	772.596	M.	d. 350	2.33	840																										
2791	$\text{Na}_2\text{Ca}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_2$	138.583		d. 100	1.013																											
2792	$\text{Na}_3\text{IrCl}_6 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$	691.024		50																												
2793	$\text{Na}_3\text{PtCl}_6 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	455.118		160 d.																												
2794	$\text{Na}_3\text{PtCl}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	562.064	Tri.		2.50																											
2795	$\text{Na}_3\text{PtBr}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	828.812	Tri.		3.323																											
2796	$\text{Na}_3\text{PtI}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1110.91	M. ?		3.707																											
2798	$\text{Na}_2\text{Ru}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	413.765	M.			741																										
2799	$\text{Na}_2\text{MnP}_2\text{O}_7$	274.972			2.9																											
2800	$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{MnO} \cdot \text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ —Natrophilite	345.902	R.		3.41	871																										
2801	$\text{Na}_4\text{Mn}(\text{PO}_4)_2$	336.966			2.7																											
2802	$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 3\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 4\text{SO}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Natrojarosite	969.386	R.		3.2	966																										
2803	$2\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 4\text{SO}_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Sideronatrite	684.042	R.		2.2	725																										
2804	$3\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Ferrinatrite	934.144	Trig.		2.55	271																										
2805	$\text{Na}_4\text{Fe}_2(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	957.816	M.		1.973 ^{25.5}																											
2806	$\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 \cdot \text{NO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	297.913	R.		1.72																											
2807	$\text{Na}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$	520.061	M.		1.458	616																										
2808	$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 4\text{SiO}_2$ —Aegirite	461.914	M.		3.5	956																										
2809	$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{FeO} \cdot 5\text{SiO}_2$ —Riebeckite	593.814	M.		3.44	887																										
2810	$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{FeO} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2$ —Crocidolite	725.714	M.		3.2	893																										
2811	$\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$	182.004	R.	392	2.723																											
2812	$\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	234.066		d. 64.8																												
2813	$\text{Na}_3\text{CrO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	270.096	Tri.	d. 25.9																												
2814	$\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	342.158	M.		1.483																											
2815	$\text{Na}_3\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	298.045	M.	320	2.52 ²⁴	892																										
2816	$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{CrO}_3 \cdot \text{I}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	631.909			3.21																											
2817	$\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{S}_4$	278.274	H.	d.	2.55 ²⁵																											
2818	$\text{NH}_4\text{NaCrO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	193.077	R.	d.	1.842 ²⁴																											
2819	NaCrP_2O_7	249.055	R.		3																											
2820	Na_2MoO_4	205.994		687	1.2590 ²⁶																											
2821	$\text{Na}_2\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_7$	349.994		612																												
2822	$3\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 7\text{MoO}_3 \cdot 22\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1590.32	M.	ca. 700																												
2823	$3\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 5\text{MoO}_3 \cdot \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 14\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1300.25	R.			818																										
2824	Na_2WO_4	293.994	R.	698	4.179																											
2825	$\text{Na}_2\text{WO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	330.025	R.		1.3613 ²⁷																											
2826	$\text{Na}_2\text{W}_2\text{O}_7$	509.994			3.245																											
2827	$\text{Na}_2\text{W}_2\text{O}_7$	741.994		d.	7.28																											
2828	$\text{Na}_2\text{W}_2\text{O}_{11}$	973.994			6.617																											
2829	$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 4\text{WO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1170.15	C.	706.6	7.195 ²⁸																											
2830	$\text{Na}_2\text{W}_2\text{O}_{11}$	1205.99			7.282 ²⁹																											
Ag	Al	As	Br	B	Ca	Cl	Cs	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Fr	Ge	Ga	H	Ho	I	In	Ir	K	La	Li	Lr									
55	13	33	80	84	76	75	16	5	16	77	51	29	59	44	46	86	31	42	23	65	20	75	2	73	30	66	6	26	30	55	81	72

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
2831	4Na ₂ O.10WO ₃ .23H ₂ O.....	2982.33	M.	680.8	4.3	
2832	5Na ₂ O.12WO ₃ .28H ₂ O.....	3598.40	Tri.	705.8		
2833	9Na ₂ O.22WO ₃ .51H ₂ O.....	6580.73		683.3		
2834	Na ₂ O.3UO ₃	920.504	R. ?		6.912	
2835	NaU(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₃	438.236	Tet.		2.56	109.1
2836	NaVO ₃	121.957	M. ?	562	2.79	
2837	Na ₂ O.V ₂ O ₅ .5V ₂ O ₅	1137.51	R. ?	ca. 800 d.		
2838	Na ₃ VO ₄	183.951		ca. 866		
2839	Na ₃ VO ₄ .10H ₂ O.....	364.105	C. H.			127, 263
2840	Na ₃ VO ₄ .12H ₂ O.....	400.136	Trig.			245
2841	Na ₄ V ₂ O ₇	305.908	H.	654		
2842	2Na ₃ VO ₄ .NaF.19H ₂ O.....	752.192	C.			123
2843	Na ₃ VSO ₃ .10H ₂ O.....	380.170		18	1.773	
2844	3Na ₂ O.V ₂ O ₅ .10WO ₃ .SiO ₂ .29H ₂ O.....	3270.41	C.		3.344	
2845	Na ₂ CbO ₃	187.094			4.19	
2846	Na ₂ O.B ₂ O ₃	131.634		966		
2847	Na ₂ O.2B ₂ O ₃	201.274		741	1. 2.5 glass	45
					2.37	
2848	Na ₂ B ₄ O ₇ .10H ₂ O—Borax.....	381.428	M.	75	1.73	460
2849	Na ₂ O.4B ₂ O ₃	340.554		783		
2850	NaAlO ₂	81.9570		1650		
2851	2NaF.AlF ₃ —Chiolite.....	167.954	Tet.		3.0	205
2852	3NaF.AlF ₃ —Cryolyte.....	209.950	M.	1000	2.90	427
					1. 2.10 ¹⁰⁸³	
2853	Na ₂ O.Al ₂ O ₃ .4SO ₃ .12H ₂ O—Tamarugite...	700.359	M. Tri.		2.03	494
2854	Na ₂ O.Al ₂ O ₃ .4SO ₃ .22H ₂ O—Mendozite...	880.513	M. ?		1.88	449
2855	Na ₂ SO ₄ .Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ .24H ₂ O.....	916.544	C.	61	1.675	72
2856	Na ₂ O.3Al ₂ O ₃ .4SO ₃ .6H ₂ O—Natroalunite...	796.106	Trig. C.		2.6	287
2857	Na ₂ O.Al ₂ O ₃ .P ₂ O ₅ .H ₂ O—Fremontite.....	323.977	M. ?		3.04	760
2858	Na ₂ O.2AlOF.AS ₂ O ₃ —Durangite.....	396.834	M.		4.0	866
2859	Na ₂ O.Al ₂ O ₃ .2CO ₂ .2H ₂ O—Dawsonite.....	287.944	R.		2.4	653
2860	Na ₂ O.Al ₂ O ₃ .2SiO ₂ —Carnegieite.....	284.034	Tri. ?	1526	2.57	596
2861	Na ₂ O.Al ₂ O ₃ .2SiO ₂ —Nephelite.....	284.034	H.	Tr. 1248	2.67	266
2862	Na ₂ O.Al ₂ O ₃ .3SiO ₂ .2H ₂ O—Natrolite.....	380.125	R.		2.25	478
2863	Na ₂ O.Al ₂ O ₃ .4SiO ₂ —Jadeite.....	404.154	M.	1050	3.34	834
2864	Na ₂ O.Al ₂ O ₃ .4SiO ₂ .2H ₂ O—Analcite.....	440.185	C.		2.25	229
2865	Na ₂ O.Al ₂ O ₃ .6SiO ₂ —Albite.....	524.274	Tri.	1100	2.61	615
2866	Na ₂ O.Al ₂ O ₃ .9SiO ₂ .2NaF—Leifite.....	788.448	H.		2.57	248
2867	Na ₂ O.3Al ₂ O ₃ .6SiO ₂ .2H ₂ O—Paragonite.....	764.145	M.		2.8	750
2868	2Na ₂ O.Al ₂ O ₃ .6SiO ₂ .H ₂ O—Ussingite.....	604.283	Tri.		2.50	565
2869	2Na ₂ O.3Al ₂ O ₃ .6SiO ₂ .7H ₂ O— Hydronephelite.....	916.216	H.		2.3	236
2870	3Na ₂ O.3Al ₂ O ₃ .6SiO ₂ .2NaCl—Sodalite.....	969.012	C.		2.2	99
2871	3Na ₂ O.3Al ₂ O ₃ .18SiO ₂ .2NaCl—Marialite...	1689.73	Tet.		2.56	261
2872	3Na ₂ O ₃ .3Al ₂ O ₃ .6SiO ₂ .2Na ₂ S—Lazurite.....	1008.22	C.		2.4	108
2873	5Na ₂ O.3Al ₂ O ₃ .6SiO ₂ .2SO ₃ —Noselite.....	1136.22	C.		2.3	105
2874	Na ₃ La(NO ₃) ₆ .H ₂ O.....	512.959	M.		2.63 ₄	
2875	Na ₃ Ce(NO ₃) ₆ .H ₂ O.....	514.299			2.65 ₄	
2876	Na ₂ O.2BeO.P ₂ O ₅ —Beryllonite.....	254.082	R.		2.85	679
2877	Na ₂ O.2BeO.6SiO ₂ .H ₂ O—Epididymite.....	490.409	R.		2.55	700
2878	Na ₂ O.2BeO.6SiO ₂ .H ₂ O—Eudidymite.....	490.409	M.		2.55	657
2879	Na ₂ SO ₄ .MgSO ₄	262.444	R.		2.729	
2880	Na ₂ O.MgO.2SO ₃ .2.5H ₂ O—Loewite.....	307.483	Trig.	Tr. 71	2.37	232
2881	Na ₂ O.MgO.2SO ₃ .4H ₂ O—Bloedite.....	334.506	M.		2.23	498
2882	3Na ₂ O.MgO.4SO ₃ —Vanthoffite.....	546.562	M. ?		2.69	497
2883	NaMgPO ₄	142.341			2.5	
2884	Na ₂ MgP ₂ O ₇	244.362	C. ?		2.2	
2885	Na ₂ Mg(CO ₃) ₂	190.314	Tet.		2.729 ¹⁶	
2886	NaCl.Na ₂ CO ₃ .MgCO ₃ —Northrupite.....	248.769	C.		2.377 ¹⁵	118
2887	3Na ₂ O.2MgO.4CO ₂ .SO ₃ —Tychite.....	522.687	C.		2.52	113
2888	Na ₂ O.CaO.2SO ₃ —Glauberite.....	278.194	M.		2.83	625
2890	Na ₂ O.CaO.2SO ₃ .4H ₂ O—Wattevillite.....	350.257	M.		1.81	446
2891	3Na ₂ O.3CaO.2P ₂ O ₅	638.288	M.		2.1	

Mg	Mn	Mo	N	Na	Nb	Nd	Ni	O	Os	P	Pb	Pd	Pr	Pt	Ra	Rb	Rh	Ru	S	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Ti	Tl	Tm	U	V	W	Yb	Zr	Zn							
70	42	47	11	82	51	61	45	1	35	12	23	41	60	37	80	84	40	39	5	63	14	66	9	18	22	78	52	65	10	24	19	27	70	49	50	46	57	71	28	21

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
2893	$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{CaO} \cdot 2\text{CO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Pirssonite.....	242.095	R.	813	2.35	567
2894	$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{CaO} \cdot 2\text{CO}_2 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Gaylussite.....	296.141	M.		1.94	580
2895	$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 4\text{CaO} \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Pectolite.....	664.650	M.		2.73	766
2896	$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{CaO} \cdot 5\text{B}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 16\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Ulexite.....	810.580	M.	d.	1.95	551
2897	$\text{NaF} \cdot \text{CaF}_2 \cdot \text{AlF}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Pachnolite.....	222.042	M.		2.98	429
2898	$\text{NaF} \cdot \text{CaF}_2 \cdot \text{AlF}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ —Thomsenolite.....	222.042	M.		2.98	430
2899	$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{CaO} \cdot 2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 10\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 20\text{H}_2\text{O}$ — Faujasite.....	1282.81	C.		1.92	92
2900	$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{CaO} \cdot 3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 9\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ — Mesolite.....	1164.56	Tri.		2.27	555
2901	$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{CaO} \cdot 3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 9\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ — Pseudomesolite.....	1164.56	Tri.		2.22	531
2902	$5(\text{Na}_2, \text{Ca})\text{O} \cdot 3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{SO}_3$ — Hauynite.....		C.		2.4	106
2903	$\text{NaF} \cdot \text{CaO} \cdot \text{BeO} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$ —Leucophanite.....	243.207	R.		2.96	743
2904	$\text{NaF} \cdot 2\text{CaO} \cdot 2\text{BeO} \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2$ —Meliphanite.....	384.357	Tet.		3.01	297
2905	$\text{NaCaMgAlSi}_4\text{O}_{12}$ —Tuxtlite.....	418.587	M.		3.27	870
2906	Na_2SrSO_7	277.679		280		
2907	$\text{Na}_2\text{Sr}(\text{CO}_3)_2$	253.614		750		
2908	$\text{Na}_4\text{SrCa}(\text{CO}_3)_4$	459.678		720		
2909	$\text{Na}_2\text{Ba}(\text{CO}_3)_2$	303.364		740		
2910	$2\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{BaO} \cdot 2\text{TiO}_2 \cdot 10\text{SiO}_2$ — Leucosphenite.....	1037.76	M.		3.1	849
2911	$\text{Na}_4\text{BaCa}(\text{CO}_3)_4$	509.428		660		
2912	$\text{NaLi}(\text{dl-C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6) \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	213.998	M.			506
2913	$3\text{NaF} \cdot 3\text{LiF} \cdot 2\text{AlF}_3$ —Cryolithionite.....	371.728	C.		2.78	67
2914	K_2O	94.1900			2.32	
2915	K_2O_4	142.190		>280		
2916	KH	40.1027		d.	0.80	
2917	KOH	56.1027		Tr. 260	2.044	
				380	1.1.87 ³⁸⁰	
2918	KF	58.0950		880	2.48	
					1.1.869 ⁹¹³	
2919	$\text{KF} \cdot 2\text{HF}$	98.1104		105		
2920	$\text{KF} \cdot 3\text{HF}$	118.118		100		
2921	KCl —Sylvite.....	74.5530	C.		1.988	103
2922	KClO_3	122.553	M.	368.4	2.32	579
2923	KClO_4	138.553	R.	d. 400	2.52	
2924	KBr	119.011		730	2.75	134
2925	KBrO_3	167.011	Trig.	370 d.	3.27 ^{17.5}	
2926	KI	166.027	C.	773	3.123	150
2927	KI_3	419.891	M.	45	3.498	
2928	KIO_3	214.027	M.	560	3.89	
2929	KIO_4	230.027	Tet.	582	3.618	
2930	$\text{K}_2\text{H}_3\text{IO}_6 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	358.191	Tri.			541
2931	KICl_2	236.943	M.	60		
2932	KIBr_2	325.859	R.	60		
2933	K_2S	110.255		471	1.805	
				Tr. 146.4		
2934	$\text{K}_2\text{S} \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	200.332		60		
2935	K_2S_3	174.385		252.0		
2936	K_2S_4	206.450		>145		
2937	K_2S_5	238.515		206.0		
2938	K_2SO_4 —Arcanite.....	174.255	R.	Tr. 588	2.662	519
				1067		
2939	$\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$	190.320	C.	d. 400		
2940	$\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 0.33\text{H}_2\text{O}$	196.325	M.		2.23	
2941	$\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_6$	238.320	Trig.		2.278	215
2942	$\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$	254.320		>300	2.277	
2943	$\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$	270.320	Tri.			458
2944	$\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_6$	270.385	R.		2.304	472
2945	$\text{K}_2\text{S}_4\text{O}_6$	302.450	M.		2.296	
2946	$\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 1.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	361.538			2.112	

Ag	Al	As	Au	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Br	C	Ca	Cb	Cd	Ce	Cl	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Dy	Er	Eu	F	Fe	Ga	Gd	Ge	Cl	H	Hf	Hg	Ho	I	In	Ir	K	La	Li	Lu
32	55	13	33	54	79	75	15	5	16	77	51	29	59	4	44	46	85	31	67	69	64	3	43	25	65	20	75	2	73	30	68	6	26	36	83	58	81	72

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
2947	KSH.....	72.1677		455		
2948	KHSO ₄ —Misenite.....	136.168	R. M.	210	2.35	
2949	KHS ₂ O ₇	216.233		168		
2950	K ₂ SO ₄ .KHSO ₄	310.423	M.		2.59 ¹⁸	508
2951	4K ₂ SO ₄ .3H ₂ SO ₄	991.261		d. <25	2.277 ¹⁸	
2952	KSO ₃ F.....	138.160		311		
2953	KI.4SO ₂	422.287		0.26		
2954	K ₂ Se.....	157.390			2.851	
2955	K ₂ SeO ₄	221.390	R.		3.066	646
2956	K ₂ SeSO ₇	301.455		120		
2957	K ₂ H ₂ TeI ₂ O ₁₀ .2H ₂ O.....	657.600	Trig.			397
2958	KNO ₂	85.1030		297	1.915	
2959	KNO ₃ —Niter.....	101.103	R. Trig.	Tr. 129 R. to Trig.	2.11 ^{10.6}	556
2960	KNH ₂	55.1184		333		
2961	KNO ₃ .2HNO ₃	227.134		338		
2962	KBr.4NH ₃	187.135		22		
2963	KNO ₃ .KHSO ₄	237.271		45	2.38	
2964	5K ₂ O.(NH ₄) ₂ O.6SO ₃ —Taylorite.....	1003.42				440
2965	KPO ₃	118.119		Tr. 450	2.258 ^{14.6}	
2966	K ₃ PO ₄	212.309		810	1.2.068 ⁹⁰⁰	
2967	K ₄ P ₂ O ₇	330.428		Tr. 278	2.33	
2968	KH ₂ PO ₄	136.134	Tet.	1090		244
2969	K ₂ H ₂ P ₂ O ₆ .2H ₂ O.....	274.284	M.	96 258 ^d	2.338	624
2970	K ₂ H ₂ P ₂ O ₆ .3H ₂ O.....	292.300	R.	d.		483
2971	KH ₂ AsO ₄	180.070	Tet.	288	2.867	278
2972	5K ₂ O.As ₂ O ₅ .8SO ₃ .6H ₂ O.....	1449.48			2.289	
2973	KSb.....	160.865		605		
2974	K ₃ Sb.....	239.055		812		
2975	K ₂ CO ₃	138.190		891	2.29	
2976	(KCO) ₂	134.190		78		
2977	K ₂ C ₂ O ₄ .H ₂ O.....	184.205	M.		2.13	486
2978	K ₂ O.2CO ₂ .H ₂ O—Kalicinite.....	200.205	M.	d. <200	2.17	476
2979	2K ₂ CO ₃ .3H ₂ O.....	330.426	M.		2.043	
2980	KCHO ₂	84.1027		167.5	1.91	
2981	KHC ₂ O ₄	128.103	M.		2.0	655
2982	KHC ₂ O ₄ .H ₂ O.....	146.118			2.044	
2983	KC ₂ H ₃ O ₂	98.1181		292	1.8	
2984	KC ₄ H ₅ O ₄ —Acid succinate.....	156.134	M.	242 d.	1.767	
2985	KC ₄ H ₅ O ₄ .2H ₂ O—Acid succinate.....	192.164	R.		1.616	617
2986	KH(<i>d</i> -C ₄ H ₄ O ₆).....	188.134	R.		1.956	
2987	KH(<i>dl</i> -C ₄ H ₄ O ₆).....	188.134	M.		1.954	
2988	KH(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂	158.149		142		
2989	KC ₆ H ₇ O ₇ —Citrate.....	230.149	Tri.		1.906	
2990	KC ₂ H ₃ O ₂ .2C ₂ H ₄ O ₂	218.180		112	1.47	
2991	KHC ₂ H ₄ O ₄ —Acid phthalate.....	204.134	R.		1.636	
2992	KH(C ₄ H ₃ O ₄) ₂ —Disuccinate.....	274.180	M.	162	1.56	
2993	KC ₉ H ₇ O ₄ .2H ₂ O—Acetylsalicylate.....	254.180		65		1037
2994	KC ₁₃ H ₁₃ O ₂ —Oleate.....	320.349				
2995	K ₂ C ₄ H ₄ O ₄ .3H ₂ O—Succinate.....	248.267	R.		1.564	
2996	K ₂ (<i>d</i> , <i>l</i> -C ₄ H ₄ O ₆).....	226.221	M.		1.984	
2997	K ₂ (<i>d</i> -C ₄ H ₄ O ₆).0.5H ₂ O.....	235.229	M.		1.98	610
2998	2K ₂ C ₂ O ₄ .H ₂ C ₂ O ₄ .2H ₂ O—Tetraoxalate.....	458.426	R.		1.213 ²²	592
2999	KH(CCl ₃ CO ₂) ₂	364.851	Tet.		2.005 ¹⁸	
3000	KC ₂ H ₅ O ₄ S—Ethyl sulfate.....	164.199	M.		1.843	
3001	KC ₆ H ₅ O ₄ S— <i>p</i> -Phenolsulfonate.....	212.199	R.	>260	1.87	770
3002	KC ₆ H ₅ O ₄ S.2H ₂ O— <i>o</i> -Phenolsulfonate.....	248.229	R.		1.734	697
3003	KC ₈ H ₄ O ₇ S ₂ .H ₂ O—2, 4-Phenoldisulfonate.....	309.271	R.			768
3004	CH ₂ (SO ₃ K) ₂ —Methane disulfonate.....	252.335	M.		2.376	645
3005	K ₂ C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₂ S ₂ .2H ₂ O—Naphthalene 1, 5-disulfonate.....	336.397	M.		1.797	859

Ag 76 Mn 42 Mo 47 N 11 Na 82 Nb 61 Nd 45 Ni 1 O 35 Os 35 P 12 Pb 23 Pd 41 Pr 60 Pt 37 Pd 80 Rb 84 Rh 40 Ru 39 S 8 Sa 63 Sb 14 Se 56 Sc 9 Si 18 Sn 22 Sr 78 Ta 62 Tb 66 Te 10 Th 24 Ti 19 Tl 27 Tm 70 U 49 V 50 W 48 Y 57 Yb 71 Zn 28 Zr 21

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
3006	KCN.....	65.1030		634.5	1.52 ¹⁰	
3007	KCNO.....	81.1030			2.048	
3008	KNH ₄ (<i>d</i> -C ₄ H ₄ O ₆).0.5H ₂ O.....	214.172			1.700	
3009	KC ₆ H ₂ N ₄ O ₆ —Acid uroxsate.....	253.142				1038
3010	KC ₆ H ₂ O ₇ N ₃ —Pirate.....	267.134	R.		1.852	982
3011	KCNS.....	97.1680		173.2	1.886	
3012	K(SbO)(<i>d</i> -C ₄ H ₄ O ₆).0.5H ₂ O—Tartar emetic.....	333.904	R.		2.607	810
3013	K ₂ O.SiO ₂	154.250		976		
3014	K ₂ O.2SiO ₂	214.310	R. ?	1041		532
3015	K ₂ O.4SiO ₂ .H ₂ O.....	352.445	R.	d. 400	2.417	634
3016	K ₂ SiF ₆ —Hieratite.....	220.250	C.		2.665	
3017	K ₂ Ti ₂ O ₈	253.990		980		
3017.5	K ₂ ZrF ₆	283.190	M.			1037.2
3017.6	K ₃ ZrF ₇	341.285	C.			68.2
3018	K ₂ Sn(OH) ₆	298.936	Trig.		3.197	
3019	K ₂ SnCl ₆	409.638	C.		2.71	147
3020	K ₂ SnBr ₆	676.386			3.783	
3021	K ₂ SnS ₃ .3H ₂ O.....	347.131			1.847 ¹⁸ ₄	
3022	KPb ₂ Cl ₅	630.785	R.	440		
3023	K ₂ PbCl ₆	498.138	C.	d. 190		
3024	KC ₂ H ₃ O ₂ .PbI(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂).....	491.273		208.5		
3025	KGa(SO ₄) ₂ .12H ₂ O.....	517.130	C.		1.895	86
3026	K ₃ InCl ₆ .2H ₂ O.....	480.864	Tet.		2.483	
3027	K ₃ InBr ₆ .2H ₂ O.....	747.612	Tet.		3.140	
3028	K ₂ TiCl ₆ .2H ₂ O.....	570.464	Tet.		2.859	
3029	K ₂ SO ₄ .ZnSO ₄ .6H ₂ O.....	443.792	M.	d. 121	2.245	482
3030	K ₂ Zn(SeO ₄) ₂ .2H ₂ O.....	466.001	Tri.		3.21	
3031	K ₂ Zn(SeO ₄) ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	538.062	M.		2.554	588
3032	K ₂ Zn(CN) ₄	247.602	C.	d. 150		70
3033	4KCl.CdCl ₂	481.538	Trig.		2.5	293
3034	K ₂ Cd(NO ₂) ₄	374.632	R.			691
3035	CdKPO ₄	246.529	R.		3.8	
3036	KCl.2HgCl ₂ .2H ₂ O.....	653.636	R.		4.11 ¹⁶ ₁₆	
3037	2KCl.HgCl ₂ .H ₂ O.....	438.647	R.		3.58 ¹⁶ ₆	877
3038	KBr.HgBr ₂	479.453			4.40	
3039	KBr.HgBr ₂ .H ₂ O.....	497.468			3.865	
3040	KI.HgI ₂ .H ₂ O.....	638.516		104		
3041	2KCN.Hg(CN) ₂	382.832	Tet.		2.447 ^{21.3}	
3042	2KCl.CuCl ₂ .2H ₂ O.....	319.623	Tet.		2.41	312
3043	K ₂ O.CuO.2SO ₃ .6H ₂ O—Cyanochroite.....	441.982	M.		2.22	491
3045	K ₂ SeO ₄ .CuSeO ₄ .6H ₂ O.....	536.252	M.		2.527	603
3046	K ₂ CO ₃ .CuCO ₃	261.760			1.35 ⁸⁶	
3047	K ₃ Cu(CN) ₄	284.887	Trig.			121
3048	KNO ₃ .AgNO ₃	270.991	M.	125	3.219	
3049	2KNO ₃ .AgNO ₃ .Bi(NO ₃) ₃	671.118			3.33	
3050	KAgCO ₃	206.975		d.	3.769	
3051	KAuCl ₄	378.127	M.	357		
3052	K ₂ Os(CN) ₆ .3H ₂ O.....	557.274	M.			769
3053	K ₂ IrCl ₆	484.038	C.	d.	3.546	
3054	K ₂ SO ₄ .Ir ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ .24H ₂ O.....	1281.02	C.	103		
3055	K ₂ Ir(C ₂ O ₄) ₃ .4H ₂ O.....	646.447	Tri.		2.510 ¹⁹ ₁₉	
3056	K ₂ IrCl ₅ (C ₂ O ₄) ₃ .H ₂ O—Chloroxalate.....	615.316	M.			736
3057	K ₂ IrCl ₂ (NO ₂) ₂ C ₂ O ₄ .2H ₂ O—Dichloro dinitro oxalate.....	597.348	R.			716
3058	K ₂ PtCl ₄	415.252	Tet.		3.30	
3059	K ₂ PtCl ₆	486.168	C.	d. 250	3.499	
3060	K ₂ PtBr ₆	752.916	C.	>400 d.	4.66	
3061	K ₂ PtI ₆	1035.01	C.		5.18	
3062	K ₂ S.3PtS.PtS ₂	1051.50		d.	6.44 ¹⁵	
3063	[Pt(NH ₃)Cl ₃]K.H ₂ O.....	375.746	R.			709
3064	K ₂ Pt(NO ₂) ₂ Br ₂ .H ₂ O.....	543.283	Tri.			858
3065	K ₂ Pt(NO ₂) ₂ I ₂ .2H ₂ O.....	655.331	Tet.			362

Ag Al As Au
32 55 13 33

B Ba Be Bi Br
64 79 75 15 5

C Ca Ch Cd Cs
16 77 51 29 59

Cl Co Cr Cu
4 44 46 85 31

Dy Er Eu F Fe
67 69 64 8 43

Ga Gd Ge Gl H
26 65 20 75 2

Hf Hg Ho I In
73 30 68 6 26

Ir K La Li Lu
38 83 58 81 72

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
3066	$K_2Pt(C_2O_4)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$	485.451	M.		3.03	
3067	$K_2Pt(CN)_4$	377.452	R.		2.45	
3068	$K_2Pt(NO_2)_2 \cdot C_2O_4 \cdot H_2O$	471.451	M.			817
3069	$K_2Pt(SCN)_6$	621.858	H.		3.70 ¹⁹	
3070	$K_2Pt(SCN)_6 \cdot 2H_2O$	657.889	M. R.		2.342 ¹⁸	
3071	$K_2Pt(SeCN)_6$	904.668	R.	d. 80	3.378 ^{12,5}	
3072	$KRuO_4 \cdot H_2O$	222.810	Tet.	d. 400 vac.		
3073	$K_4Ru(CN)_6 \cdot 3H_2O$	468.174	M.			722
3074	$K_3Rh(CN)_6$	376.243	M.			669
3075	K_2PdCl_4	326.722			2.67	
3076	K_2PdCl_6	397.638	C.		2.738	
3077	$KMnO_4$	158.025	R.	d. <240	2.703	291
3078	$K_2MnCl_4 \cdot 2H_2O$	310.983	Tri.		2.221	
3079	K_4MnCl_6 —Chloromanganokalite	424.058	Trig.		2.31	
3080	$K_2SO_4 \cdot MnSeO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$	408.416	Tri.		3.07	
3081	$K_3Mn(CN)_6$	328.695	M.			1055
3082	$K_2Fe(SO_4)_2$	326.160			2.177	
3083	$K_2Fe(SO_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$	434.252	M.		2.169	479
3084	$K_2Fe_2(SO_4)_4 \cdot 24H_2O$	1006.50	C.	33	1.831	97
3085	$K_2O \cdot 3Fe_2O_3 \cdot 4SO_3 \cdot 6H_2O$ —Jarosite	1001.58	R.		3.2	370
3086	$K_4Fe_2(CrO_4)_4 \cdot 6H_2O$	806.342	M.		1.448 ^{17,5}	678
3087	$K_3Fe(CN)_6$	329.173	M.		1.894 ¹⁷	699
3088	$K_4Fe(CN)_6$	368.268			1.898 ¹⁷	
3089	$K_4Fe(CN)_6 \cdot 3H_2O$	422.314	M.			714
3090	$2KF \cdot CoF_2$	213.160	M.		3.22	
3091	$K_2SO_4 \cdot CoSO_4 \cdot 6H_2O$	437.382	M.		2.218	492
3092	$K_2SeO_4 \cdot CoSeO_4 \cdot 6H_2O$	531.652	M.		2.514	589
3093	$[Co(NH_3)_2(NO_2)_4]K$	316.159	R.		2.076	
3094	$K_2Co(C_4H_4O_4)_2$ —Malonate	341.191			2.234	
3095	$K_3Co(CN)_6$	332.303	M.		1.906	
3096	$K_2SO_4 \cdot NiSO_4 \cdot 6H_2O$	437.102	M.	d. <100	2.237	514
3097	$K_2Ni(SeO_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$	531.372	M.	d. <100	2.539	608
3098	$K_2Ni(COS)_4$	377.140	M.		2.132 ^{18,4}	125
3099	$2KCN \cdot Ni(CN)_2 \cdot H_2O$	258.927	M.		1.871 ^{14,5}	
3100	$K_2O \cdot CrO_3$ —Tarapacaité	194.200	R.	975	2.732 ¹⁸	927
3101	$K_2Cr_2O_7$	294.210	Tri.	398	2.69	924
3102	$K_2Cr_3O_{10}$	394.220	M.	250	2.648	
3103	$K_2Cr_4O_{13}$	494.230	M.	215	2.649	
3104	$KCrClO_3$	174.563	M.	d.	2.497 ³⁹	
3105	$K_2O \cdot 2CrO_3 \cdot I_2O_6$	628.074			3.66	
3106	K_2CrSO_7	274.265		350		
3107	$K_2SO_4 \cdot Cr_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 24H_2O$	998.840	C.		1.83	95
3108	K_2CrSeO_7	321.400		120		
3109	$3K_2CrO_4 \cdot 2(NH_4)_2CrO_4$	886.775			2.403 ¹⁵	
3110	$K_2O \cdot Cr_2O_3 \cdot 2P_2O_5$	530.306	M.		3.5 ²⁰	
3111	$K_2Cr(CN)_6$	325.343	M.	150 d.	1.71	607
3112	$K_2Cr(SCN)_6 \cdot 4H_2O$	589.795	R.		1.711 ¹⁶	
3113	$K_2Cr_2O_7 \cdot HgCl_2$	565.736	R.		3.531 ¹¹	
3114	$K_2Cr_2O_7 \cdot Hg(CN)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$	582.867	R.			1077
3115	K_2MoO_4	238.190		919	1.2.342 ^{26,4}	
3116	K_2WO_4	326.190	M.	921	3.120 ^{29,1}	
				Tr. 388		
				555		
3117	$K_2W_2O_7$	558.190				
3118	$K_2O \cdot 8WO_3$	1950.19			6.53	
3119	$K_2SeO_4 \cdot Cr_2(SeO_4)_3 \cdot 24H_2O$	1187.38			2.078 ^{17,5}	
3120	$K_4U(C_2O_4)_4 \cdot 5H_2O$	772.627	M.		2.563	
3121	$KUO_2(C_2H_3O_2)_3 \cdot H_2O$	504.350	Tet.		2.396	
3122	$KV(SO_4)_3 \cdot 12H_2O$	498.370			1.782	
3123	$K_4V_2S_6O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$	520.736			2.144	
3124	$K_2O \cdot 2UO_3 \cdot V_2O_5 \cdot 8H_2O$ —Carnotite	960.573	H. R.			988
3125	$3K_2O \cdot SiO_2 \cdot V_2O_5 \cdot 10WO_3 \cdot 22H_2O$	3240.89	C.		3.664	
3126	$7K_2O \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot 3V_2O_5 \cdot 18WO_3 \cdot 42H_2O$	6257.86	M. Tri.		3.537	
3127	$NH_4K_5O_3 \cdot SiO_2 \cdot V_2O_5 \cdot 10WO_3 \cdot 23H_2O$	3237.85			3.74	

Mg Mn Mo N Na Nb Nd Ni O Os P Pb Pd Pr Pt Ra Rb Rh Ru S Sa Sb Se Si Sn Sr Ta Tb Te Th Ti Tl Tm U V W Y Yb Zn Zr
 0 42 47 11 82 51 61 45 1 35 12 23 41 60 37 80 84 40 39 8 63 14 56 9 18 22 78 52 66 10 24 19 27 70 49 50 45 57 71 28 21

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
3128	2KF.TaF ₅	392.690	R.		4.56	
3129	K ₂ O.B ₂ O ₃	163.830	M.	947		
3130	KBF ₄	125.915	C. R.	500 d.	2.50	
3131	KBO ₂ .KPO ₃	200.034		872		
3132	3KF.AlF ₃	258.245		1035		
				Tr. 300		
3133	K ₂ O.Al ₂ O ₃ .4SO ₃ .24H ₂ O—Kalinite.....	948.740	M. C.		1.75	77, 442
3134	K ₂ O.3Al ₂ O ₃ .4SO ₃ .6H ₂ O—Alunite.....	828.302	Trig.		2.60	281
3135	KAl(SeO ₄) ₂ .12H ₂ O.....	568.640	C.		2.001	93
3136	K ₂ O.Al ₂ O ₃ .2SiO ₂ —Kaliophilite.....	316.230	H.	>1745	2.6	258
3137	K ₂ O.Al ₂ O ₃ .4SiO ₂ —Leucite.....	436.350		>1800	2.47	114
3138	K ₂ O.Al ₂ O ₃ .6SiO ₂ —Microcline.....	556.470	Tri.	1150	2.56	613
3139	K ₂ O.Al ₂ O ₃ .6SiO ₂ —Orthoclase.....	556.470	M.	1170 d.	2.56	606
3140	K ₂ O.3Al ₂ O ₃ .6SiO ₂ .2H ₂ O—Muscovite.....	796.341	M.	d.	2.9	731
3141	2Al ₂ O ₃ .3B ₂ O ₃ .K ₂ O—Rhodizite.....	506.950	C.		3.4	151
3142	K ₂ La(NO ₃) ₂ .1.5H ₂ O.....	554.163	R.	d. 60	2.54 ₄	
3143	K ₂ Ce(NO ₃) ₂ .2H ₂ O.....	564.511	R.	d. 180		
3143.5	K ₂ HfF ₆	371.19	M.			1037.1
3143.6	K ₂ HfF ₇	429.285	C.			68.1
3144	KMgF ₃	120.415			2.8	
3145	K ₂ MgF ₄	178.510			2.7	
3146	KCl.MgCl ₂ .6H ₂ O—Carnallite.....	277.881	R.	167	1.60	467
3147	KI.MgI ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	552.303			2.547	
3148	K ₂ SO ₄ .MgSO ₄ .4H ₂ O—Leonite.....	366.702	M.		2.25	493
3149	K ₂ O.MgO.2SO ₃ .6H ₂ O—Picromerite.....	402.732	M.	d. 72	2.15	451
3150	K ₂ SO ₄ .2MgSO ₄ —Langbeinite.....	415.025	C.		2.83	128
3151	KCl.MgSO ₄ .3H ₂ O—Kainite.....	248.984	M.		2.13	553
3152	K ₂ Mg(SeO ₄) ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	497.002	M.		2.34	527
3153	KMgPO ₄	158.439	R.		2.6	
3154	K ₂ Mg(P ₂ O ₅) ₃	576.654	M.		2.4	
3155	KHMg(CO ₃) ₂ .4H ₂ O.....	256.484	Tri.	d. 100	1.98	
3156	K ₂ Mg(CrO ₄) ₂ .2H ₂ O.....	370.561	Tri.		2.60 ¹⁵	
3157	K ₂ O.4MgO.11B ₂ O ₃ .18H ₂ O—Heintzeite.....	1345.79			2.1	611
3158	KCl.CaCl ₂ —Chlorocalcite.....	185.539	C.	754		591
3159	K ₂ O.CaO.2SO ₃ .H ₂ O—Syngenite.....	289.310	M.		2.60	581
3160	K ₂ CaP ₂ O ₇	292.308	H.		2.7	
3161	K ₂ Ca(CO ₃) ₂	238.260	R.	790		
3162	K ₂ O.8CaO.16SiO ₂ .16H ₂ O—Apophyllite.....	1791.96	C.		2.35	259
3163	K ₂ CrO ₄ .CaCrO ₄ .2H ₂ O.....	386.311	Tri.		2.502	
3164	K ₂ O.4CaO.2Al ₂ O ₃ .24SiO ₂ .H ₂ O—Milarite.....	1981.77	H.		2.57	254
3165	K ₂ O.2CaO.MgO.4SO ₃ .2H ₂ O—Polyhalite.....	602.941	R.		2.78	685
3166	K ₂ SO ₄ .4CaSO ₄ .MgSO ₄ .2H ₂ O—Krugite.....	875.211			2.801	
3167	KCl.2SrCl ₂	391.625		638		
3168	2KCl.SrCl ₂	307.642	R.	597		
3169	K ₂ SrP ₂ O ₇	339.858	H.		2.9	
3170	KSrCr(C ₂ O ₄) ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	550.817			2.155 ^{12,8}	
3171	K ₂ Ba(CO ₃) ₂	335.560		800		
3172	K ₂ BaCa(CO ₃) ₄	573.820		758		
3173	LiKSO ₄	142.099	H.		2.393	218
3174	2KNO ₃ .LiNO ₂ .Bi(NO ₃) ₃	570.177			3.21 ¹³	
3175	LiKCO ₃	106.034		515		
3176	LiK(d-C ₄ H ₄ O ₆).H ₂ O.....	212.080	R.			601
3177	KLi(d-C ₄ H ₄ O ₆).H ₂ O.....	212.080	M.		1.610	1075
3178	KLiPt(CN) ₄ .3H ₂ O.....	399.342	R.			798
3179	K ₂ Li ₂ Fe(CN) ₆ .3H ₂ O.....	358.002	M.			753
3180	KLiMoO ₄ .H ₂ O.....	224.049	R.		2.696	
3181	K ₂ Na(SO ₄) ₂ —Glaserite.....	332.412	Trig.	<1000	2.696	237
3182	KNaHASO ₄ .7H ₂ O.....	328.168			1.884	
3183	KNa(dl-C ₄ H ₄ O ₆).3H ₂ O.....	264.169	M.		1.783	
3184	KNaC ₄ H ₄ O ₆ .4H ₂ O—Rochelle salt.....	282.184	R.		1.790	517
3185	KCl.11Na ₂ O.9SO ₃ .2CO ₂ —Hanksite.....	1565.07	H.		2.56	222
3186	3KCl.NaCl.FeCl ₃ —Rinneite.....	408.870	Trig.		2.35	290
3187	K ₂ Na(CrO ₄) ₂	372.302	Trig.		2.767	351

Ag	Al	As	Au	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Br	C	Ca	Ch	Cd	Ce	Cl	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Dy	Er	Fu	F	Fe	Ga	Gd	Ge	Gl	H	Hf	Hg	Ho	I	In	Ir	K	La	Li	Lu
32	55	13	33	54	79	75	15	5	16	77	51	29	59	4	44	46	85	31	67	69	64	3	43	25	65	20	75	2	73	30	68	0	26	36	83	58	81	72

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
3188	5K ₂ W ₄ O ₁₂ .2Na ₄ W ₅ O ₁₅	7534.93			7.117	
3189	(CaK ₂ Na ₂)O.Al ₂ O ₃ .6SiO ₂ .6H ₂ O— Erionite.....		R.			435
3190	Rb ₂ O.....	186.880		d. 400	2.0	
3191	Rb ₂ O ₂	202.880			3.72	
3192	Rb ₂ O ₃	218.880			3.65	
3193	Rb ₂ O ₄	234.880		280	3.53	
3194	RbH.....	86.4477		d. 300	3.05°	
3195	RbOH.....	102.448		300	2	
3196	RbF.....	104.440		760	3.203 ¹¹	
3197	RbCl.....	120.898		715	1. 2.88 ⁸²⁰	
3198	RbClO ₃	168.898			2.76	104
3199	RbClO ₄	184.898	R.		1. 2.088 ⁷⁶⁰	
3200	RbBr.....	165.356	C.	682	3.19	
3201	RbBr ₃	325.188	R.	d. 140	2.9	
3202	RbBrO ₃	213.356		430	3.35	133
3203	RbBrCl ₂	236.272	R.	d. 110	1. 2.795 ⁷³⁰	
3204	RbBr ₂ Cl.....	280.730	R.	76		
3205	RbI.....	212.372	C.	642	3.55	146
3206	RbI ₃	466.236	R.	190	1. 2.873 ⁸²⁵	
3207	RbIO ₃	260.372	M. ?, C.	d.	4.33 ^{19.5}	
3208	RbIO ₄	276.372	Tet.		3.918 ¹⁶	
3209	RbICl ₂	283.288	R.	190		
3210	RbIBr ₂	372.204	R.	225		
3211	RbIBrCl.....	327.746	R.	205		
3212	Rb ₂ S.....	202.945			2.912	
3213	Rb ₂ S ₃	267.075		213		
3214	Rb ₂ S ₅	331.205		225	2.618 ¹⁵	
3215	Rb ₂ SO ₄	266.945	R.	1060	3.613	576
3216	Rb ₂ S ₂ O ₆	331.010	H.	Tr. 653	1. 2.529 ¹¹⁰⁰	
3217	Rb ₂ S ₂ O ₈	363.010	M.			217
3218	RbHSO ₄	182.513			2.892 ¹⁶	502
3219	RbI.4SO ₂	468.632		13.5		
3220	Rb ₂ SeO ₄	314.080	R.		3.90	673
3221	RbNO ₃	147.448	H.	Tr. 161.4 to C.	3.11	594
3222	RbNO ₃ .HNO ₃	210.464	C.	Tr. 219 to R.	1. 2.395 ¹⁰⁰	
3223	RbNO ₃ .2HNO ₃	273.479	R. Tri.	310		
3224	Rb ₂ CO ₃	230.880	Tet.	62		
3225	RbH ₃ (C ₂ O ₄) ₂ .2H ₂ O.....	300.494		45		
3226	Rb(<i>dl</i> -C ₄ H ₈ O ₆).....	234.479	Tri.	837	2.125 ¹⁸	
3227	Rb(<i>meso</i> -C ₄ H ₈ O ₆).0.5H ₂ O.....	243.486	Tri.		2.282	
3228	RbHC ₈ H ₄ O ₄ —Phthalate.....	250.479	Tri.		2.399	
3229	Rb ₂ (<i>d</i> -C ₄ H ₄ O ₆).....	318.911	R.		1.933	
3230	Rb ₂ (<i>meso</i> -C ₄ H ₄ O ₆).H ₂ O.....	336.926	Trig.		2.692	
3231	Rb ₂ (<i>meso</i> -C ₄ H ₄ O ₆).2H ₂ O.....	354.942	Tri.		2.584	569
3232	Rb ₂ C ₈ H ₄ O ₇ —Citrate.....	360.926	M.			496
3233	RbH(CCl ₃ CO ₂) ₂	411.196		212 d.	2.150 ¹⁸	
3234	RbSCN.....	143.513				
3235	Rb ₂ SiF ₆	312.940		195		
3236	RbTi(SO ₄) ₂ .12H ₂ O.....	541.655			3.332	
3237	RbPbCl ₃	399.014	C.			199
3238	RbPb ₂ Cl ₅	677.130	R.	440		
3239	RbGa(SO ₄) ₂ .12H ₂ O.....	563.475	R.	423		
3240	Rb ₂ InCl ₆ .H ₂ O.....	480.985	C.		1.962	87
3241	Rb ₂ InBr ₆ .H ₂ O.....	703.275	R.		3.087	
3242	RbIn(SO ₄) ₂ .12H ₂ O.....	608.555	C.	42	3.409	
3243	Rb ₂ TiCl ₆ .H ₂ O.....	570.585			2.065	83
					3.513	

Mn Mo N Na Nb Nd Ni O Os P Pb Pd Pr Pt Ra Rb Rh Ru S Sa Sb Se Si Sn Sr Ta Tb Te Th Ti Tl Tm U V W Y Yb Zn Zr
 42 47 11 82 51 61 45 1 35 12 23 41 60 37 80 84 40 39 8 63 14 56 9 18 22 78 52 66 10 24 19 27 70 49 50 48 57 71 28 21

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
3244	Rb ₂ TlBr ₆ ·2H ₂ O.....	976.247			4.077	
3245	Rb ₂ Zn(SO ₄) ₂ ·6H ₂ O.....	536.482	M.		2.591	499
3246	Rb ₂ Zn(SeO ₄) ₂ ·6H ₂ O.....	630.752	M.		2.860	598
3247	Rb ₂ Cd(SO ₄) ₂ ·6H ₂ O.....	583.512			2.695	485
3248	2RbCl·CuCl ₂ ·2H ₂ O.....	412.313			2.895	
3249	Rb ₂ Cu(SO ₄) ₂ ·6H ₂ O.....	534.672	M.		2.57	510
3250	Rb ₂ AgBi(NO ₃) ₆	763.808			3.67 ¹⁵	
3251	Rb ₂ SO ₄ ·Ir ₂ (SO ₄) ₂ ·24H ₂ O.....	1373.71	C.	109		
3253	RbRh(SO ₄) ₂ ·12H ₂ O.....	596.665	C.			109
3254	RbMnO ₄	204.370			3.235 ^{10.4}	
3255	Rb ₂ Mn(SO ₄) ₂ ·6H ₂ O.....	526.032	M.		2.46	474
3256	RbFeCl ₃ ·2H ₂ O.....	283.685			2.711	
3257	Rb ₂ FeCl ₄ ·2H ₂ O.....	404.583			2.850	
3258	Rb ₂ Fe(SO ₄) ₂ ·6H ₂ O.....	526.942	M.		2.518	495
3259	RbFe(SO ₄) ₂ ·12H ₂ O.....	549.595	C.		1.92	98
3260	Rb ₂ FeSe ₂ O ₈ ·6H ₂ O.....	621.212			2.819	
3261	Rb ₂ SeO ₄ ·Fe ₂ (SeO ₄) ₃ ·24H ₂ O.....	1287.73	C.	45	2.131 ¹⁵	111
3262	Rb ₂ Co(SO ₄) ₂ ·6H ₂ O.....	530.072	M.		2.567	515
3263	Rb ₂ Co(C ₆ H ₅ O ₄) ₂ ·4H ₂ O—Malonate.....	505.942			2.131	
3264	Rb ₂ SO ₄ ·NiSO ₄ ·6H ₂ O.....	529.792	M.		2.586	523
3265	Rb ₂ SO ₄ ·Cr ₂ (SO ₄) ₂ ·24H ₂ O.....	1091.53	C.	107	1.946	96
3266	RbV(SO ₄) ₂ ·12H ₂ O.....	544.715			1.915 ⁴	
3267	3RbF·AlF ₃	397.280		985		
3268	Rb ₂ SO ₄ ·Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ ·24H ₂ O.....	1041.43	C.		1.867 ⁰	78
3269	Rb ₂ La(NO ₃) ₅ ·4H ₂ O.....	691.892	M.	86	2.497 ⁰	
3270	Rb ₂ Ce(NO ₃) ₅ ·4H ₂ O.....	693.232	M.	70	2.497 ⁰	
3271	Rb ₂ Pr(NO ₃) ₅ ·4H ₂ O.....	693.902		63.5	2.50 ⁰	
3272	Rb ₂ Nd(NO ₃) ₅ ·4H ₂ O.....	697.252		47	2.56 ⁰	
3273	Rb ₂ Mg(SO ₄) ₂ ·6H ₂ O.....	495.422	M.		2.40	461
3274	Rb ₂ Mg(SeO ₄) ₂ ·6H ₂ O.....	589.692	M.		2.684	549
3275	Rb ₂ Mg(CrO ₄) ₂ ·6H ₂ O.....	535.312	M.		2.466	805
3276	RbLi(<i>d</i> -C ₄ H ₄ O ₆)·H ₂ O.....	258.425	R.		2.281	671
3277	RbNa(<i>meso</i> -C ₄ H ₄ O ₆)·2.5H ₂ O.....	301.506	Tri.		2.20	
3278	Cs ₂ O.....	281.620			4.36	
3279	Cs ₂ O ₂	313.620		400	4.25 ⁰	
3280	Cs ₂ O ₄	329.620		600		
				515 (in O ₂)	3.68 ⁰	
3281	CsH.....	133.818			2.7	
3282	CsOH.....	149.818		Tr. 223		
				272.3	3.675	
3283	CsF.....	151.810		683	3.586 ⁴⁵⁰	
					1.2.549	
3284	CsCl.....	168.268	C.	646	3.97	144
					1.2.732 ⁷⁰⁰	
3285	CsClO ₂	216.268			3.57 ^{19.5}	
3286	CsClO ₄	232.268			3.327	
3287	CsBr.....	212.726	C.	636	4.44	152
					1.3.038 ⁷⁰⁰	
3288	CsBr ₂	372.558	R.	180		
3289	CsBrO ₂	260.726		420	4.10 ^{19.5}	
3290	CsBrCl ₂	283.642		205		
3291	CsBr ₂ Cl.....	328.100		191		
3292	CsI.....	259.742	C.	621	4.51	163
					1.3.114 ⁶⁹⁰	
3293	CsI ₃	513.606	R.	207.5		
3294	CsIO ₂	307.742	M.		4.85	
3295	CsIO ₄	323.742	R.		4.259	
3296	CsICl ₂	330.658	R.	230	3.86	
3297	CsIBr ₂	419.574		248		
3298	CsI ₂ Br.....	466.590		195.5		
3299	CsIBrCl.....	375.116		235		
3300	Cs ₂ S ₂	329.750		460		
3301	Cs ₂ S ₃	361.815		217		

Ag 32
Al 55
As 13
Au 33B 54
Ba 79
Be 15
Bi 75
Br 5C 16
Ca 77
Cd 51
Ce 29
59Cl 4
Co 44
Cr 46
Cs 85
Cu 3Dy 67
Er 69
Eu 64
F 3
Fe 43Ga 25
Gd 65
Ge 20
Gl 75
H 2Hf 73
Hg 30
Ho 68
I 6
In 26Ir 36
K 83
La 58
Li 81
Lu 72

Index No.	Formula	Mol. wt.	Crystal system	M. P.	d_4^{20}	Ref. ind. finding No.
3302	Cs ₂ S ₄	393.880		160		
3303	Cs ₂ S ₅	425.945		210	2.806 ¹⁶	
3304	Cs ₂ S ₆	458.010		186		
3305	Cs ₂ SO ₄	361.685	R.	Tr. 660 to H. 1010	4.243 1.3.034 ¹⁰⁴⁰	687
3306	CsHSO ₄	229.883	R.	d.	3.352 ¹⁶	
3307	Cs ₂ SeO ₄	408.820	R.			752
3308	Cs ₂ (SeO ₄) ₂	552.020	R.		4.453	
3309	CsN ₃	174.834		315		
3310	CsNO ₃	194.818	H.	Tr. 161 to C. 414	3.685 1.2.713 ⁵⁰⁰	
3311	CsNH ₂	148.833		260		
3312	CsNO ₃ .HNO ₃	257.834		100		
3313	CsNO ₃ .2HNO ₃	320.849		35		
3314	CsHC ₈ H ₄ O ₄ —Phthalate.....	297.849	R.		2.178	
3315	CsH(CCl ₃ CO ₂) ₂	458.566	M.		2.143	
3316	Cs ₂ SiF ₆	407.680			3.372 ¹⁷	
3317	CsGa(SO ₄) ₂ .12H ₂ O.....	610.845	C.		2.113	84
3318	Cs ₂ InCl ₅ .H ₂ O.....	575.725			3.350	
3319	Cs ₂ InBr ₅ .H ₂ O.....	798.015			3.776	
3320	CsIn(SO ₄) ₂ .12H ₂ O.....	655.925	C.		2.241	85
3321	Cs ₂ TlCl ₅ .H ₂ O.....	665.325			3.879	
3322	Cs ₂ Tl ₂ Cl ₉	1126.35	H.			361
3323	Cs ₂ Zn(SO ₄) ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	631.222	M.		2.875	552
3324	Cs ₂ Zn(SeO ₄) ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	725.492	M.		3.115	640
3325	Cs ₂ Cd(SO ₄) ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	678.252	M.		2.957	536
3326	CsCd(CNS) ₃	419.439		213		
3327	CsCl.HgCl ₂	439.794	C. R.			164
3328	Cs ₂ HgI ₄	973.958	M.		4.806	
3329	Cs ₂ HgI ₃	1882.91	M.		5.14	
3330	Cs ₂ HgI ₅	1233.70	R.		4.605	
3331	Cs ₂ Cu(SO ₄) ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	629.412	M.		2.858	559
3332	2CsNO ₂ .AgNO ₂ .Bi(NO ₂) ₃	858.548			3.88 ¹⁶	
3333	CsSO ₄ .Ir ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ .24H ₂ O.....	1335.64	C.	110		
3334	CsRh(SO ₄) ₂ .12H ₂ O.....	644.035	C.	111		112
3335	CsMnO ₄	251.740			3.597 ^{10.3}	
3336	CsMn(SO ₄) ₂ .12H ₂ O.....	596.055	C.			200
3337	Cs ₂ Mn(SO ₄) ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	620.772	M.		2.740	524
3338	CsFeCl ₃ .2H ₂ O.....	331.055			2.907 ¹⁷	
3339	Cs ₂ FeCl ₄ .2H ₂ O.....	499.323			3.275	
3340	CsFe(SO ₄) ₂ .12H ₂ O.....	596.965	C.		2.061	100
3341	Cs ₂ Fe(SO ₄) ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	621.682	M.		2.796	550
3342	Cs ₂ FeSe ₂ O ₈ .6H ₂ O.....	715.952	M.		3.694	
3343	Cs ₂ SeO ₄ .Fe ₂ (SeO ₄) ₃ .24H ₂ O.....	1382.47	C.	60	3.618 ¹⁶	116
3344	Cs ₂ Co(SO ₄) ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	624.812	M.		2.844	566
3345	Cs ₂ Co(C ₃ H ₂ O ₄) ₂ .4H ₂ O—Malonate.....	600.682			2.682	
3346	Cs ₂ Ni(SO ₄) ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	624.532	M.		2.872	575
3347	CsCr(SO ₄) ₂ .12H ₂ O.....	593.135	C.	116	2.043	94
3348	CsV(SO ₄) ₂ .12H ₂ O.....	592.085			2.033 ⁴	
3349	3CsF.AlF ₃	539.390		823		
3350	Cs ₂ SO ₄ .Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ .24H ₂ O.....	1136.17	C.		1.867 ⁰	80
3351	2Cs ₂ O.2Al ₂ O ₃ .9SiO ₂ .H ₂ O—Pollucite.....	1325.64	C.		2.9	126
3352	Cs ₂ La(NO ₃) ₅ .2H ₂ O.....	750.601	M.		2.827 ⁰	
3353	Cs ₂ Mg(SO ₄) ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	590.162	M.		2.676	488
3354	Cs ₂ Mg(SeO ₄) ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	684.432	M.		2.94	583
3355	Cs ₂ Mg(CrO ₄) ₂ .6H ₂ O.....	630.052	M.		2.747	821
3356	Cs ₃ Cu ₂ Sr(SCN) ₇	1019.69	Tet.		2.882	374
3357	Cs ₃ Cu ₂ Ba(SCN) ₇	1069.45	Tet.		2.92	365
3358	Cs ₃ BaAg ₂ (SCN) ₇	1158.07	Tet.		3.026	360
3359	CsLiCl ₂	210.665		356.5		

Ag Mn Mo N Na Nb Nd Ni O Os P Pb Pd Pr Pt Ra Rb Rh Ru S Sa Sb Se Si Sn Sr Ta Tb Te Th Ti Tl Tm U V W Y Yb Zn Zr
 6 42 47 11 82 51 61 45 1 35 12 23 41 60 37 80 84 40 39 8 63 14 56 9 18 22 78 52 66 10 24 19 27 70 49 50 48 57 71 28 21

BOILING POINTS

General index No.	Boiling point under 1 atm. (or mm of Hg indicated by superscript)	General index No.	Boiling point under 1 atm. (or mm of Hg indicated by superscript)	General index No.	Boiling point under 1 atm. (or mm of Hg indicated by superscript)	General index No.	Boiling point under 1 atm. (or mm of Hg indicated by superscript)
1	100	89	414	204	- 95	294	d. <260
2	152.1	91	339	205	- 75	316	447
4	19.4	92	421	206	- 40	320	453
6	9.9 ⁷³¹	95	-151.0	207	73.5	322	599 d.
7	3.8 ⁷⁰⁰	96	21.3	208	162	337	-192.0
8	82	97	- 89.5	209	180	338	s. - 78.5
9	- 85.0	98	3.5	210	107.23	339	6.3
13	16 ¹⁸	99	47	211	212	341	2230
17	- 67.0	101	42.5	213	- 8	345	-112.0
21	40 ⁶⁰	102	- 33.35	214	172.9	346	- 15
23	135	103	113.5	215	106	347	53
26	- 35.5 ^{ant.}	104	118.5 ^{29.6}	216	193	348	80
31	s. 110	105	37	217	s. 38.8 ⁷⁰⁴	349	- 15.2
34	97	109	86	218	137.6	350	- 65 ¹³⁰¹
35	ca. 97	111	56.5	219	ca. 165	351	- 80.2
36	ca. 77 diss.	114	diss. 40 ¹³	222	s. 61.8 ⁷⁰⁸	352	57.57
	s. 101 ^{10nt.}	118	d. 210	223	490	353	139
37	ca. 116	120	s. ca. 140	224	514	356	213
38	- 10.0	125	- 56	226	407.5	357	150 ¹⁵
39	44.6	126	- 63.5	227	523	358	190 ¹⁵
40	s. 10	128	s. 105	228	515	360	137.0
41	- 59.6	129	<71	230	295	361	200
42	74.5		exp. 93	232	125	362	153
44	60 ⁴⁹	130	- 5.5	233	ca. 118	363	ca. 300
46	290	131	5	235	205 s. d.	364	- 30
47	167	132	s. 520	237	150 d.	365	8
53	- 30	139	d. <100	238	95 ⁵⁰	366	33
54	- 52	140	exp. 240	250	127 ¹³	367	153
55	59	141	- 2	251	328.5	368	ca. 240
57	138	142	ca. 32	252	224 ¹³	371	2
58	78.8	143	s. 542	253	262 ¹³	372	66
59	69.1		235 vac.	254	257 ¹³	373	109
60	153 ⁷⁶⁶	148	s. 551	255	291 ¹³	374	0 ⁴⁵
62	151.5 ⁷⁶⁶		220 vac.	256	s. 150 vac.	376	80
63	54 ^{0.18}	149	d. 15	263	-55	377	104
64	68 ⁴⁰	164	s. 135	264	63 ⁷⁶²	378	140.5
65	115 d.	165	357.3	265	- 53	379	290
66	s. 317	166	s. 120	266	122	381	220
67	- 41.2	170	490	268	221	382	113.5
68	- 42	172	d. 160	269	403	383	172
72	100	177	s. 140	271	565	384	235
73	s. - 39	181	s. 80 d.	272	707	385	192
74	d. 288	186	d. > - 13	274	ca. 300 d.	386	230.5
76	176.4	191	90 ²⁰⁰	282	- 17	387	255
77	227	192	s. ca. 180	284	149.5	388	s. 940 ²⁰
81	183	193	s. 347 (α)	285	390	389	92 ^{18.3}
82	s. 450		600 (β)	286	220.2	390	96
84	- 1.8	195	- 87.4	287	92 ³⁰	391	150 ^{18.3}
87	- 35.5	197	57.5 ⁷³⁶	291	280	403	s. 2210 diss.
88	324	198	s. 280 d.	292	400.6	404	31

No.	B. P.	No.	B. P.	No.	B. P.	No.	B. P.
406	27	488	114.1	716	430	1515	78.6
407	63.5	490	620	749	732	1534	973
408	107	491	202	752	650	1552	136.7
409	96.2	492	50 ³⁰	753	624	1556	78 d.
410	90	493	65 ³⁰	755	s. 1185	1575	43 ⁷⁵¹
411	134 ^{752.9}	494	65 ³⁰	760	d. 280	1593	>1300
412	122	495	720	769	500	1597	176
413	115.5	496	340	770	d. 271	1610	d. 175
414	108	497	191 d.	779	1100	1619	3800
415	142	499	1230	797	46	1624	340
416	139.5	508	180	798	118	1646	35
417	132	513	78	799	160	1647	s. 270
418	153.7	514	146	800	220	1648	180
419	171	515	181	825	970	1649	268
420	172.5	517	> 420	829	963	1658	170 d.
421	191	518	270 d.	832	713	1664	3s (in H ₂)
422	187	519	240	845	132	1672	19.5
423	205 ⁷⁵⁶	520	210	870	105	1673	187
425	114.3 ⁷⁵⁸	521	224	881	650	1674	275.6
426	122	522	170	882	383.7	1675	346.7
427	154	523	231	883	304	1676	266
428	153	528	1290	893	s. 345	1677	227.5
429	227	529	950	894	322	1678	333
432	195 ²⁰	530	exp. 105	896	310 d.	1679	327
435	100.5 ^{766.7}	543	916		s. 140	1689	6000
436	125	548	954	898	354	1690	6000
437	130	600	s. 475	901	s. 580	1706	69 ^{2at.}
438	149 ^{754.3}	619	110	915	d. 150		s. 56
439	141.5	621	130 ⁷⁸¹	918	96	1714	118
440	154.5	622	53 ¹⁴	919	159	1724	4100
441	201.5 ^{739.4}	623	152 ⁷⁶⁵	920	191	1747	111.2
442	107 ¹⁸	624	70.5 ¹⁰	921	135 ³⁰	1749	480
443	230	625	64.5 ¹⁴	922	> 306 d.	1752	148.5 ⁷⁵⁵
444	314.2	626	166 ⁷⁶⁹	939	1366	1753	127
449	284	627	78 ¹³	940	993	1755	127.19
450	136.4	628	83 ¹⁴	947	1345	1758	130
451	230	629	70 ¹³	951	1290	1767	3900
452	154	630	99.5 ¹⁸	958	d. 400	1796	219
454	> 360	631	105 ¹²	974	170 d.	1797	240.5
459	140	632	96 ¹³	1032	240 d.	1798	s. 400
460	138	633	108.2 ¹⁸	1059	1550	1799	4300
461	4300	634	123 ¹³	1075	444 d.	1802	229.5
465	- 90	635	124 ¹³	1129	s. 265	1803	242
466	29	636	121 ¹⁵	1147	134	1804	320
467	110.5	637	144.5 ¹³	1148	203	1805	5500
468	86.5	670	s. 610	1149	47.3	1810	87.5
469	72		725	1180	s. 240	1811	17
470	185.9	675	5000	1234	100.8 ¹⁸³	1812	d. 200
471	373	678	535	1268	1190	1813	-101
472	163.5	679	217	1334	s. 1200 diss.	1814	12.5
480	416	693	139 diss.	1342	315	1815	90.6
481	5100	695	300	1397	102.8 ⁷⁴⁹	1817	210
485.5	- 52	696	806	1447	1049	1819	1230 ^{9.4}
486	705	700	815	1509	d. 52	1821	> 3500
487	623	703	824	1513	240	1822	110

No.	B. P.	No.	B. P.	No.	B. P.	No.	B. P.
1823	95	2010	d. 100	2500	1560	2921	1416
1824	65	2044	d. 100	2601*		2924	1380
1825	120	2105	590	2604	1670	2926	1330
1826	175	2112	188	2605	1353	2927	d. 225
1827	212	2113	245	2606	d. 270	2931	d. 215
1828	255	2114	270	2608	d. 410	2932	d. 180
1858	2210	2115	331	2610	1265	2936	d. 850
1864	182.7 ⁷⁵²	2116	330	2613	1190	2958	d. 350
	s. 177.8	2117	341	2625	d. > 170	2959	d. 400
1865	268	2118	239 ¹⁹	2668	1390	3196	1410
1866	d. 7	2131	1412	2670	1700	3197	1390
1869	382	2232	2850	2671	1413	3200	1340
1870	s. 1550 (in N ₂)	2234	450 diss.	2677	1390	3205	1300
1879	600 (in H ₂)	2236	> 1600	2680	1300	3283	1250
1893	130	2244	718	2769	1496	3284	1290
1894	194	2285	s. 898.6	2846	> 1400	3287	1300
1895	315	2495	795 diss.	2917	1320	3292	1280
1953	4600	2499	1400	2918	1500		

* Hüttig, 53, 141: 133; 24.

REFRACTIVE INDICES

A. LIQUIDS

Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index n_D	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index n_D	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index n_D	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index n_D
1	436	1.1833 ^{30.3}	18	45	1.429	34	625	1.5035 ^{22.5}	50	513	1.5201
2	97	1.193 ¹⁶	19	1893	1.432 ¹²	35	627	1.5062 ^{23.1}	51	628	1.5218 ¹⁸
3	9	1.256	20	62	1.437 ¹⁴	36	635	1.5081 ²²	52	58	1.527 ¹⁰
4	195	1.317 ^{17.5}	21	111	1.440 ^{23.5}	37	623	1.5082 ²¹	53	918	1.5327 ^{22.2}
5	17	1.325 ¹⁰	22	59	1.444	38	636	1.5097	54	919	1.5399 ^{23.2}
6	102	1.325 ^{16.5}	23	339	1.454	39	637	1.5118 ²¹	55	2644	1.548 ²⁵
7	95	1.330 ⁻⁹⁰	24	341	1.46	40	633	1.5120 ^{21.5}	56	55	1.557 ¹⁴
8	1	1.333	25	210	1.460 ^{26.1}	41	631	1.5127 ²⁵	57	1147	1.56 ⁴⁵
9	426	1.368	26	1808	1.464	42	619	1.5128	58	287	1.601 ¹⁴
10	41	1.374	27	26	1.466 ¹²	43	621	1.5132 ¹⁹	59	450	1.61 ^{10.5}
11	1825	1.381	28	103	1.470 ²²	44	515	1.5143	60	2472	1.618
12	109	1.397 ^{16.4}	29	1894	1.480 ^{6.5}	45	2847	1.515	61	57	1.666 ¹⁴
13	472	1.400	30	629	1.4926	46	624	1.5158 ^{24.3}	62	214	1.697 ^{26.6}
14	1827	1.408	31	634	1.5005	47	207	1.516 ¹⁴	63	1317	1.700
15	38	1.410	32	626	1.5021 ^{21.2}	48	622	1.5174	64	63	1.736
16	2	1.414 ²²	33	632	1.5023	49	630	1.5175 ^{19.7}	65	42	1.885
17	1828	1.421									

B. SOLIDS

I. Isotropic Group. m. = mean value

Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index n_D	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index n_D	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index n_D	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index n_D
66	2670	1.336	95	3107	1.4814	127	2839	1.5305	160	260	1.7550
67	2913	1.339	96	3265	1.4815	128	3150	1.5329	161	1911	1.780
68	398	1.370	97	3084	1.4817	129	2671	1.5442	162	562	1.782
68.1	3143.6	1.403	98	3259	1.4823	130	1241	1.548	163	3292	1.7876
68.2	3017.6	1.408	99	2870	1.483	131	1451	1.55 (m.)	164	3327	1.792
69	344	1.41	100	3340	1.4839	132	1536	1.55 (m.)	165	1923	1.800
70	3032	1.4115	101	1613	1.4842	133	3200	1.5530	166	1928	1.801
70.1	2099.6	1.426	102	1369	1.4854	134	2924	1.5590	167	1921	1.811
70.2	478.5	1.433	103	2921	1.4903	135	2458	1.5667	168	2232	1.83
71	2235	1.4339	104	3197	1.493	136	1576	1.57	169	2282	1.83
72	2855	1.4388	105	2873	1.495	137	2531	1.5717	170	2364	1.838
73	2596	1.444	106	2902	1.496	138	2679	1.5943	171	1261	1.862?
74	2732	1.452	107	1910	1.4976	139	1187	1.6000	172	945	1.864 (m.)
75	1897	1.454	108	2872	1.50	140	2438	<1.6	173	939	1.93
76	2700	1.454	109	3253	1.5004	141	2394	1.608	174	278	2.0
77	3133	1.4562	109.5	2835	1.501	142	1383	1.61	175	402	2.05
78	3268	1.4566	110	743	1.5066	143	1576	1.61	176	1048	2.05
79	2760	1.457	111	3261	1.5070 ¹⁸	144	3284	1.6418	177	1059	2.0710
80	3350	1.4587	112	3334	1.5077	145	132	1.642	178	280	2.087
81	1882	1.4594	113	2887	1.508	146	3205	1.6474	179	581	2.09?
82	344	1.46	114	3137	1.509	147	3019	1.6574	180	1258	2.16
83	3242	1.4638	115	1240	1.5103	148	2267	1.660 (m.)	181	1639	2.16
84	3317	1.4649	116	3343	1.5116 ¹⁸	149	2401	1.67	182	668	2.20
85	3320	1.4652	117	2137	1.514	150	2926	1.6770	183	1123	2.20
86	3025	1.4653	118	2886	1.5144	151	3141	1.69	184	2333	2.20
87	3239	1.4658	119	2674	1.5151	152	3287	1.6984	185	1062	2.253
88	690	1.4664	120	2236	1.52	153	148	1.7031	186	951	2.346
89	680	1.4684	121	3047	1.522 (m.)	154	2225	1.705	187	756	2.3682
90	2740	1.4693	122	1633	1.5228	155	2392	1.710	188	936	2.705
91	2332	1.4736	123	2842	1.5230	156	2222	1.723			
92	2899	1.48	124	1422	1.5236	157	2415	1.735	188.1		2.89
93	3135	1.4801	125	3098	1.54 (m.)	158	2128	1.7364	188.2		3.56
94	3347	1.4810	126	3351	1.5421	159	1145	1.74 (m.)	189	552	3.912

MISCELLANEOUS

Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index n	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index n	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index n	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index n
196	367	1.579 ⁸⁸ (F)	193	232	1.563 ⁰⁰ (C)	196	1274	2.09 (Li)	199	3236	1.46 (red)
191	266	1.621 ⁸⁸ (F)	194	2196	2.35 (Li)	197	1273	2.70 (Li)	200	3336	1.48 (red)
192	352	1.412 (C)	195	2990	2.49 (Li)	198	1053	2.72 (Li)	201	1528	2.18 (red)

II. Uniaxial Group

Serial No.	Gen. Index No.	Refractive index		Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index	
		ω	ϵ			ω	ϵ
202	2778	1.300	1.296	247	2224	1.512	1.498
203	1	1.309	1.313	248	2866	1.518	1.522
204	2182	1.3439	1.3602	249	2422	1.522	1.513
205	2851	1.349	1.342	250	243	1.5246	1.4792
206	1823	1.3570	1.3742	251	2336	1.527	1.539
207	1409	1.3638	1.3848	252	764	1.5291	1.5039
208	2130	1.378	1.390	253	2453	1.5296	1.5252
209	814	1.3824	1.3992	254	3164	1.532	1.529
210	1583	1.3910	1.4006	255	1358	1.533	1.575
211	1047	1.4092	1.4080	256	1912	1.534	1.514
212	2237	1.417	1.393	257	2439	1.5364	1.4866
213	2347	1.436	1.478	258	3136	1.537	1.533
214	2713	1.4458	1.4524	259	3162	1.537	1.535
215	2941	1.465	1.515	260	1892	1.539	1.511
216	2735	1.4667	1.4662	261	2871	1.539	1.537
217	3216	1.4674	1.5078	262	1551	1.5393	1.5125
218	3173	1.4715	1.4721	263	2839	1.5398	1.5475
219	2107	1.4720	1.4395	264	2200	1.540	1.510
220	2119	1.473	1.435	265	2207	1.542	1.516
221	2412	1.475	1.486	266	2861	1.542	1.538
222	3185	1.481	1.461	267	342	1.544	1.553
223	1731	1.481	1.493	268	2659	1.545	
224	1970	1.482	1.473	269	2250	1.5496	
225	1995	1.482	1.474	270	1359	1.5519	1.5575
226	2018	1.486	1.479	270.5	2099.5	1.557	1.543
227	2031	1.487	1.479	271	2804	1.558	1.613
228	340	1.487	1.484	272	2129	1.559	1.580
229	2864	1.487	1.486	273	2226	1.56	
230	2493	1.487	1.496	274	1902	1.560	1.580
231	2397	1.49		274.5	475.5	1.563	1.552
232	2880	1.490	1.471	275	2199	1.565	
233	2066	1.490	1.480	276	2326	1.565	1.560
234	2054	1.490	1.481	277	2211	1.565	1.575
235	2072	1.490	1.482	278	2971	1.567	1.518
236	2869	1.490	1.502	279	2420	1.5990	1.6700
237	3181	1.4901	1.4996	280	1340	1.57	
238	1055	1.493	1.480	281	3134	1.572	1.592
239	2061	1.494	1.484	282	2357	1.575	1.57
240	2081	1.495	1.480	283	276	1.5766	1.5217
241	2403	1.496	1.491	284	2125	1.581	1.575
242	2436	1.4991	1.4758	285	1379	1.582	1.645
243	2329	1.507	1.468	286	1872	1.583	1.602
244	2098	1.5095	1.4684	287	2856	1.585	
245	2840	1.5095	1.5232	288	2705	1.5874	1.3361
246	1547	1.5109	1.4873	289	2188	1.5885	1.5970

Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index		Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index	
		ω	ϵ			ω	ϵ
290	3186	1.589	1.590	346	1994	1.717	1.817
291	3079	1.59		347	2100	1.719	1.733
292	1582	1.59	1.56	348	1951	1.721	1.816
293	3033	1.5906	1.5907	349	1259	1.723	1.681
294	2399	1.595	1.585	350	969	1.724	1.746
295	2417	1.597	1.560	351	3187	1.7278	1.7361
296	847	1.6038	1.6042	352	1025	1.730	1.810
297	2904	1.612	1.593	353	2621	1.735	1.635
298	1978	1.613	1.607	354	978	1.744	1.724
299	2314	1.6150	1.6360	355	1414	1.755	1.82
300	2393	1.617	1.652	356	2563	1.757	1.801
301	1400	1.6198	1.5922	357	2594	1.760	1.577
302	2572	1.621	1.619	358	733	1.768	1.812
303	1737	1.623	1.625	359	1858	1.773	1.773
304	2309	1.625		360	3358	1.7761	1.6788
305	2489	1.629	1.639	361	3322	1.784	1.774
306	1011	1.632	1.575	362	3065	1.7909	1.6527
307	2430	1.633	1.639	363	2201	1.80	
308	2275	1.634	1.631	364	1699	1.80	1.72
309	2273	1.634	1.632	365	3357	1.8013	1.6882
310	2307	1.635	1.631	366	1089	1.8030	1.7083
311	556	1.635	1.653	367	2189	1.815	1.761
312	3042	1.636	1.615	368	1307	1.817	1.5973
313	1934	1.640		369	794	1.818	1.618
314	2490	1.64		370	3085	1.820	1.715
315	2507	1.640	1.633	371	1364	1.82	1.73
316	1252	1.6430		372	1063	1.8466	1.9200
317	1739	1.643	1.623	373	1433	1.85	
318	2234	1.644	1.646	374	3356	1.8535	1.6982
319	1044	1.644	1.697	375	1507	1.855	1.60
320	1046	1.644	1.702	376	2358	1.870	1.792
321	2216	1.65	1.59	377	1394	1.875	1.633
322	2644	1.65	1.67	378	1415	1.875	1.784
324	2441	1.651	1.627	379	1431	1.88	
325	1907	1.654	1.676	380	2339	1.913	1.923
326	2121	1.6542	1.6700	381	2366	1.918	1.934
327	1156	1.6576	1.6666	382	483	1.923	1.968
328	2285	1.6583	1.4864	383	1416	1.93	
329	1439	1.664	1.629	384	2339	1.945	1.971
330	2433	1.666	1.661	385	1324	1.96	
331	2274	1.667	1.666	386	1419	1.96	
332	2341	1.669	1.657	387	483	1.960	2.015
333	2410	1.669	1.658	388	2365	1.967	1.978
334	2537	1.669	1.665	389	569	1.970	1.936
335	2131	1.675	1.59	390	882	1.9733	2.0659
336	1084	1.6769	1.6294	391	485	1.997	2.093
337	2004	1.680	1.685	392	744	2.008	2.020
338	2597	1.681	1.668	393	310	2.01	1.82
339	2425	1.6817	1.5026	394	666	2.07	2.05
340	1914	1.694	1.641	395	657	2.09	1.94
341	812	1.694	1.723	396	658	2.114	2.140
342	2163	1.700	1.509	397	2957	2.12	2.00
343	2538	1.701	1.699	398	537	2.13	2.21
344	1324.1	1.704	1.679	399	587	2.135	2.118
345	2281	1.706	1.698	400	1064	2.21	2.22

Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index		Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index	
		ω	ϵ			ω	ϵ
401	1695	2.2685	2.182	407	445	2.554	2.493
402	2187	2.31	1.95	408	2354	2.58	2.43
403	1776	2.354	2.299	409	447	2.616	2.903
404	755	2.356	2.378	410	403	2.654	2.697
405	1325	2.481	2.210	411	901	2.854	3.201
406	835	2.506	2.529	412	1095	3.0877	2.7924

MISCELLANEOUS

413	1522	1.3817 (C)	1.3872 (C)	420	1413	2.45 (Li)	2.51 (Li)
414	2035.1	2.005 (667)	2.004 (667)	421	1264	2.46 (Li)	2.15 (Li)
415	1957.1	2.013 (667)	2.013 (667)	422	1094	2.6 (Li)	
416	2002.1	2.019 (667)	2.007 (667)	423	524	2.665 (Li)	2.535 (Li)
417	526	2.3 (Li)		424	1334	3.01 (Li)	2.94 (Li)
418	538	2.35 (Li)	2.33 (Li)	425	1098	3.084 (Li)	2.881 (Li)
419	1668	2.402 (Li)	2.304 (Li)	426	2471	1.683 (red)	1.587 (red)

III. Biaxial Group

Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index			Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index		
		α	β	γ			α	β	γ
427	2852		1.364		462	1876	1.462	1.470	1.471
428	2694	1.394	1.396	1.398	463	343	1.469	1.47	1.473
429	2897		1.413		464	2150	1.4716	1.4730	1.4786
430	2898	1.407	1.414	1.415	465	2729	1.4653	1.4738	1.4804
431	2753	1.405	1.425	1.440	466	2691	1.464	1.474	1.485
432	2718	1.4193	1.4309	1.4493	467	3146	1.466	1.475	1.494
433	2724	1.4321	1.4361	1.4373	468	1874	1.474	1.476	1.483
434	2693		1.44		469	2617	1.460	1.477	1.488
435	3189	1.438	1.44	1.452	470	2398	1.461	1.478	1.485
436	2733	1.439	1.441	1.469	471	1356	1.4713	1.4782	1.4856
437	2723	1.4412	1.4424	1.4526	472	2948	1.475	1.480	1.487
438	2721		1.4434		473	2223	1.476	1.480	1.483
439	411	1.4368	1.4458	1.4510	474	3255	1.4767	1.4807	1.4907
440	2964	1.447	1.448	1.459	475	2708	1.391	1.481	1.486
441	2739	1.4453	1.4496	1.4513	476	2978		1.482	
442	3133	1.430	1.452	1.458	477	1918	1.478	1.482	1.482
443	2710	1.440	1.452	1.453	478	2862	1.480	1.482	1.493
444	2717	1.4499	1.4525	1.4604	479	3083	1.4759	1.4821	1.4969
445	2395	1.448	1.454	1.456	480	2715	1.4777	1.4822	1.5036
446	2890	1.435	1.455	1.459	481	1463	1.477	1.483	1.489
447	2145	1.4326	1.4554	1.4609	482	3029	1.4775	1.4833	1.4969
448	1809	1.340	1.456	1.459	483	2970	1.4768	1.4843	1.4870
449	2854	1.432	1.457	1.458	484	1289	1.4801	1.4840	1.4913
450	2720	1.4401	1.4629	1.4815	485	3247	1.4798	1.4848	1.4948
451	3149	1.4607	1.4629	1.4755	486	2977	1.440	1.485	1.550
452	2757		1.464		487	2719	1.4557	1.4852	1.4873
453	1871	1.459	1.464	1.470	488	3353	1.4857	1.4858	1.4916
454	2727	1.4599	1.4645	1.4649	489	138		1.486	
455	2616		1.465		490	760	1.4620	1.4860	1.4897
456	2738	1.4622	1.4658	1.4782	491	3043	1.4836	1.4864	1.5020
457	2743	1.4649	1.4663	1.4791	492	3091	1.4807	1.4865	1.5004
458	2943	1.4609	1.4669	1.5657	493	3148	1.483	1.487	1.490
459	2165	1.456	1.468	1.507	494	2853	1.484	1.487	1.496
460	2848	1.4468	1.4686	1.4715	495	3258	1.4815	1.4874	1.4977
461	3273	1.4672	1.4689	1.4779	496	3231		1.488	

Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index			Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index		
		α	β	γ			α	β	γ
497	2882	1.485	1.488	1.489	552	3323	1.5022	1.5048	1.5093
498	2881	1.486	1.488	1.489	553	3151	1.494	1.505	1.516
499	3245	1.4833	1.4884	1.4975	554	2469	1.497	1.505	1.509
500	854	1.4847	1.4887	1.4959	555	2900	1.505	1.505	1.506
501	1548	1.4669	1.4888	1.4921	556	2959	1.3346	1.5056	1.5064
502	3217	1.4812	1.4888	1.5719	557	2178		1.506	
503	2147	1.4856	1.4892	1.4911	558	2148	1.344	1.506	1.506
504	2725	1.4855	1.4897	1.5041	559	3331	1.5048	1.5061	1.5153
505	1924		1.49		560	1986		1.507	
506	2912		1.490		561	2299	1.493	1.507	1.545
507	1863	1.473	1.490	1.511	562	2132	1.495	1.507	1.528
508	2950	1.479	1.490	1.526	563	2765		1.5073	
509	2408	1.484	1.49	1.495	564	2696	1.4886	1.5079	1.5360
510	3249	1.4886	1.4906	1.5036	565	2868	1.504	1.508	1.545
511	2143		1.491		566	3344	1.5057	1.5085	1.5132
512	2171		1.491		567	2893	1.5043	1.5093	1.5751
513	1368	1.4870	1.4915	1.4989	568	2151	1.5070	1.5093	1.5169
514	3096	1.4836	1.4916	1.5051	569	3230		1.510	
515	3262	1.4859	1.4916	1.5014	570	2383	1.495	1.51	1.520
516	777	1.4888	1.4930	1.4994	571	2777	1.500	1.510	1.515
517	3184	1.492	1.493	1.496	572	2406	1.502	1.510	1.512
518	804		1.494		573	2663	1.504	1.510	1.516
519	2938	1.4935	1.4947	1.4973	574	2772		1.511	
520	2697	1.4820	1.4953	1.5185	575	3346	1.5087	1.5129	1.5162
521	1491	1.4902	1.4953	1.5032	576	3215	1.5131	1.5133	1.5144
522	2157	1.495	1.496	1.504	577	2289	1.510	1.514	1.578
523	3264	1.4895	1.4961	1.5052	578	2317	1.512	1.514	1.515
524	3337	1.4946	1.4966	1.5025	579	2922	1.440	1.515	1.525
525	1716		1.4967		580	2894	1.4435	1.5156	1.5233
526	2259	1.465	1.498	1.504	581	3159	1.500	1.5170	1.5183
527	2771	1.495	1.498	1.499	582	2551	1.500	1.517	1.525
528	2407	1.498	1.499	1.505	583	3354	1.5178	1.5179	1.5236
529	3152	1.4969	1.4991	1.5139	584	2553		1.518	
530	1361		1.500		585	2153	1.514	1.518	1.533
531	2901		1.5		586	2264	1.515	1.518	1.525
532	3014		1.500		587	1875	1.516	1.518	1.533
533	2638		1.50		588	3031	1.5121	1.5181	1.5335
534	2709	1.418	1.500	1.543	589	3092	1.5135	1.5195	1.5358
535	806	1.480	1.500	1.530	590	2228		1.52	
536	3325	1.498	1.500	1.506	591	3158		1.52	
537	2108	1.4664	1.5007	1.5027	592	2998	1.48	1.52	1.55
538	992	1.4910	1.5007	1.5054	593	2477	1.500	1.520	1.580
539	1557	1.4949	1.5007	1.5081	594	3221	1.51	1.52	1.524
540	2413		1.501		595	2154	1.510	1.520	1.543
541	2930		1.501		596	2860	1.516	1.52	1.520
542	2164	1.495	1.501	1.526	597	2466	1.484	1.521	1.538
543	179	1.4981	1.5016	1.5866	598	3246	1.5162	1.5222	1.5331
544	2498	1.4710	1.5017	ca. β	599	1466		1.5225	1.5227
545	2180	1.490	1.502	1.511	600	2249	1.5205	1.5226	1.5296
546	2737	1.4794	1.5021	1.5265	601	3176		1.523	
547	2371	1.499	1.503	1.538	602	174	1.5209	1.5230	1.5330
548	2396	1.501	1.503	1.510	603	3045	1.5096	1.5235	1.5387
549	3274	1.5011	1.5031	1.5135	604	2758	1.407	1.524	1.541
550	3341	1.5003	1.5035	1.5094	605	2405	1.513	1.524	1.525
551	2896	1.491	1.504	1.520	606	3139	1.518	1.524	1.526

Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index			Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index		
		α	β	γ			α	β	γ
607	3111	1.5221	1.5244	1.5373	662	2592	1.538	1.549	1.554
608	3097	1.5199	1.5248	1.5339	663	2014	1.5399	1.5494	1.5607
609	2294	1.470	1.525	1.555	664	1886		1.55	
610	2997		1.526		665	2204	1.5211	1.5500	1.5680
611	3157	1.508	1.526	1.550	666	2212	1.53	1.55	1.55
612	1370	1.5201	1.5260	1.5356	667	1032	1.545	1.55	
613	3138	1.522	1.526	1.530	668	2029	1.5413	1.5505	1.5621
614	2641		1.529		669	3074	1.5498	1.5513	1.5634
615	2865	1.525	1.529	1.536	670	2046	1.5427	1.5519	1.5629
616	2807	1.5193	1.5295	1.5436	671	3276		1.552	
617	2985	1.417	1.530	1.533	672	2736	1.5382	1.5535	1.5607
618	2304	1.515	1.530	1.580	673	3220	1.5515	1.5537	1.5582
619	1762	1.518	1.530	1.542	674	2288	1.491	1.555	1.650
620	778	1.5240	1.5300	1.5385	675	1360	1.533	1.555	1.635
621	2280	1.525	1.53	1.550	676	2292	1.545	1.555	1.575
622	2167	1.527	1.530	1.540	677	1927	1.551	1.555	1.562
623	1497	1.5246	1.5311	1.5396	678	3086		1.556	
624	2969	1.4893	1.5314	1.5363	679	2876	1.5520	1.5579	1.5608
625	2889	1.515	1.532	1.536	680	1884	1.551	1.558	1.582
626	2197	1.527	1.532	1.583	681	1925	1.554	1.558	1.573
627	2566		1.533		682	2637	1.530	1.560	1.590 ?
628	2759		1.533		683	2296	1.55	1.56	1.57
629	2190		1.533	1.5769	684	2618	1.5487	1.5602	1.5788
630	2166	1.489	1.534	1.557	685	3165	1.548	1.562	1.567
631	2432	1.517	1.534	1.565	686	188	1.5607	1.5630	1.5846
632	1861	1.5347	1.5347	1.5577	687	3305	1.5598	1.5644	1.5662
633	2286	1.460	1.535	1.545	688	838		1.565	
634	3015	1.495	1.535		689	2780	1.560	1.565	1.574
635	2382	1.500	1.535	1.560	690	1901	1.561	1.565	1.567
636	2302	1.515	1.535	1.575	691	3034		1.565	1.608
637	2142	1.523	1.535	1.586	692	1860	1.566	1.566	1.587
638	2295	1.525	1.535 ?	1.550	693	2642		1.567	
639	993	1.5213	1.5355	1.5395	694	2634	1.428	1.567	1.572
640	3324	1.5326	1.5362	1.5412	695	2298	1.450	1.567	1.600
641	961	1.5140	1.5368	1.5433	696	2774	1.536	1.567	1.649
642	1355	1.528	1.537	1.543	697	3002	1.527	1.568	1.647
643	1558	1.5291	1.5372	1.5466	698	2268	1.565	1.568	1.580
644	2404		1.539		699	3087	1.5660	1.5689	1.5831
645	3004		1.539		700	2877	1.565	1.569	1.569
646	2955	1.5352	1.5390	1.5446	701	2156	1.569	1.570	1.582
647	2179		1.54		702	2159	1.563	1.571	1.596
648	2293	1.460	1.540	1.610	703	2158	1.555	1.572	1.575
649	2218	1.520	1.54	1.545	704	2464	1.559	1.574	1.598
650	2217	1.527	1.540	1.544	705	2369	1.56	1.574	1.580
651	1512		1.542		706	2290	1.495	1.575	1.640
652	1030	1.413	1.542	1.557	707	2368	1.553	1.575	1.577
653	2859	1.466	1.542	1.596	708	2248	1.5693	1.5752	1.6130
654	1363	1.530	1.543	1.595	709	3063	1.5438	1.5754	
655	2981	1.415	1.545	1.565	710	643		1.576	
656	2265	1.539	1.545	1.551	711	1889	1.562	1.576	1.588
657	2878	1.545	1.546	1.551	712	1888	1.574	1.576	1.588
658	2036	1.5392	1.5479	1.5592	713	2504	1.5622	1.577	1.635
659	2558	1.542	1.548	ca. 1.548	714	3089		1.5772	
660	2198	1.544	1.548	1.572	715	2789	1.544	1.578	1.601
661	1950	1.5433	1.5490	1.5755	716	3057	1.569	1.579	1.669

Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index			Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index		
		α	β	γ			α	β	γ
717	2416	1.578	1.579	1.583	772	2321	1.605	1.61	1.612
718	2359	1.5700	1.5818	1.5961	773	2315	1.610	1.611	1.654
719	2370	1.560	1.582	1.587	774	2421	1.592	1.612	1.621
720	782	1.574	1.582	1.582	775	2559	1.597	1.612	1.621
721	2389		1.583		776	2335	1.609	1.6125	1.619
722	3073		1.5837		777	2173	1.520	1.613	1.639
723	2400	1.576	1.584	1.588	778	2356	1.602	1.613	1.649
724	1885	1.563	1.585	1.592	779	1913	1.588	1.617	1.655
725	2803	1.508	1.586	1.525	780	813	1.614	1.617	1.636
726	2227	1.585	1.586	1.596	781	2184	1.607	1.619	1.639
727	1903	1.552	1.588	1.600	782	1915	1.61	1.62	1.65
728	2181	1.539	1.589	1.589	783	1043	1.61	1.62	1.71
729	2591	1.584	1.589	1.594	784	1905	1.619	1.620	1.627
730	2279	1.5825	1.5891	1.5937	785	2419	1.620	1.620	1.654
731	3140	1.561	1.590	1.594	786	2429	1.609	1.623	1.635
732	2327	1.586	1.59	1.598	787	2583	1.610	1.623	1.623
733	2123	1.5595	1.5908	1.6311	788	2367	1.621	1.623	1.631
734	781	1.572	1.591	1.59	789	2451	1.6220	1.6237	1.6309
735	2385	1.572	1.591	1.594	790	2185	1.617	1.624	1.652
736	3056		1.592		791	809	1.531	1.625	1.659
737	1738	1.582	1.592	1.592	792	1035	1.541	1.625	1.660
738	2384	1.582	1.592	<1.606	793	783	1.614	1.625	1.637
739	2381	1.5863	1.5920	1.6139	794	1382	1.615	1.625	1.665
740	2658	1.579	1.593	1.597	795	2561	1.620	1.625	1.645
741	2798	1.5889	1.5943	1.7163	796	2411	1.616	1.626	1.649
742	1276	1.562	1.595	1.632	797	2431	1.621	1.627	1.635
743	2903	1.571	1.595	1.598	798	3178	1.6237	1.6278	2.2916
744	2523	1.5860	1.5951	1.6072	799	1514	1.532	1.628	1.665
745	2546	1.573	1.597	1.636	800	2316	1.616	1.629	1.631
746	2388	1.586	1.598	1.605	801	1920		1.63	
747	2775	1.573	1.599	1.657	802	1721	1.585	1.630	1.630
748	1987	1.5989	1.5999	1.6003	803	1321	1.602	1.632	1.632
749	2664		1.6		804	2230	1.603	1.632	1.639
750	2867		1.60		805	3275	1.622	1.633	1.644
751	2322	1.595	1.60	1.603	806	2386	1.632	1.634	1.636
752	3307	1.599	1.600	1.600	807	2308		1.635	
753	3179	1.5883	1.6007	1.6316	808	1580	1.541	1.636	1.669
754	2291	1.413	1.602	1.611	809	2767	1.577	1.636	1.639
755	786	1.586	1.602	1.608	810	3012	1.620	1.636	1.638
756	2278	1.590	1.602	1.638	811	1185		1.637	
757	1378	1.579	1.603	1.633	812	2470	1.453	1.637	1.707
758	1935	1.586	1.603	1.623	813	2206	1.636	1.637	1.653
759	2324	1.593	1.603	1.607	814	2640	1.507	1.638	1.698
760	2857	1.594	1.603	1.615	815	1898	1.632	1.638	1.643
761	2152	1.602	1.604	1.615	816	2521	1.6369	1.6381	1.6491
762	1357	1.51	1.605	1.611	817	3068	1.545	1.641	1.760
763	2440	1.567	1.605	1.626	818	2823	1.596	1.641	1.652
764	2122	1.591	1.605	1.614	819	1900	1.638	1.642	1.653
765	2269		1.606		820	2409	1.632	1.643	1.645
766	2895	1.595	1.606	1.634	821	3355	1.637	1.643	1.655
767	2555		1.607		822	2305	1.462	1.643	1.722
768	3003		1.607		823	2349	1.636	1.644	1.654
769	3052		1.6071		824	2320	1.642	1.645	1.654
770	3001	1.571	1.608	1.694	825	2501	1.635	1.646	1.660
771	820	1.614	1.609	1.595	826	1929	1.643	1.649	1.649

Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index			Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index		
		α	β	γ			α	β	γ
827	2564		1.651		882	2595	1.525	1.684	1.686
828	2177	1.635	1.651	1.670	883	941		1.685	
829	826		1.6513		884	2593	1.681	1.685	1.695
830	1916	1.612	1.652	1.675	885	1005	1.67	1.686	1.698
831	2387	1.625	1.653	1.669	886	1937	1.678	1.686	1.689
832	2176	1.650	1.653	1.658	887	2809		1.687	
833	2214	1.6527	1.6537	1.6748	888	1184	1.687	1.687	1.704
834	2863		1.654		889	1270.1	1.684	1.695	1.698
835	1298	1.647	1.654	1.660	890	1406	1.672	1.697	1.717
836	2175	1.651	1.654	1.660	891	1008	1.695	1.698	1.733
837	1919	1.633	1.655	1.662	892	2815	1.6610	1.6994	1.7510
838	2391	1.643	1.655	1.663	893	2810		1.70	
839	2126	1.652	1.655	1.671	894	2565		1.702	
840	2790	1.6491	1.6555	1.7143	895	2652		1.702	
841	2379	1.540	1.656	1.682	896	2418	1.700	1.702	1.706
842	1295	1.651	1.656	1.683	897	1294	1.695	1.704	1.710
843	1297	1.652	1.656	1.660	898	785	1.660	1.705	1.713
844	1069	1.6272	1.6573	1.6601	899	734		1.707	
845	1569	1.622	1.658	1.687	900	2229	1.705	1.709	1.711
846	1296	1.63	1.66	1.69	901	2428	1.708	1.711	1.718
847	2424	1.640	1.660	1.675	902	2350	1.709	1.711	1.724
848	1439	1.655	1.66	1.670	903	976	1.703	1.713	1.722
849	2910	1.645	1.661	1.688	904	2556	1.614	1.714	1.729
850	1505	1.6263	1.6614	1.6986	905	2480	1.7146	1.7174	1.812
851	1585	1.629	1.662	1.727	906	1720	1.691	1.720	1.720
852	2426	1.651	1.662	1.668	907	1899	1.712	1.720	1.728
853	2463	1.5155	1.664	1.666	908	2318	1.715	1.720	1.737
854	2660	1.660	1.666	1.676	909	2423	1.712	1.721	1.731
855	2372	1.642	1.667	1.669	910	2351	1.686	1.722	1.735
856	2215	1.662	1.667	1.673	911	1859	1.702	1.722	1.750
857	1388	1.635	1.668	1.702	912	1012	1.694	1.726	1.730
858	3064	1.626	1.6684	1.757	913	2510	1.7129	1.7266	1.7441
859	3005	1.485	1.669	1.697	914	1922	1.705	1.729	1.730
860	757	1.658	1.669	1.670	915	2417.1	1.724	1.729	1.734
861	2183		1.670		916	972	1.710	1.731	1.732
862	2340		1.670		917	1377	1.730	1.732	1.762
863	2186	1.668	1.670	1.690	918	793	1.708	1.733	1.758
864	2427	1.664	1.671	1.694	919	1670	1.720	1.733	1.935
865	1908	1.670	1.671	1.689	920	807	1.640	1.736	1.750
866	2858	1.634	1.673	1.685	921	964	1.730	1.737	1.785
867	2330	1.640	1.674	1.679	922	2360	1.732	1.737	1.751
868	2353	1.662	1.674	1.676	923	1841	1.617	1.738	1.776
869	2402	1.665	1.674	1.684	924	3101	1.7202	1.7380	1.8197
870	2905	1.666	1.674	1.688	925	1956	1.731	1.738	1.744
871	2800	1.671	1.674	1.684	926	2208		1.74	
872	2557	1.673	1.674	1.678	927	3100		1.74	
873	1381	1.653	1.675	1.697	928	1408	1.71	1.74	1.76
874	1389		1.676		929	1318	1.733	1.740	1.744
875	2542	1.529	1.676	1.677	930	1930	1.736	1.741	1.746
876	1926	1.643	1.678	1.684	931	1003		1.743	
877	3037	1.648	1.678	1.699	932	997	1.702	1.745	1.789
878	2651	1.676	1.679	1.687	933	2124	1.747	1.748	1.757
879	2741		1.6802		934	2484		1.749	
880	2284	1.5299	1.6809	1.6854	935	1726	1.72	1.75	1.80
881	792	1.662	1.683	1.717	936	1670	1.74	1.75	1.95

Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index			Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index		
		α	β	γ			α	β	γ
937	2781	1.743	1.754	1.764	985	2338	1.910	1.91	1.945
938	1028	1.730	1.758	1.838	986	261	1.871	1.92	2.01
939	967	1.708	1.760	1.798	987	1050	1.885	1.920	1.956
940	1000	1.719	1.762	1.805	988	3124	1.750	1.925	1.95
941	1387	1.765	1.774	1.797	989	1305	1.92	1.95	1.96
942	2573	1.770	1.774	1.783 ?	990	1365	1.702	1.955	1.965
943	2352	1.758	1.776	1.795	991	712	1.9493	1.9592	1.9640
944	966	1.730	1.778	1.803	992	663	1.947	1.961	1.968
945	1303	1.760	1.779	1.779	993	1722	1.955	1.985	2.05
946	1944	1.757	1.78	1.803	994	401		1.99	
947	2127	1.78	1.78	1.785	995	557	1.93	1.99	2.02
948	1045	1.752	1.782	1.815	996	660	1.87	2.00	2.01
949	1319	1.759	1.786	1.797	997	1723	1.90	2.00	2.05
950	1380	1.775	1.786	1.815	998	576		2.03	
951	1006	1.747	1.788	1.829	999	2219	1.908	2.05	2.065
952	1420	1.783	1.788	1.818	1000	573	2.042	2.050	2.050
953	1670	1.78	1.79	2.04	1001	617	1.8037	2.0763	2.0780
954	1300	1.780	1.793	1.802	1002	329		2.09	
955	2337		1.795		1003	2375	1.70	2.10	2.23
956	2808	1.763	1.799	1.813	1004	1326	2.08	2.1	2.16
957	735		1.80		1005	541	1.816	2.102	2.126 ?
958	1362	1.76	1.8	1.81	1006	539	2.0767	2.1161	2.1580
959	1301	1.783	1.801	1.834	1007	1696		2.15	
960	1007	1.79	1.807	1.84	1008	535	2.04	2.15	2.15
961	2376	1.775	1.815	1.825	1009	335	2.14	2.15	2.18
962	2582		1.816		1010	1421	2.12	2.17	2.31
963	583	1.74	1.82		1011	2374	1.77	2.18	2.35
964	1009	1.820	1.826	1.88	1012	473	2.13	2.19	2.20
965	2346	1.800	1.831	1.846	1013	1336	1.94	2.20	2.51
966	2802	1.750	1.832	1.832	1014	1327	2.10	2.20	2.31
967	1049	1.8090	1.8380	1.8593	1015	1391	2.19	2.20	2.33
968	999	1.69	1.84	1.85	1016	529	2.1992	2.2172	2.2596
969	1430	1.773	1.840	1.845	1017	1697	2.17	2.22	2.32
970	2363	1.825	1.842	1.857	1018	1671	2.09	2.24	2.26
971	2221	1.85	1.85	1.99	1019	1807	2.22	2.25	2.29
972	2220	1.85	1.85	2.02	1020	1784	2.17	2.26	2.32
973	639	1.789	1.852	1.877	1021	1781	2.18	2.27	2.35
974	2492		1.865		1022	536	2.24	2.27	2.31
975	707	1.8600	1.8671	1.8853	1023	1694	2.27	2.27	2.30
976	1010	1.73	1.870	1.91	1024	279	2.18	2.35	2.35
977	1027	1.655	1.875	1.909	1025	2331		2.38	
978	1407	1.835	1.877	1.886	1026	1335	2.26	2.39	2.40
979	1794	1.817	1.879	2.057	1027	878	2.37	2.5	2.65
980	1302	1.87	1.88	1.93	1028	446	2.583	2.586	2.741
981	553	1.8771	1.8823	1.8937	1029	917		3	
982	3010	1.527	1.903	1.952	1030	1096		3	
983	2334	1.900	1.907	2.034	1031	1101		3	
984	2361		1.91	1.91	1032	296	3.194	4.046	4.303

MISCELLANEOUS

1033	944	1.831	1.861 (green)	1.880	1037.1	3143.5	1.461	1.449
1034	429	1.3996		1.4102	1037.2	3017.5	1.466	1.455
1035	432	1.4057		1.4165	1038	3009	1.4676	1.620
1036	418	1.4248		1.4382	1039	1399	1.500	1.660
1037	2994	1.452		1.465	1040	2776	1.518	1.527

Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index			Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index		
		α	β	γ			α	β	γ
1041	2213	1.575		1.649	1061	1412	2.38	2.39 (Li)	2.42
1042	2644	1.584		1.604	1062	1698		2.40 (Li)	
1043	2646	1.594		1.614	1063	1800		2.40 (Li)	
1044	1322	1.62		1.63	1064	1766	2.41	2.50 (Li)	2.51
1045	2348	1.6226		1.7643	1065	1661		2.55 (Li)	
1046	2323	1.641		1.650	1066	1093	2.48	2.58 (Li)	2.60
1047	2570	1.6704			1067	271	2.46	2.59 (Li)	2.61
1048	2414	1.675		1.685	1068	525	2.51	2.61 (Li)	2.71
1049	2319	1.717		1.735	1069	1411		2.62 (Li)	
1050	1075	1.729		1.788	1070	887	2.35	2.64 (Li)	2.66
1051	2549			1.789	1071	272		> 2.72 (Li)	
1052	2560	1.810		1.830	1072	723	> 2.72	> 2.72 (Li)	
1053	716	1.817			1073	298	2.74 (Li)		> 2.72 (Li)
1054	582	1.90		1.97	1074	2770		1.473 (red)	
1055	3081	1.553	1.555 (Li)	1.571	1075	3177		1.5226 (red)	
1056	82	2.00	2.18 (Li)	2.35	1076	2524		1.532 (red)	
1057	2355	2.200	2.200 (Li)	2.290	1077	3114		1.591 (red)	
1058	1263	2.24	2.24 (Li)	2.53	1078	935		2.63 (red)	
1059	599	2.30	2.35 (Li)	2.40					
1060	1631	2.31	2.37 (Li)	2.66					

INDEX OF MINERAL NAMES

Acanthite, 1060	Arsenopyrite, 1390	Botryogenite, 2198	Childrenite, 1926	Cubanite, 1427	Eosphorite, 1919
Acmite, 2808	Artinite, 2166	Boulangerite, 606	Chiolite, 2851	Cuprite, 936	Epididymite, 2877
Adamite, 793	Ascharite, 2212	Boussingaultite, 2150	Chiviatite, 612	Cuprodiescloizite, 1784	Epistilbite, 2406
Adelite, 2423	Atacamite, 944	Brandite, 2350	Chlorapatite, 2274	Cuprotungstite, 1696	Epsomite, 2145
Aegirite, 2808	Atesite, 335	Braunite, 1320	Chlormanganokalkite, 3079	Custerite, 2327	Erinite, 1009
Agriolite, 401	Augelite, 1888	Breithauptite, 1571	Chlorocalcite, 3158	Cyanite, 1899	Eriochalite, 940
Aikinite, 1051	Automolite, 3119 1911	Brochantite, 966	Chloromagnesite, 2131	Cyanochroite, 3043	Erionite, 3189
Akermanite, 2430	Autunite, 2368	Bromyrite, 1062	Chondrodite, 2184	Cyanotrichite, 1913	Erythrite, 1505
Alabandite, 1273	Azurite, 1028	Brookite, 446	Chromite, 1639	Dahlite, 2307	Ettringite, 2397
Alamosite, 683	Baddleyite, 473	Brucite, 2129	Chrysoberyl, 2124	Danburite, 2386	Euchroite, 1008
Albite, 2865	Bakerite, 2389	Brugnatellite, 2200	Chrysotile, 2179	Daphnite, 1929	Eucrase, 2126
Allachite, 1303	Barite, 2521	Brushite, 2265	Chrysotile, 2179	Darapskite, 2708	Eucryptite, 2659
Almandite, 1928	Barylite, 2593	Bunsenite, 1528	Churcheite, 2419	Datolite, 2387	Eudidymite, 2878
Altaite, 560	Barysilite, 666	Bustamite, 2353	Cinnabarite, 901	Dawsonite, 2859	Eulytite, 402
Alumian, 1872	Barytocalcite, 2505	Caoxenite, 1379	Claudetite, 261	Derbyite, 1413	Fairfieldite, 2349
Aluminite, 1871	Bassetite, 2369	Calamine, 813	Clausthalite, 558	Descloizite, 1781	Faujasite, 2899
Alunite, 3134	Bastnäsite, 1994	Calaverite, 1139	Clinocllore, 2227	Destroizite, 1382	Fayalite, 1407
Alunogenite, 1874	Baumhauerite, 595	Culcioferrite, 2357	Clinoclasite, 1010	Dewindite, 1735	Felsobanyite, 1875
Amarantite, 1357	Bavenite, 2416	Calcite, 2285	Clinoenstatite, 2175	Diadochite, 1383	Ferberite, 1698
Amblygonite, 2658	Beaverite, 1433	Calomel, 882	Clinohedrite, 2340	Diaphorite, 1118	Ferrinatrite, 2804
Analeite, 2864	Beegerite, 615	Camellite, 2213	Clinohumite, 2186	Diapore, 1859	Ferritungstite, 1699
Anapaite, 2356	Bementite, 1321	Canfieldite, 1116	Clinzoisite, 2417.1	Didymolite, 2413	Ferrocolumbite, 1800
Anatase, 445	Benitoite, 2563	Caracalite, 2781	Cobaltite, 1506	Dietzite, 2363	Fibroferrite, 1358
Ancylite, 2492	Beraunite, 1380	Carborundum, 403	Colemanite, 2381	Dihydrate, 1000	Fiedlerite, 541
Andalusite, 1898	Berthierite, 1392	Carminite, 1417	Colerainite, 2226	Diopside, 2427	Flinkite, 1301
Anglesite, 553	Bortrandite, 2122	Carnallite, 3146	Connarite, 1582	Diopside, 1044	Florensite, 2004
Anhydrite, 2248	Beryl, 2125	Carnegieite, 2860	Connellite, 969	Dixenite, 1324	Fluellite, 1863
Annabergite, 1569	Beryllonite, 2876	Carnotite, 3124	Copiapite, 1363	Dolomite, 2425	Fluocrite, 1978
Anorthite, 2400	Beudantite, 1419	Canpholite, 1920	Coquimbite, 1359	Domaykite, 1004	Fluorapatite, 2273
Antigorite, 2180	Hieberite, 1463	Canpholite, 1920	Cordylite, 2594	Domingite, 603	Fluorite, 2235
Antlerite, 964	Bilinite, 1361	Cassiterite, 485	Corkite, 1416	Dufrenoyite, 592	Forsterite, 2177
Apatite, 2275	Binnite, 1015	Colestite, 2451	Corundum, 1858	Dumortierite, 1937	Francolite, 2309
Apophyllite, 1918	Biaseite, 1043	Colemanite, 2381	Coselite, 611	Dundasite, 1909	Freieslebenite, 1119
Apophyllite, 3162	Bischofite, 2132	Cerargyrite, 1059	Covellite, 955	Durangite, 2858	Fremontite, 2857
Aragonite, 2284	Bismite, 310	Cerussite, 617	Crednerite, 1328	Durdenite, 1365	Friedelite, 1439.1
Arcanite, 2938	Bismuthinite, 325	Chalcocite, 961	Creedite, 2399	Durfordite, 602	Gadolinite, 2127
Argentite, 1067	Bismutospherite, 41	Chalcoite, 956	Crestmoreite, 2324	Ecdemite, 588	Gahnite, 1911
Argyrodite, 1115	Bixbyite, 1437	Chalcocite, 956	Cristobalite, 340	Ectoprite, 1322	Galena, 552
Arsonite, 1411	Blodite (= Bleedite), 288	Chalcocite, 956	Crocidolite, 2810	Edingtonite, 2592	Galenobismutite, 610
Armangite, 1299	Bobierite, 1554	Chalcocite, 956	Crocidolite, 2810	Eglestonite, 890	Galenomalite, 2338
Arsenianite, 2067	Boothite, 962	Chalcocite, 956	Crocoite, 1631	Elpidite, 2780	Ganophyllite, 1922
Arseniosiderite, 2358	Boracite, 2215	Chalcocite, 956	Crostedtite, 2201	Emplectite, 1022	Gaylussite, 2894
Arsenoferrite, 1385	Borax, 2848	Chalcocite, 956	Cryolite, 2852	Enargite, 1014	Gearsuite, 2395
Arsenolite, 260	Bornite, 1426	Chenevixite, 1431	Cryptohalite, 398	Enstatite, 2176	Gehlenite, 2433

Geikielite, 2187	Kalinite, 3133	Massicotite, 525	Paragonite, 2867	Rinneite, 3186	Terlinguaite, 887
Genthite, 2203	Kaliophilite, 3136	Matildite, 1103	Parahopeite, 783	Riversideite, 2322	Tetradymite, 330
Gersdorffite, 605	Kaolinite, 1901	Matlockite, 535	Paralaurionite, 540	Romeite, 2282	Thalenite, 1956
Gerhardite, 976	Kasolite, 1736	Maucherite, 1566	Paraluminite, 1876	Rutherfordine, 1726	Thaumasite, 2329
Gersdorffite, 1570	Kempite, 1270.1	Maxite, 661	Paramelaconite, 934	Rutile, 447	Thenardite, 2691
Gibbsite, 1860	Kentrolite, 1327	Meionite, 2417	Paraspeiolite, 2178	Safflorite, 1500	Thermonatrite, 2751
Gillespite, 2572	Kermesite, 298	Melanotekite, 1421	Paravauxite, 1925	Salammoniac, 132	Thomsonolite, 2898
Gismondite, 2404	Kieserite, 2142	Melanterite, 1356	Parisite, 2420	Salmonsiaite, 1439	Thorianite, 668
Glauberite, 3181	Kilbrickenite, 609	Meliphanite, 2904	Pascoite, 2376	Sapphirine, 2229	Thorite, 677
Glauberite, 2889	Kleinite, 891	Mendipite, 536	Pectolite, 2895	Sarkinite, 1300	Thortveitite, 1944
Glaubers salt, 2693	Koehlinite, 1661	Mendosite, 2854	Penfieldite, 537	Sartorite, 591	Tilasite, 2424
Glaucocroite, 2351	Koettigite, 792	Meneghinite, 604	Percylite, 1048	Sassolite, 1809	Titanite, 2334
Glaucocroite, 1362	Kroehnkeite, 2789	Merwinite, 2428	Periclase, 2128	Seacchite, 1268	Topaz, 1905
Glaucocroite, 1362	Krugite, 3166	Mesolite, 2900	Perovskite, 2331	Schallerite, 1324	Torbernite, 173.
Glaucocroite, 1362	Lanarkite, 557	Metacinnabarite, 900	Petalite, 2663	Scheelite, 2366.1	Trechmannite, 1094
Glaucocroite, 1362	Langbeinite, 3150	Metaheawettite, 2375	Pharmacolite, 2279	Scorodite, 1387	Tremolite, 2429
Glaucocroite, 1362	Langite, 967	Meta-torbernite, 1737	Pharmacosiderite, 1389	Sellaite, 2130	Trichaleite, 1005
Glaucocroite, 1362	Lansfordite, 2165	Meta-variscite, 1884	Phenacite, 2121	Senarmonite, 280	Tridymite, 343
Glaucocroite, 1362	Laubandite, 2412	Meyerhofferite, 2382	Phenicochroite, 1632	Shattuckite, 1045	Trigonite, 1326
Glaucocroite, 1362	Laumontite, 2405	Miargyrite, 1097	Phosgenite, 658	Siderite, 1394	Triphylite, 2652
Glaucocroite, 1362	Laurionite, 539	Microcline, 3138	Phosphochalite, 1001	Sideronatrite, 2803	Triphylite, 1391
Glaucocroite, 1362	Laurite, 1235	Microcosmic salt, 2733	Phosphuranylite, 1720	Siderotile, 1355	Troegerite, 1721
Glaucocroite, 1362	Lauterite, 2246	Miersite, 1123	Pickeringite, 2223	Sillimanite, 1900	Troilite, 1348
Glaucocroite, 1362	Lawrensite, 1340	Millarite, 3164	Picromerite, 3149	Skutterudite, 1502	Tronite, 2765
Glaucocroite, 1362	Lawsonite, 2402	Millerite, 1541	Pinakolite, 2219	Smaltite, 1501	Tschermigite, 1882
Glaucocroite, 1362	Lazulite, 2230	Mimetite, 587	Pinnite, 2211	Smithsonite, 794	Tsumebite, 1050
Glaucocroite, 1362	Lazurite, 2872	Minasragite, 1762	Pirsonite, 2893	Sodalite, 2870	Tungstite, 1671
Glaucocroite, 1362	Leadhillite, 660	Minamite, 527	Pitchblende, 1705	Soda-niter, 2705	Turquoise, 1915
Glaucocroite, 1362	Lechatelierite, 341	Mirabilite, 2694	Plagonite, 608	Sodite, 1733	Tuxtilite, 2905
Glaucocroite, 1362	Leconite, 2710	Misenite, 2948	Plancheite, 1046	Spangolite, 1914	Tycheite, 2887
Glaucocroite, 1362	Leifite, 2866	Mixite, 1025.1	Plattnerite, 526	Spencerite, 788	Tyrolite, 1012
Glaucocroite, 1362	Langenbachite, 596,	Molybdenite, 1651	Plumbogummite, 1907	Spessartite, 1921	Ulexite, 2896
Glaucocroite, 1362	1117	Molybdite, 1670	Plumbojarosite, 1415	Sphalerite, 756	Ullmannite, 1573
Glaucocroite, 1362	Leonite, 3148	Molybdophyllite, 2189	Plumosite, 601	Sphalerite, 756	Ullmannite, 971
Glaucocroite, 1362	Lepidocrocite, 1336	Molybdenite, 1651	Podolite, 2308	Sphalerite, 1889	Uraninite, 1702
Glaucocroite, 1362	Leucite, 3137	Monetite, 2264	Polarite (pyrosulphite), 1260	Sphalerite, 1889	Uranocircite, 2583
Glaucocroite, 1362	Leucochalcite, 1007	Montanite, 329	Pollucite, 3351	Spinel, 2222	Uranophane, 2372
Glaucocroite, 1362	Leucophanite, 2903	Monticellite, 2426	Polyargyrite, 1102	Spodumene, 2660	Uranophane, 2372
Glaucocroite, 1362	Leucosphenite, 2910	Montroydite, 878	Polybasite, 1101	Spurrite, 2330	Uranosphenite, 1722
Glaucocroite, 1362	Levynite, 2403	Morenosite, 1548	Polydymite, 1544	Stannite, 1432	Uranospinitite, 2370
Glaucocroite, 1362	Lewisite, 2333	Mullanite, 607	Polyhalite, 3165	Staurolite, 1930	Uranosphenite, 2371
Glaucocroite, 1362	Libethenite, 997	Mullite, 1904	Powellite, 2365	Stellente, 2408	Uranosphenite, 2345
Glaucocroite, 1362	Lilliantite, 613	Muscovite, 3140	Prehnite, 2411	Stephanite, 1100	Ussingite, 2868
Glaucocroite, 1362	Lime, 2232	Mysorine, 1026	Pricite, 2385	Stercorite, 2733	Uvanite, 1794
Glaucocroite, 1362	Linarite, 1049	Nadorite, 599	Proectite, 2183	Sübnite, 296	Uvarovite, 2364
Glaucocroite, 1362	Lindackerite, 1585	Nantokite, 939	Prosopite, 2396	Stichtite, 2207	Valentinite, 279
Glaucocroite, 1362	Linnaeite, 1458	Nasonite, 2339	Proustite, 1095	Stokesite, 2335	Vanadinite, 1776
Glaucocroite, 1362	Liroconite, 1916	Natroalunite, 2856	Pseudobrookite, 1412	Stolzite, 1695	Vauxite, 1927
Glaucocroite, 1362	Lithiophyllite, 2651	Natrochalcite, 2790	Pseudolibethemite, 998	Strengite, 1377	Vegasite, 1414
Glaucocroite, 1362	Livingstonite, 917	Natrolite, 2862	Pseudomessolite, 2901	Stromeyerite, 1124	Velardeite, 2410
Glaucocroite, 1362	Lollingite, 1386	Natron, 2753	Pseudowollastonite, 2315	Strontianite, 2463	Villiaumite, 2670
Glaucocroite, 1362	Lorandite, 723	Natrophilite, 2800	Pucherite, 1766	Struvite, 2157	Vivianite, 1378
Glaucocroite, 1362	Lorettoite, 538	Naumannite, 1070	Pyrrhotite, 1353	Stylytypite, 1021	Vrbaitite, 724
Glaucocroite, 1362	Lössenite, 1420	Nephele, 2861	Pyrite, 1350	Sulphoborite, 2217	Wagnerite, 2156
Glaucocroite, 1362	Löweite, 2880	Nesquehonite, 2164	Pyroaurite, 2199	Sulphohalite, 2700	Walpurkite, 1723
Glaucocroite, 1362	Lucinite, 1885	Newberyite, 2153	Pyrochroite, 1259	Svanbergite, 2490	Wapplerite, 2280
Glaucocroite, 1362	Ludlamite, 1381	Newtonite, 1902	Pyromorphite, 573	Syepoorite, 1457	Wattveitite, 2890
Glaucocroite, 1362	Ludwigite, 2220	Nicolite, 1564	Pyrope, 2225	Sylvite, 2921	Wellwellite, 2288
Glaucocroite, 1362	Lueneburgite, 2218	Niter, 2959	Pyrophanite, 1325	Symplectite, 1388	Willemite, 812
Glaucocroite, 1362	Magnesiocroite, 2196	Nitrobarite, 2531	Pyrophyllite, 1903	Syngonite, 3159	Witherite, 2542
Glaucocroite, 1362	Magnesiocroite, 2196	Nitrocalcite, 2257	Pyrostilpnite, 1099	Szabalyite, 2216	Wittichenite, 1023
Glaucocroite, 1362	Magnesiocroite, 2196	Nitroglauconite, 2709	Pyrrhotite, 1353	Szabalyite, 2216	Wollastonite, 2316
Glaucocroite, 1362	Magnesiocroite, 2196	Nitromagnesite, 2148	Quartz, 342	Szabalyite, 2216	Wulfenite, 1668
Glaucocroite, 1362	Magnesiocroite, 2196	Nordenskiöldine, 2390	Quenete, 1297	Szabalyite, 2216	Würzite, 755
Glaucocroite, 1362	Magnesiocroite, 2196	Northupite, 2886	Rammelsbergite, 1565	Szabalyite, 2216	Xanthocroite, 1096
Glaucocroite, 1362	Magnesiocroite, 2196	Noselite, 2873	Raspite, 1694	Szabalyite, 2216	Xenotime, 1951
Glaucocroite, 1362	Magnesiocroite, 2196	Okenite, 2317	Rathite, 593	Szabalyite, 2216	Zaratite, 1576
Glaucocroite, 1362	Magnesiocroite, 2196	Oldhamite, 2247	Realgar, 271	Szabalyite, 2216	Zebedassite, 2228
Glaucocroite, 1362	Magnesiocroite, 2196	Olivenite, 1006	Reddingite, 1295	Szabalyite, 2216	Zeophyllite, 2373
Glaucocroite, 1362	Magnesiocroite, 2196	Opal, 344	Rebzanite, 614	Szabalyite, 2216	Zepharovichite, 1886
Glaucocroite, 1362	Magnesiocroite, 2196	Orientite, 2352	Rhagrite, 336	Szabalyite, 2216	Zeunerite, 1739
Glaucocroite, 1362	Magnesiocroite, 2196	Orpiment, 272	Rhodizite, 3141	Szabalyite, 2216	Zincaluminite, 1912
Glaucocroite, 1362	Magnesiocroite, 2196	Orthoclase, 3139	Rhodochrosite, 1307	Szabalyite, 2216	Zincite, 744
Glaucocroite, 1362	Magnesiocroite, 2196	Pachnolite, 2897	Rhodonite, 1318	Szabalyite, 2216	Zinkenite, 600
Glaucocroite, 1362	Magnesiocroite, 2196	Palite, 1297	Rhombochlorite, 1360	Szabalyite, 2216	Zinkosite, 757
Glaucocroite, 1362	Magnesiocroite, 2196	Pandermite, 2384	Riebeckite, 2809	Szabalyite, 2216	Zircon, 483
Glaucocroite, 1362	Magnesiocroite, 2196			Szabalyite, 2216	Zoisite, 2418

C-TABLE

[Compounds of carbon with elements having key-numbers below 16]

Acknowledgement is made to Prof. E. E. Reid for advice in connection with nomenclature and for his reading of the manuscript of this section.

Gen. index No.	Formula	Name, cf. Table, p. 280	Molecular weight (I. C. T. atomic weights, v. p. 43)	Normal melting point, °C	Boiling point under 1 atm. (or mm of Hg indicated by superscript)	Specific gravity, 20°/4° (or other indicated temperature)	Refractive index for sodium D, 20°/20° (v. p. 276)
1	CBi ₂ O ₅	Bismutospherite.....	510.00	d.		7.35	
1.1	CBrClO	Carbonyl bromochloride.....	143.37		25	1.82 ¹⁵	
2	CB ₂ Cl ₂	Bromotrichloromethane.....	198.29	-21	172	1.959 ^{14.5}	697
3	CB ₂ N	Cyanogen bromide.....	105.92	52	61.6	2.015	
4	CB ₂ O	Carbonyl bromide.....	187.83		64.5	2.44	
5	CB ₂ NO ₂	Bromopierin.....	297.76		127 ^{11a}	2.799	826
6	CB ₄	Carbon tetrabromide.....	331.66	α48.4 β90.1	189.5	3.42	
7	CClN	Cyanogen chloride.....	61.466	-6	13.8	1.186	
8	CCl ₂ N ₂ O ₄	Dichlorodinitromethane Cl ₂ C(NO ₂) ₂	174.93	122.5			
9	CCl ₂ O	Carbonyl chloride (Phosgene).....	98.916	-104	8.3	1.392	
10	CCl ₂ S	Thiophosgene.....	114.98		73.5	1.509 ¹⁵	721
11	CCl ₃ NO ₂	Chloropierin Cl ₃ CNO ₂	164.38	-64	112.4	1.692 ⁹	470
12	CCl ₄	Carbon tetrachloride.....	153.83	-23.0	76.8	1.595	476
13	CF ₄	Carbon tetrafluoride.....	88.00	-80	-15		
14	CIN	Cyanogen iodide.....	152.94	146.5			
15	CIN ₃ O ₅	Iodotrinitromethane CI(NO ₂) ₃	276.96	56			
16	Cl ₄	Carbon tetraiodide.....	519.73	d.		4.32	
17	CN ₄ O ₈	Tetranitromethane C(NO ₂) ₄	196.03	13	125.7	1.650 ¹³	364
17.1	COS	Carbonyl sulfide.....	64.065	-138	-48	1.24 ⁻⁸⁷	
17.2	CSSe	Carbon selenosulfide.....	123.265		84.5		
17.3	CS ₂	Carbon disulfide.....	76.130	-111.6	46.3	1.261 ²²	
17.4	CHBrCl ₂	Bromodichloromethane.....	163.84		92	1.925 ¹⁵	
18	CHBr ₃	Bromoform.....	252.76	7.7	150.4	2.890	772
19	CHCl ₃	Chloroform.....	119.38	-63.5	61.2	1.489	417
20	CHF ₃	Fluoroform.....	70.008		20 ^{40 at.}	2.52	
21	CHI ₃	Iodoform.....	393.80	119		4.1	1189
22	CHN	Hydrocyanic acid HCN.....	27.016	-14	26	0.699	809
23	CHNO	Cyanic acid HCNO.....	43.016	d.		1.140 ⁹	
24	CHNS	Thiocyanic acid HCNS.....	59.081	5	d.		
25	CHN ₃ O ₆	Nitroform CH(NO ₂) ₃	151.032	15	> 100 d.		
26	CH ₂ Br ₂	Methylene bromide.....	173.85	-52.8	97.8	2.46 ¹⁵	
27	CH ₂ ClNO	Carbamyl chloride ClCONH ₂	79.481	50	62		
28	CH ₂ Cl ₂	Methylene chloride.....	84.931	-96.7	40.1	1.336	273
29	CH ₂ I ₂	Methylene iodide.....	267.88	5.2; 5.7	180 d.	3.325	870
30	CH ₂ N ₂	Cyanamide CN.NH ₂	42.031	44	140 ¹⁹ d.	1.083	1073
31	CH ₂ N ₂	Diazomethane H ₂ C:N ₂	42.031	-145	-23		
32	CH ₂ N ₂ O ₃	Methylnitrolic acid O ₂ NCHNOH.....	90.031	64			
33	CH ₂ N ₂ O ₄	Dinitromethane H ₂ C(NO ₂) ₂	106.031	< -15	100 d.		
34	CH ₂ N ₄	Tetrazole.....	70.047	155			
35	CH ₂ O	Formaldehyde HCHO.....	30.015	-92	-21	0.815 ⁻²⁰	
36	(CH ₂ O) _x	Paraformaldehyde (30.015) _x		160			
37	CH ₂ O ₂	Formic acid HCO ₂ H.....	46.015	8.4	100.5	1.220	25
38	CH ₃ AsCl ₂	Methylarsine dichloride.....	160.90	-59	136	1.838	
39	CH ₃ AsO	Methylarsinous oxide.....	105.98	95			
40	CH ₃ Br	Methyl bromide.....	94.939	-93	4.6	1.732 ⁹	
41	CH ₃ Cl	Methyl chloride.....	50.481	-97.6	-23.7	0.920 ¹⁸	
42	CH ₃ ClO	Methyl hypochlorite CH ₃ OCl.....	66.481		13.4		
43	CH ₃ ClO ₂ S	Methylsulfone chloride.....	114.546		160	1.510	
44	CH ₃ F	Methyl fluoride.....	34.023		-78.0		
45	CH ₃ I	Methyl iodide.....	141.96	-66.1	42.6	2.279	696
46	CH ₂ NO	Formamide HCONH ₂	45.031	-54.2	193	1.139	995
47	CH ₂ NO	Formaldoxime H ₂ C:NOH.....	45.031		84		
48	CH ₃ NO ₂	Nitromethane CH ₃ NO ₂	61.031	-29.2	101.9	1.139	43
49	CH ₂ NO ₂	Methyl nitrite CH ₃ ONO.....	61.031		-12	0.991 ¹⁵	

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
50	CH ₃ NO ₃	Methyl nitrate CH ₃ ONO ₂	77.031		exp. 65	1.217 ¹⁵	
51	CH ₃ NS	Thioformamide HCSNH ₂	61.096	29			
52	CH ₃ N ₃	Methyl azide.....	57.047		21	0.869 ⁸ ₁₅	
53	CH ₃ N ₃ O ₃	Nitrourea O ₂ NNHCONH ₂	105.05	150 d.			
54	CH ₄	Methane.....	16.0308	-184	-161.4	0.415 ⁻¹⁶⁴	
55	CH ₄ N ₂ O	Urea H ₂ NCONH ₂	60.047	132.7		1.335	1167
56	CH ₃ N ₂ O ₂	Methylnitramine CH ₃ NHNO ₂	76.047	38		1.243 ^{48,6} ₄	1077
57	CH ₃ N ₂ S	Ammonium thiocyanate.....	76.112	149.6	d. 160	1.305	
58	CH ₄ N ₂ S	Thiourea H ₂ NCSNH ₂	76.112	182		1.405	
59	CH ₃ N ₄ O ₂	Nitroguanidine H ₂ NC(:NH)N.HNO ₂	104.063	231			
60	CH ₃ O	Methyl alcohol CH ₃ OH.....	32.031	-97.8	64.5	0.792	2
61	CH ₃ O ₃ S	Methylsulfonic acid CH ₃ SO ₃ H.....	96.096		167 ¹⁰	1.481	
62	CH ₃ O ₄ S	Methyl sulfuric acid CH ₃ SO ₄ H.....	112.09	< -30			
63	CH ₃ S	Methylmercaptan CH ₃ SH.....	48.096	-121.0	7.6	0.868	
64	CH ₃ As	Methylarsine CH ₃ AsH ₂	91.999		2		
64.1	CH ₃ AsO ₃	Methyl arsenate CH ₃ AsO(OH) ₂	139.999	161			1234
65	CH ₃ N	Methylamine CH ₃ NH ₂	31.047	-92.5	-6.5	0.699 ⁻¹¹	
66	CH ₃ NO	N-Methylhydroxylamine CH ₃ NHOH...	47.047	42	62.5 ¹⁵	1.0003	226
67	CH ₃ NO ₂	Ammonium formate HCO ₂ NH ₄	63.047	116		1.266	
67.1	CH ₃ NO ₃	Ammonium hydrogen carbonate.....	79.047	d.		1.573	1223
68	CH ₃ N ₃	Diazoaminomethane.....	59.063	-12	92 s. d.		
69	CH ₃ N ₃ O	Semicarbazide H ₂ NCONHNH ₂	75.063	96			
70	CH ₃ N ₃ O ₄	Urea nitrate H ₂ NCONH ₂ .HNO ₃	123.06	153 d.		1.664	
71	CH ₃ N ₃ S	Thiosemicarbazide H ₂ NCSNHNH ₂	91.128	183			
72	CH ₃ O ₃ P	Methylphosphinic acid CH ₃ PO(OH) ₂ ...	96.063	105			
73	CH ₃ P	Methylphosphine CH ₃ PH ₂	48.063		-14		
74	CH ₃ CIN	Methylamine hydrochloride.....	67.512	226	230 ¹⁵		
75	CH ₃ CIN ₃	Guanidine hydrochloride.....	95.528				1333
76	CH ₃ CIN ₃ O	Semicarbazide hydrochloride.....	111.53	173 d.			
77	CH ₃ N ₂	Methylhydrazine CH ₃ NHNH ₂	46.062		87.5		
78	CH ₃ N ₄	Methyltetrazine CH ₃ NHN.NNH ₂	74.078		130		
79	CH ₃ N ₄ O ₂	Guanidine nitrite (NH ₂) ₂ C(:NH).HNO ₂	106.08	78.5			
80	CH ₃ N ₄ O ₃	Guanidine nitrate.....	122.079				1333
81	CH ₃ N ₄ O ₄	Semicarbazide nitrate.....	138.08	123			
82	CH ₃ CINH ₄	Aminoguanidine hydrochloride.....	110.54	163			
83	C ₂ Br ₂	Dibromoacetylene BrC:CCBr.....	183.83		76	2	
84	C ₂ Br ₂ Cl ₂	1, 2-Dibromo-1, 2-dichloroethylene.....	254.75	4.4	172	2.304 ¹⁵ ₄	894
84.1	C ₂ Br ₂ Cl ₄	1, 2-Dibromo-1, 1, 2, 2-tetrachloroethane.....	325.66			2.713 [*]	1308
85	C ₂ Br ₂ O ₂	Oxalyl bromide (COBr) ₂	215.83	-19.5	104.4		
86	C ₂ Br ₄	Tetrabromoethylene Br ₂ C:CCBr ₂	343.66	57.5	227		
87	C ₂ Br ₆	Hexabromoethane Br ₃ CCBr ₃	503.50		210	3.823	1316
88	C ₂ Cl ₂	Dichloroacetylene ClC:CCl.....	94.916	-50			
89	C ₂ Cl ₂ O ₂	Oxalyl chloride (COCl) ₂	126.916	-12	64	1.488 ^{13,4} ₄	822
90	C ₂ Cl ₄	Tetrachloroethylene Cl ₂ C:CCl ₂	165.83	-22.4	120.8	1.623	623
91	C ₂ Cl ₄ O ₂	Trichloromethyl chloroformate.....	197.83	-57	127.5	1.653 ¹⁴	
92	C ₂ Cl ₆	Hexachloroethane Cl ₃ CCCl ₃	236.75	185	185	2.091	
93	C ₂ I ₂	Diiodoacetylene IC:CI.....	277.86	82			
94	C ₂ I ₄	Tetraiodoethylene I ₂ C:CI ₂	531.73	187		2.983	
95	C ₂ N ₂	Cyanogen CN.CN.....	52.016	-34.4	-20.5	0.866 ^{17,2}	
96	C ₂ N ₂ S	Cyanogen sulfide (CN) ₂ S.....	84.081	60			
97	C ₂ N ₄ O ₆	Trinitroacetone nitrile.....	176.03	41.5	exp. 220		
98	C ₂ N ₆ O ₁₂	Hexanitroethane (O ₂ N) ₃ CC(NO ₂) ₃	300.05	142 d.			
99	C ₂ HBr	Bromoacetylene BrC:CH.....	104.924		-2		
100	C ₂ HBrCl ₂	1, 2-Dichloro-1-bromoethylene.....	175.84	-83.5	113.8	1.913 ¹⁵ ₄	867
101	C ₂ HBr ₃	Tribromoethylene Br ₂ C:CHBr.....	264.76		164	2.708	778
102	C ₂ HBr ₃ Cl ₂	1, 2, 2-Tribromo-1, 2-dichloroethane.....	335.67	6	112 ¹⁶	2.635 ¹⁵ ₄	781
103	C ₂ HBr ₃ O	Bromal Br ₃ CCHO.....	280.76		174	2.30 ¹⁵	
104	C ₂ HBr ₃ O ₂	Tribromoacetic acid Br ₃ CCO ₂ H.....	296.76	130	245 d.		
105	C ₂ HBr ₅	Pentabromoethane Br ₃ CCHBr ₂	424.59	57	210 ³⁰⁰	3.312	
106	C ₂ HCl ₃	Trichloroethylene Cl ₂ C:CHCl.....	131.38	-86.4	88	1.477	525
107	C ₂ HCl ₃ O	Chloral Cl ₃ CCHO.....	147.38	-57.5	98.1	1.512	455
108	C ₂ HCl ₃ O	Dichloroacetyl chloride Cl ₂ CHCOCl...	147.38		108		
109	C ₂ HCl ₃ O ₂	Trichloroacetic acid Cl ₃ CCO ₂ H.....	163.38	57.5	195.3	1.617 ⁴⁶ ₁₅	

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
110	C ₂ HCl ₃ O ₂	Dichloromethyl chloroformate.....	163.38		116	1.558 ¹⁴	
111	C ₂ HCl ₄	Pentachloroethane Cl ₅ CCHCl ₂	202.298	-29.0	162	1.709 ⁹	614
112	C ₂ HF ₃	Trifluoroethylene.....	82.008		-51	1.26 ⁻⁷⁸	
112.1	C ₂ HF ₃ O ₂	Trifluoroacetic acid F ₃ CCO ₂ H.....	114.01	-15.6	72.5	1.535 ⁰	
113	C ₂ HI	Iodoacetylene IC:CH.....	151.94		32		
114	C ₂ HI ₃ O ₂	Triiodoacetic acid I ₃ CCO ₂ H.....	437.80	150 d.			
115	C ₂ H ₂	Acetylene HC:CH.....	26.015	-81.8	-83.6 s.	Liq. 0.613 ⁻⁸⁰ Sol. 0.730 ⁻⁸⁵	
116	C ₂ H ₂ AsCl ₂	2-Chlorovinylarsine dichloride.....	207.35		190	1.888	
117	C ₂ H ₂ BrCl	<i>cis</i> -1-Bromo-2-chloroethylene.....	141.39		84.7	1.797 ¹⁵	863
118	C ₂ H ₂ BrCl	<i>trans</i> -1-Bromo-2-chloroethylene.....	141.39	41	75.4	1.777 ¹⁵	864
119	C ₂ H ₂ BrClO	Chloroacetyl bromide ClCH ₂ COBr.....	157.39		135	1.913 ⁰	
120	C ₂ H ₂ BrClO ₂	Bromochloroacetic acid BrClCHCO ₂ H.....	183.39	23.8	211.7 s. d.	1.985 ²⁰	
121	C ₂ H ₂ BrCl ₃	1-Bromo-1, 2, 2-trichloroethane.....	212.31	-21	104.1	2.0554 ⁰	
122	C ₂ H ₂ Br ₂	1, 1-Acetylene dibromide CH ₂ :CBr ₂	185.85		92	2.178	
123	C ₂ H ₂ Br ₂	1, 2-Acetylene dibromide BrCH:CHBr.....	185.85		110.2	2.256	719
124	C ₂ H ₂ Br ₂ O	Bromoacetyl bromide BrCH ₂ COBr.....	201.85		150	2.317 ^{21.5} _{21.5}	
125	C ₂ H ₂ Br ₂ O ₂	Dibromoacetic acid Br ₂ CHCO ₂ H.....	217.85	48	232		
126	C ₂ H ₂ Br ₂ Cl	1, 2, 2-Tribromo-1-chloroethane.....	301.22	20.6	220 d.	2.6524 ⁴	780
127	C ₂ H ₂ Br ₄	1, 1, 1, 2-Tetrabromoethane BrCH ₂ CBr ₃	345.68	0.0	103.5 ^{13.5}	2.875	794
128	C ₂ H ₂ Br ₄	1, 1, 2, 2-Tetrabromoethane.....	345.68	0.1	151 ⁸⁴	2.964	796
129	C ₂ H ₂ ClIO ₂	Chloriodoacetic acid ClICHCO ₂ H.....	220.41	90			
130	C ₂ H ₂ ClNO	Chloromethyl isocyanate ClCH ₂ CNO.....	91.481		81		
132	C ₂ H ₂ Cl ₂	<i>cis</i> -1, 2-Acetylene dichloride.....	96.931	-50.0	48.4	1.2654 ¹⁵	853
133	C ₂ H ₂ Cl ₂	<i>trans</i> -1, 2-Acetylene dichloride.....	96.931	-80.5	60.3	1.2914 ¹⁵	854
134	C ₂ H ₂ Cl ₂ O	Dichloroacetaldehyde Cl ₂ CHCHO.....	112.931		90.5		
135	C ₂ H ₂ Cl ₂ O	Chloroacetyl-chloride ClCH ₂ COCl.....	112.931		105	1.495 ⁰	
136	C ₂ H ₂ Cl ₂ O ₂	Dichloroacetic acid Cl ₂ CHCO ₂ H.....	128.931	10; -4	193.5	1.563	490
137	C ₂ H ₂ Cl ₂ O ₂	Chloromethyl chloroformate.....	128.931		108	1.516	
138	C ₂ H ₂ Cl ₂ NO	Trichloroacetamide Cl ₃ CCONH ₂	162.40	141	240		
139	C ₂ H ₂ Cl ₄	1, 1, 1, 2-Tetrachloroethane.....	167.85		130.5	1.588	528
140	C ₂ H ₂ Cl ₄	1, 1, 2, 2-Tetrachloroethane.....	167.85	-43.8	146.3	1.600	567
141	C ₂ H ₂ F ₂ O ₂	Difluoroacetic acid F ₂ CHCO ₂ H.....	96.015	-0.35	134.2 ⁷⁶⁸	1.526	4
142	C ₂ H ₂ F ₂ NO	Trifluoroacetamide F ₃ CCONH ₂	113.023	74.8	162.5		
143	C ₂ H ₂ I ₂ O ₂	Diiodoacetic acid I ₂ CHCO ₂ H.....	311.88	110			
144	C ₂ H ₂ N ₄	1, 2, 4, 5-Tetrazine.....	82.047	99			
145	C ₂ H ₂ O	Ketene CH ₂ :CO.....	42.015	-151	-56		
146	C ₂ H ₂ O ₂	Glyoxal CHO:CHO.....	58.015	15	50.4	1.14	46
147	C ₂ H ₂ O ₄	Oxalic acid HO ₂ CCO ₂ H.....	90.015	189		2	1194
148	C ₂ H ₂ Br	Vinyl bromide CH ₂ :CHBr.....	106.939	-137.8	15.8	1.5174 ⁴	415
149	C ₂ H ₂ BrO	Acetyl bromide CH ₃ COBr.....	122.939	-96.5	76.7	1.52 ^{2.5}	
150	C ₂ H ₂ BrO ₂	Bromoacetic acid CH ₂ BrCO ₂ H.....	138.939	50	208	1.934	
151	C ₂ H ₂ Br ₃	1, 1, 2-Tribromoethane BrCH ₂ CHBr ₂	266.77	-26	188.4	2.579	773
152	C ₂ H ₂ Br ₃ O	Tribromoethyl alcohol Br ₃ CCH ₂ OH.....	282.77	80	94 ¹¹		
152.1	C ₂ H ₂ Br ₃ O ₂	Bromal hydrate.....	298.77	53			1333
153	C ₂ H ₂ Cl	Vinyl chloride CH ₂ :CHCl.....	62.481		-15		
154	C ₂ H ₂ ClO	Acetyl chloride CH ₃ COCl.....	78.481	-112.0	52	1.104	76
155	C ₂ H ₂ ClO ₂	Methyl chloroformate ClCO ₂ CH ₃	94.481		71.4	1.236 ¹⁵	
156	C ₂ H ₂ ClO ₂	Chloroacetic acid CH ₂ ClCO ₂ H.....	94.481	α61.2 β56.3 γ50.1 δ43.8 (?) 98	189.5	1.370 ⁶⁵	1099
157	C ₂ H ₂ Cl ₂ NO	Dichloroacetamide Cl ₂ CHCONH ₂	127.947		234.6		
158	C ₂ H ₂ Cl ₃	1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane CH ₃ CCl ₃	133.397		74.1	1.334	350
159	C ₂ H ₂ Cl ₃	1, 1, 2-Trichloroethane ClCH ₂ CHCl ₂	133.397	-36.7	113.5	1.443	506
160	C ₂ H ₂ Cl ₃ O	Trichloroethyl alcohol Cl ₃ CCH ₂ OH.....	149.397	17.8	152.2	1.550 ^{23.3}	
161	C ₂ H ₂ Cl ₃ O ₂	Chloral hydrate Cl ₃ CCH(OH) ₂	183.41	47.4	98 d.	1.908	1258
162	C ₂ H ₂ FO	Acetyl fluoride CH ₃ COF.....	62.023	> -60	20.5	0.993 ²⁰	
163	C ₂ H ₂ FO ₂	Fluoroacetic acid CH ₂ FCO ₂ H.....	78.023	33	165		
164	C ₂ H ₂ I	Vinyl iodide CH ₂ :CHI.....	153.96		56	2.08 ⁰	
165	C ₂ H ₂ IO	Iodoacetaldehyde CH ₂ ICHO.....	169.96		80 d.		
166	C ₂ H ₂ IO	Acetyl iodide CH ₃ COI.....	169.96		108	1.98 ¹⁷	
167	C ₂ H ₂ IO ₂	Iodoacetic acid ICH ₂ CO ₂ H.....	185.96	82			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
168	C ₂ H ₃ N	Acetonitrile CH ₃ CN.....	41.031	-41	82	0.783	6
169	C ₂ H ₃ N	Methyl isocyanide CH ₃ NC.....	41.031	-45	59.6	0.756 ⁴	
170	C ₂ H ₃ NO	Glycollic nitrile HOCH ₂ CN.....	57.031		183	1.104	952
172	C ₂ H ₃ NO	Methyl isocyanate CH ₃ N:CO.....	57.031		43		
173	C ₂ H ₃ NO ₂	Nitroethylene CH ₂ :CHNO ₂	73.031		98.5	1.073 ^{13,8}	
174	C ₂ H ₃ NO ₃	Oxamic acid HO ₂ CCONH ₂	89.031	210 d.			
175	C ₂ H ₃ NO ₄	Nitroacetic acid O ₂ NCH ₂ CO ₂ H.....	105.03	89			
176	C ₂ H ₃ NS	Methyl thiocyanate CH ₃ CNS.....	73.096	-51	133	1.068	501
177	C ₂ H ₃ NS	Methyl isothiocyanate CH ₃ N:CS.....	73.096	35	119	1.069 ²⁷	1052
178	C ₂ H ₃ N ₃	1, 2, 4-Triazole.....	69.047	121	260		
179	C ₂ H ₃ N ₃ O ₆	1, 1, 1-Trinitroethane (O ₂ N) ₃ CCH ₃	165.05	56			
180	C ₂ H ₄	Ethylene H ₂ C:CH ₂	28.0308	-169.4	-103.8	0.566 ⁻¹⁰²	
181	C ₂ H ₄ BrCl	1-Bromo-2-chloroethane ClCH ₂ CH ₂ Br..	143.405	-16.6	103.7	1.79 ⁰	
182	C ₂ H ₄ BrNO	Acetobromoamide CH ₃ CONHBr.....	137.96	108			
183	C ₂ H ₄ Br ₂	1, 1-Dibromoethane CH ₃ CHBr ₂	187.86		110	2.056	647
184	C ₂ H ₄ Br ₂	Ethylene bromide BrCH ₂ CH ₂ Br.....	187.86	10.0	131.7	2.182	710
185	C ₂ H ₄ Br ₂ O	Dibromoethyl alcohol Br ₂ CHCH ₂ OH..	203.86		181	2.35 ⁰	
186	C ₂ H ₄ Br ₂ O	<i>sym.</i> -Dibromomethyl ether (BrCH ₂) ₂ O..	203.86	-34	155	2.201	
187	C ₂ H ₄ ClNO	Acetochloroamide CH ₃ CONHCl.....	93.497	110			
188	C ₂ H ₄ ClNO	Chloroacetamide ClCH ₂ CONH ₂	93.497	119.5	225.6		
189	C ₂ H ₄ Cl ₂	1, 1-Dichloroethane CH ₃ CHCl ₂	98.947	-96.7	57.3	1.174	227
190	C ₂ H ₄ Cl ₂	Ethylene chloride ClCH ₂ CH ₂ Cl.....	98.947	-35.3	83.7	1.257	400
191	C ₂ H ₄ Cl ₂ O	Dichloroethyl alcohol Cl ₂ CHCH ₂ OH..	114.947		146	1.145 ¹⁵	
192	C ₂ H ₄ Cl ₂ O	<i>sym.</i> -Dichloromethyl ether (ClCH ₂) ₂ O..	114.947		106	1.315	349
193	C ₂ H ₄ Cl ₂ OS	Di-(chloromethyl) sulfide.....	147.01	40			
194	C ₂ H ₄ Cl ₂ S	<i>sym.</i> -Dichloromethyl sulfide.....	131.012		58.5 ¹³	1.414 ⁴	
195	C ₂ H ₄ Cl ₂ NO	Chloral ammonia Cl ₃ CCHO.NH ₃	164.41	74	100 d.		
196	C ₂ H ₄ I ₂	1, 1-Diodoethane CH ₃ CHI ₂	281.9		179	2.84 ⁰	
197	C ₂ H ₄ I ₂	Ethylene iodide ICH ₂ CH ₂ I.....	281.9	82	d.	2.132 ¹⁰	
199	C ₂ H ₄ N ₂ O ₂	Oxamide H ₂ NOCCONH ₂	88.047	419 d.		1.667	
200	C ₂ H ₄ N ₂ O ₂	Glyoxime NOH:CHCH:NOH.....	88.047	178			
202	C ₂ H ₄ N ₂ O ₃	Ethyl nitrolic acid CH ₃ C(NO ₂):NOH..	104.047	88	d.		
202	C ₂ H ₄ N ₂ O ₄	1, 1-Dinitroethane CH ₃ CH(NO ₂) ₂	120.047		186	1.350 ²³	
203	C ₂ H ₄ N ₂ O ₄	Ethylene dinitrite ONOCH ₂ CH ₂ ONO..	120.047	37.5	98	1.216 ⁰	
204	C ₂ H ₄ N ₂ O ₅	Ethylene nitrite nitrate.....	136.047	d.		1.472	
205	C ₂ H ₄ N ₂ O ₆	Dinitrolycol (CH ₂ ONO ₂) ₂	152.047	-20	exp. 116	1.496 ¹⁵	
207	C ₂ H ₄ N ₄	Dicyandiamide H ₂ NC(:NH)NHCN....	84.063	207			
208	C ₂ H ₄ O	Acetaldehyde CH ₃ CHO.....	44.031	-123.5	20.2	0.781	3
209	C ₂ H ₄ O	Ethylene oxide.....	44.031	-111.3	10.7	0.887 ⁷	803
210	C ₂ H ₄ OS	Thioacetic acid CH ₃ COSH.....	76.096	<-17	93	1.074 ¹⁰	
211	C ₂ H ₄ O ₂	Glycollic aldehyde HOCH ₂ CHO.....	60.031	97			
212	C ₂ H ₄ O ₂	Acetic acid CH ₃ CO ₂ H.....	60.031	16.6	118.1	1.049	26
213	C ₂ H ₄ O ₂	Methyl formate HCO ₂ CH ₃	60.031	-99.8	31.8	0.975	5
214	C ₂ H ₄ O ₃	Glycollic acid HOCH ₂ CO ₂ H.....	76.031	{ α63.0 β79			
215	C ₂ H ₄ O ₃	Methyl acid carbonate CH ₃ HCO ₃	76.031	-57			
216	C ₂ H ₄ O ₃	Ethylene ozonide.....	76.031		18 ¹⁸		
217	C ₂ H ₄ O ₃ S	Sulfoacetic acid HO ₂ SCH ₂ CO ₂ H.....	140.10	86			
218	C ₂ H ₄ S	Ethylene sulfide.....	60.096		55	1.034	
219	C ₂ H ₃ AsO ₃	Arsonoacetic acid (OH) ₂ AsOCH ₂ COOH	184.00	152			
220	C ₂ H ₃ Br	Ethyl bromide.....	108.955	-119.0	38.0	1.430	275
221	C ₂ H ₃ BrO	2-Bromoethyl alcohol BrCH ₂ CH ₂ OH..	124.955		150.3	1.685	555
222	C ₂ H ₃ BrO	Bromomethyl methyl ether.....	124.955		87	1.531 ^{12,3}	458
224	C ₂ H ₃ Cl	Ethyl chloride.....	64.497	-138.7	12.2	0.910	
225	C ₂ H ₃ ClO ₃ S	Chloromethyl methyl sulfate.....	160.56		92 ¹⁸	1.473	
226	C ₂ H ₃ Cl ₂ N	Ethyl dichloramine C ₂ H ₅ NCl ₂	113.963		89		
227	C ₂ H ₃ ClO	2-Chloroethyl alcohol ClCH ₂ CH ₂ OH..	80.497	-69.0	128.8	1.213	
228	C ₂ H ₃ ClO	Chloromethyl methyl ether.....	80.497		59.5	1.063 ¹⁰	107
229	C ₂ H ₃ ClO	Ethyl hypochlorite.....	80.497		36.6		
230	C ₂ H ₃ ClO ₂ S	Ethylsulfone chloride CH ₃ CH ₂ SO ₂ Cl..	128.562		177.5	1.357	
231	C ₂ H ₃ ClO ₄	Ethyl perchlorate.....	128.497		74		
232	C ₂ H ₃ F	Ethyl fluoride.....	48.039		-32		
233	C ₂ H ₃ FO	2-Fluoroethyl alcohol FCH ₂ CH ₂ OH....	64.039	-26.5	103.4	1.114	21

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	d	R. I. No.
234	C ₂ H ₅ I	Ethyl iodide.....	155.97	-108.5	72.2	1.933	644
235	C ₂ H ₅ IO	2-Iodoethyl alcohol ICH ₂ CH ₂ OH.....	171.97		177 s. d.	2.905	
236	C ₂ H ₅ IO	Iodomethyl methyl ether ICH ₂ OCH ₃	171.97		125	2.025 ¹⁶	728
237	C ₂ H ₅ N	Vinylamine H ₂ C:CHNH ₂	43.047		56	0.832	
238	C ₂ H ₅ NO	Acetamide CH ₃ CONH ₂	59.047	{ 81.0 69.4	222	1.159	1107, 1173, 1198, 1070
239	C ₂ H ₅ NO	Acetaldoxime CH ₃ CH:NOH.....	59.047	47	115	0.966	
240	C ₂ H ₅ NO ₂	Acetohydroxamic acid CH ₃ CONHOH.....	75.047	88			
241	C ₂ H ₅ NO ₂	Aminoacetic acid H ₂ NCH ₂ CO ₂ H.....	75.047	233 d.		1.161	1274
242	C ₂ H ₅ NO ₂	Nitroethane CH ₃ CH ₂ NO ₂	75.047	< -50	114.8	1.056 ¹⁵	84
243	C ₂ H ₅ NO ₂	Ethyl nitrite CH ₃ CH ₂ ONO.....	75.047		17	0.900 ^{15.5}	
244	C ₂ H ₅ NO ₂	Methyl carbamate CH ₃ CONH ₂	75.047	52	177		
245	C ₂ H ₅ NO ₂	Glycollicamide HOCH ₂ CONH ₂	75.047	120			
246	C ₂ H ₅ NO ₃	Nitroethyl alcohol O ₂ NCH ₂ CH ₂ OH.....	91.047	< -80	193.8	1.270 ¹⁵	
247	C ₂ H ₅ NO ₃	Ethyl nitrate CH ₃ CH ₂ ONO ₂	91.047	-102.0	88.7	1.105	54
248	C ₂ H ₅ N ₂ O ₄ (H ₂ O)	Ammonium hydrogen oxalate.....	107.047			1.556	
249	C ₂ H ₅ N ₂ O ₄	Nitroglycol HOCH ₂ CH ₂ NO ₃	107.047	d.		1.31 ¹¹	
250	C ₂ H ₅ NS	Thioacetamide CH ₃ CSNH ₂	75.112	108.5			
251	C ₂ H ₅ N ₂ O ₂	Biuret NH(CONH ₂) ₂	103.063	193			
252	C ₂ H ₆	Ethane CH ₃ CH ₃	30.0462	-172.0	-88.3	0.546 ⁻⁸⁸	
253	C ₂ H ₅ AsBr	Cacodyl bromide (CH ₃) ₂ AsBr.....	184.92		130		
254	C ₂ H ₅ AsCl	Cacodyl chloride (CH ₃) ₂ AsCl.....	140.464		106.5	> 1	
255	C ₂ H ₅ AsCl ₃	Cacodyl trichloride (CH ₃) ₂ AsCl ₃	211.38	50 d.			
256	C ₂ H ₅ AsI	Cacodyl iodide (CH ₃) ₂ AsI.....	231.94		160		
257	C ₂ H ₅ NO	Aminoacetamide H ₂ NCH ₂ CONH ₂	74.06	65			
258	C ₂ H ₅ N ₂ O	Dimethylnitrosamine (CH ₃) ₂ N.NO.....	74.062		152.5	1.003	356
259	C ₂ H ₅ N ₂ O	N-Methylurea CH ₃ NHCONH ₂	74.062	101		1.204	
260	C ₂ H ₅ N ₂ O ₂	Oxalyl dihydrazide (CONHNH ₂) ₂	118.08	235 d.			
261	C ₂ H ₅ N ₄ S	Guanidine thiocyanate.....	118.143	118			
262	C ₂ H ₆ O	Ethyl alcohol C ₂ H ₅ OH.....	46.046	-117.3	78.5	0.789	17
263	C ₂ H ₆ O	Methyl ether CH ₃ OCH ₃	46.046	-138.0	-24.9	0.817 0.6606	
264	C ₂ H ₆ O ₂	Glycol HOCH ₂ CH ₂ OH.....	62.046	-17.4	197.5	1.115	305
265	C ₂ H ₆ O ₂ S	Dimethyl sulfone (CH ₃) ₂ SO ₂	94.111	193	238		
266	C ₂ H ₆ O ₃ S	Methyl sulfite (CH ₃) ₂ SO ₃	110.111		126.5	1.046	
267	C ₂ H ₆ O ₄	Acetyl peroxide (CH ₃ CO) ₂ O ₂	94.046	30	63 ²¹		
268	C ₂ H ₆ O ₄ S	Ethylsulfuric acid C ₂ H ₅ SO ₃ H.....	126.111		d.	1.316 ¹⁷	
269	C ₂ H ₆ O ₄ S	Methyl sulfate (CH ₃) ₂ SO ₄	126.111	-31.8	188.8	1.333 ¹⁵	66
270	C ₂ H ₆ O ₆	Oxalic acid dihydrate.....	126.046	101.5		1.64	1206
271	C ₂ H ₆ O ₆ S ₂	Ethane-1, 2-disulfonic acid.....	190.18	104			
272	C ₂ H ₆ S	Methyl sulfide (CH ₃) ₂ S.....	62.111	-83.2	36.2	0.849	
273	C ₂ H ₆ S	Ethylmercaptan C ₂ H ₅ SH.....	62.111	-121.0	34.7	0.840	323
274	C ₂ H ₆ S ₂	Methyl disulfide CH ₃ SSCH ₃	94.176		118	1.046	
275	C ₂ H ₆ S ₂	Ethylenemercaptan HSCH ₂ CH ₂ SH.....	94.176		146	1.123	
276	C ₂ H ₆ Se	Ethylhydroselenide C ₂ H ₅ SeH.....	109.246		53.5	1.395	
277	C ₂ H ₆ Te	Methyl telluride (CH ₃) ₂ Te.....	157.546		82		
278	C ₂ H ₇ As	Dimethylarsine (CH ₃) ₂ AsH.....	106.014		36	1.213 ²⁰	
279	C ₂ H ₇ As	Ethylarsine C ₂ H ₅ AsH ₂	106.014		36	1.217	
280	C ₂ H ₇ AsO ₂	Cacodylic acid (CH ₃) ₂ AsO.OH.....	138.014	200			
281	C ₂ H ₇ AsO ₃	Ethylarsonic acid C ₂ H ₅ AsO(OH) ₂	154.014	95			
282	C ₂ H ₇ N	Dimethylamine (CH ₃) ₂ NH.....	45.062	-96.0	7.4	0.680 ²	
283	C ₂ H ₇ N	Ethylamine C ₂ H ₅ NH ₂	45.062	-80.6	16.6	0.689 ¹⁵	
284	C ₂ H ₇ NO	Acetaldehyde ammonia CH ₃ CHO.NH ₃	61.062	97	110 s. d.		1333
285	C ₂ H ₇ NO	2-Aminoethyl alcohol H ₂ NCH ₂ CH ₂ OH.....	61.062		171	1.022 ²⁰	446
286	C ₂ H ₇ NO	Dimethylhydroxylamine (CH ₃) ₂ NOH.....	61.062		42.4		
287	C ₂ H ₇ NO	α-Ethylhydroxylamine NH ₂ OC ₂ H ₅	61.062		68	0.883 ^{7.5}	
288	C ₂ H ₇ NO	β-Ethylhydroxylamine C ₂ H ₅ NHOH.....	61.062	59 d.		0.908	1098
289	C ₂ H ₇ NO ₂	Ammonium acetate CH ₃ CO ₂ NH ₄	77.062	114		1.073	
290	C ₂ H ₇ NO ₂ S	Taurine H ₂ NCH ₂ CH ₂ SO ₃ H.....	125.127	88			
290.1	C ₂ H ₇ N ₃	Diazoaminoethane C ₂ H ₅ N.N.NH ₂	73.08	-12	92 s. d.		
291	C ₂ H ₇ N ₃ O ₄	Methylurea nitrate.....	137.08	128			
292	C ₂ H ₇ O ₂ P	Dimethylphosphinic acid (CH ₃) ₂ PO.OH.....	94.08	76			
293	C ₂ H ₇ O ₂ P	Ethylphosphinic acid C ₂ H ₅ PO(OH) ₂	110.08	44			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	d	R. I. No.
294	C ₂ H ₇ P	Dimethylphosphine (CH ₃) ₂ PH.....	62.078		25		
295	C ₂ H ₇ P	Ethylphosphine C ₂ H ₅ PH ₂	62.078		25	<1	
296	C ₂ H ₅ BrN	Ethylamine hydrobromide.....	125.986	159.5		1.741	
297	C ₂ H ₅ ClN	Dimethylamine hydrochloride.....	81.528	171			
298	C ₂ H ₅ ClN	Ethylamine hydrochloride.....	81.528	109		1.216	
299	C ₂ H ₅ IN	Ethylamine hydroiodide C ₂ H ₅ NH ₂ .HI..	173.00	188.5		2.100	
300	C ₂ H ₅ N ₂	Ethylenediamine H ₂ NCH ₂ CH ₂ NH ₂	60.078	8.5	117	0.892 ^{30,1}	1032
301	C ₂ H ₅ N ₂	<i>unsym.</i> -Dimethylhydrazine.....	60.078		64	0.794	987
302	C ₂ H ₅ N ₂	Ethylhydrazine C ₂ H ₅ NHNH ₂	60.078		101.5		
303	C ₂ H ₅ N ₂ O ₄ (H ₂ O)	Ammonium oxalate.....	124.078			1.501	1233
304	C ₂ H ₅ N ₄	Ethyltetrazine.....	88.094	< -20	140 d.		
305	C ₂ H ₅ N ₄ O ₃	Methylguanidine nitrate.....	136.09	150			
306	C ₂ H ₁₀ Cl ₂ N ₂	Ethylenediamine hydrochloride.....	133.01				1284
307	C ₂ H ₁₀ N ₂ O	Ethylenediamine hydrate.....	78.093	10	118	0.963	433
308	C ₂ H ₁₄ N ₂ O ₄ S	Aminoguanidine sulfate.....	246.24	161			
308.1	C ₃ Cl ₃ N ₃	Cyanuric trichloride.....	184.40	146		1.32	
309	C ₃ Cl ₈	Octachloropropane Cl ₃ CCl ₂ CCl ₃	319.66	160	269		
310	C ₃ O ₂	Carbon suboxide OC:C:CO.....	68.00	-107	6.3	1.114 ⁰	802
311	C ₃ HCl ₃ O ₂	Trichloroacrylic acid Cl ₂ C:CClCO ₂ H...	175.38	72.9	223		
312	C ₃ HCl ₇	Heptachloropropane Cl ₂ CHCCl ₂ CCl ₃ ...	285.21	30	248	1.805 ³⁴	
313	C ₃ HN	Cyanoacetylene HC:C:CCN.....	51.016	5	42.5	0.816	911
313.1	C ₃ H ₂ Br ₂ N ₂ O	Dibromocyanoacetamide.....	245.86	123		2.375	
314	C ₃ H ₂ Cl ₂ O ₂	Malonyl chloride H ₂ C(COCl) ₂	140.93		58 ²⁶	1.450	1009
315	C ₃ H ₂ Cl ₃ NO	2, 2, 2-Trichlorolactic nitrile.....	174.40	61	220		
316	C ₃ H ₂ N ₂	Malonic nitrile H ₂ C(CN) ₂	66.031	32.1	220	1.049 ^{34,2}	1042
317	C ₃ H ₂ N ₂ O ₃	Parabanic acid CO<(NHCO) ₂ >.....	114.031	227 d.			1333
318	C ₃ H ₂ O	Propargyl aldehyde HC:CCHO.....	54.015		61		
319	C ₃ H ₂ O ₂	Propiolic acid HC:C.CO ₂ H.....	70.015	9	144 d.	1.139 ¹⁵	
320	C ₃ H ₃ BrO ₂	1-Bromoacrylic acid CH ₂ :CBrCO ₂ H....	150.94	70			
321	C ₃ H ₃ BrO ₂	2-Bromoacrylic acid BrCH:CHCO ₂ H....	150.94	116			
322	C ₃ H ₃ BrO ₄	Bromomalonic acid BrCH(CO ₂ H) ₂	182.94	112 d.			
323	C ₃ H ₃ Cl	3-Chloroallylene ClCH ₂ C:CH.....	74.481		65	1.045 ⁵	
323.1	C ₃ H ₃ ClO	Acryl chloride H ₂ C:CHCOCl.....	90.481		76	1.14 ⁰	
324	C ₃ H ₃ ClO ₂	1-Chloroacrylic acid CH ₂ :C(Cl)CO ₂ H....	106.48	65			
325	C ₃ H ₃ ClO ₂	2-Chloroacrylic acid ClCH:CHCO ₂ H....	106.48	85			
326	C ₃ H ₃ ClO ₄	Chloromalonic acid ClCH(CO ₂ H) ₂	138.48	133			
327	C ₃ H ₃ Cl ₃ O	1, 1, 1-Trichloroacetone CH ₃ COCCL ₃ ...	161.40		149		
328	C ₃ H ₃ Cl ₃ O	1, 1, 1'-Trichloroacetone.....	161.40		172		
329	C ₃ H ₃ Cl ₃ O ₂	Methyl trichloroacetate Cl ₃ CCO ₂ CH ₃ ...	177.40	-17.5	153.8	1.489 ^{19,2}	
330	C ₃ H ₃ Cl ₃ O ₃	2, 2, 2-Trichlorolactic acid.....	193.40	124	170 ⁴⁸		
331	C ₃ H ₃ Cl ₅	Pentachloropropane.....	216.31		198	1.607 ³⁴	645
332	C ₃ H ₃ N	Acrylic nitrile CH ₂ :CHCN.....	53.031	-82.0	79		
332.1	C ₃ H ₃ NO	Pyruvic nitrile CH ₃ COCN.....	69.04		93		
333	C ₃ H ₃ NO ₂	Cyanoacetic acid NCCH ₂ CO ₂ H.....	85.031	66	108 ^{0,15}		
334	C ₃ H ₃ NS	Thiazole.....	85.096		116.8	1.198	
335	C ₃ H ₃ N ₃ O ₃	Cyanuric acid.....	129.047	>360			1333
336	C ₃ H ₃ N ₃ O ₃	Fulminuric acid (CNOH) ₃	129.05	145 d.			
337	C ₃ H ₄	Allene H ₂ C:C:CH ₂	40.031	-146	-32		
338	C ₃ H ₄	Allylene HC:CCH ₃	40.031	-104.7	-27.5	0.660 ^{-13,9}	
339	C ₃ H ₄ Br ₂	<i>cis</i> -1, 2-Dibromopropylene.....	199.86		135.2	2.024	924
340	C ₃ H ₄ Br ₂	<i>trans</i> -1, 2-Dibromopropylene.....	199.86		126	2.024	925
341	C ₃ H ₄ Br ₂	2, 3-Dibromopropylene.....	199.86		142.3	1.934	
342	C ₃ H ₄ Br ₂ O ₂	1, 1-Dibromopropionic acid.....	231.86	61	221		
343	C ₃ H ₄ Br ₂ O ₂	1, 2-Dibromopropionic acid.....	231.86	64; 51	160 ²⁰		
344	C ₃ H ₄ Br ₄	1, 1, 2, 2-Tetrabromopropane.....	359.69		230 s. d.	2.94 ⁰	
345	C ₃ H ₄ Br ₄	1, 2, 2, 3-Tetrabromopropane.....	359.69	11	230 d.	2.653 ¹⁸	
346	C ₃ H ₄ Cl ₂ O	<i>sym.</i> -Dichloroacetone (ClCH ₂) ₂ CO....	126.947	45	173.4	1.383 ⁴⁶	
347	C ₃ H ₄ Cl ₂ O	<i>unsym.</i> -Dichloroacetone.....	126.947		120	1.234 ¹⁵	
348	C ₃ H ₄ Cl ₂ O ₂	2, 2-Dichloropropionic acid.....	142.947	56	190		
349	C ₃ H ₄ Cl ₃ NO ₂	Chloral formamide Cl ₃ CCHO.HCONH ₂	192.41	116			
350	C ₃ H ₄ N ₂	Imidazole.....	68.047	90	256		
351	C ₃ H ₄ N ₂	Pyrazole.....	68.047	70	188		
352	C ₃ H ₄ N ₂ O	Cyanoacetamide NCCH ₂ CONH ₂	84.047	120			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
353	C ₅ H ₄ N ₂ O	Pyrazolone — NHCOCH ₂ CH=N	84.047	165			
354	C ₅ H ₄ N ₂ O ₂	Hydantoin — NHCONHCH ₂ CO	100.047	220			
355	C ₅ H ₆ O	Propargyl alcohol HC≡CCH ₂ OH	56.031	17	115	0.972	324
356	C ₅ H ₆ O	Acrolein H ₂ C=CH·CHO	56.031	-87.7	52.5	0.841	119
357	C ₅ H ₆ O	Allylene oxide	56.031		63		
358	C ₅ H ₆ O ₂	Acrylic acid H ₂ C=CHCO ₂ H	72.031	12.3	141.9	1.051	264
359	C ₅ H ₆ O ₄	Pyruvic acid CH ₃ COCO ₂ H	88.031	13.6	165	1.267	873
360	C ₅ H ₆ O ₄	Malonic acid CH ₂ (CO ₂ H) ₂	104.031	135.6			
361	C ₅ H ₆ O ₄	Methyl hydrogen oxalate	104.031	54	165.2	1.422 ²⁴	1491
362	C ₅ H ₆ O ₅	Tartaric acid HOCH(CO ₂ H) ₂	120.031	158 d.			
363	C ₅ H ₆ O ₅	Mesoxalic acid (HO) ₂ C(CO ₂ H) ₂	136.03	121			1333
364	C ₅ H ₇ Br	1-Bromopropylene CH ₂ CH=CHBr	120.955	-116.6	60.2	1.428 ¹⁹	452
365	C ₅ H ₇ Br	2-Bromopropylene CH ₃ CH=CH ₂	120.955	-124.8	48.4	1.362 ²⁰	
366	C ₅ H ₇ Br	3-Bromopropylene BrCH ₂ CH=CH ₂	120.955	-119.4	71.3	1.398	489
367	C ₅ H ₇ BrO	Bromomestone CH ₃ COCH ₂ Br	136.955	-54	127	1.603	
368	C ₅ H ₇ BrO ₂	<i>dl</i> -1-Bromopropionic acid	152.955	25.7	203.5	1.700	522
369	C ₅ H ₇ BrO ₂	2-Bromopropionic acid	152.96	61			
370	C ₅ H ₇ Br ₂	1, 1, 2-Tribromopropene	280.79		201	2.356	
371	C ₅ H ₇ Br ₂	1, 2, 2-Tribromopropene	280.79		191	2.33 ¹²	
372	C ₅ H ₇ Br ₂	1, 2, 3-Tribromopropene	280.79	17	222	2.436 ²³	767
373	C ₅ H ₇ Cl	1-Chloropropylene CH ₂ CH=CHCl	76.497		36		
374	C ₅ H ₇ Cl	2-Chloropropylene CH ₃ CH=CH ₂	76.497	-137.4	22.7	0.931 ¹¹	
375	C ₅ H ₇ Cl	3-Chloropropylene ClCH ₂ CH=CH ₂	76.497	-136.4	44.6	0.938	222
376	C ₅ H ₇ ClN ₂ O ₂	Chlorodimethylhydrazine	200.51	6.8	123 ¹⁵	1.54 ¹⁵	
377	C ₅ H ₇ ClO	Chloromestone CH ₃ COCH ₂ Cl	92.497	-44.5	121	1.162 ¹⁰	
378	C ₅ H ₇ ClO	Propionyl chloride C ₂ H ₅ COCl	92.497	-94.0	80	1.065	152
379	C ₅ H ₇ ClO	<i>α</i> -Epichlorohydrin	92.497	-25.6	117	1.184	895
380	C ₅ H ₇ ClO ₂	Chloromethyl carbinol	108.497	74 d.			
381	C ₅ H ₇ ClO ₂	1-Chloropropionic acid	108.497		186	1.306 ⁹	
382	C ₅ H ₇ ClO ₂	2-Chloropropionic acid	108.497	61	204		
383	C ₅ H ₇ ClO ₂	Ethyl chloroformate ClCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	108.497	-80.6	95	1.139 ¹⁸	
384	C ₅ H ₇ ClO ₂	Methyl chloromestate ClCH ₂ CO ₂ CH ₃	108.497	-32.7	131.5	1.22	
385	C ₅ H ₇ Cl ₃	1, 1, 2-Trichloropropene	147.413		137	1.372 ²⁸	
386	C ₅ H ₇ Cl ₃	1, 1, 3-Trichloropropene	147.413		148	1.362 ¹⁸	
387	C ₅ H ₇ Cl ₃	1, 2, 2-Trichloropropene	147.413		123	1.318 ²⁸	
388	C ₅ H ₇ Cl ₃	1, 2, 3-Trichloropropene	147.413	-14.7	156	1.417 ¹⁶	
389	C ₅ H ₇ Cl ₃ O	1, 1, 1-Trichloroisopropyl alcohol	163.413	50	161.3		
390	C ₅ H ₇ I	2-Iodopropylene CH ₃ CH=CHI	167.97		163	1.835	
391	C ₅ H ₇ I	3-Iodopropylene ICH ₂ CH=CH ₂	167.97	-99.3	103.1	1.848 ¹³	
392	C ₅ H ₇ IO	Iodomestone CH ₃ COCH ₂ I	183.97		58.4 ¹¹	2.17 ¹⁴	
393	C ₅ H ₇ IO ₂	1-Iodopropionic acid CH ₂ CHICOO ₂ H	199.97	45.5	165 ¹⁰		
394	C ₅ H ₇ IO ₂	2-Iodopropionic acid ICH ₂ CH ₂ CO ₂ H	199.97	82			
395	C ₅ H ₇ N	Propionitrile C ₂ H ₅ CN	55.047	-91.9	97.1	0.783	22
396	C ₅ H ₇ N	Ethyl isocyanide C ₂ H ₅ NC	55.047	66	79	0.742 ²¹	19
397	C ₅ H ₇ NO	Ethyl isocyanate C ₂ H ₅ CNO	71.047		60	0.898	
398	C ₅ H ₇ NO	Acrylamide CH ₂ =CHCONH ₂	71.047	85			
399	C ₅ H ₇ NO	2-Hydroxypropionitrile HOCH ₂ CH ₂ CN	71.047		221	1.059	
400	C ₅ H ₇ NO	Lactonitrile CH ₃ CH(OH)CN	71.047	-40.0	181 n. d.	0.992	944
401	C ₅ H ₇ NO ₂	Isomethoxymestone CH ₃ COCH(ONH ₂)	87.407	69			
402	C ₅ H ₇ NO ₂	Allyl nitrite C ₃ H ₅ ONO	87.047		44	0.955 ⁹	
403	C ₅ H ₇ NS	Ethyl thiocyanate C ₂ H ₅ CNS	87.112	-85.5	144.4	0.996	494
404	C ₅ H ₇ NS	Ethyl isothiocyanate C ₂ H ₅ CNS	87.112	-5.9	132	0.995	651
405	C ₅ H ₇ NS ₂	<i>μ</i> -Mercaptothiazoline	119.177		217		
406	C ₅ H ₇ N ₂ O ₃	Glycerol trimitate	179.06		151	1.291 ¹⁷	
407	C ₅ H ₇ N ₂ O ₃	Glycerol trimitate	227.06	2.0	160 ¹⁰	1.601 ¹⁰	
				13.2	exp. 260		
408	C ₅ H ₈	Cyclopropane	42.046	-126.6	-34.4	0.720 ⁷⁹	
409	C ₅ H ₈	Propylene CH ₃ CH=CH ₂	42.046	-185.2	-47.0	0.609 ⁴⁷	
410	C ₅ H ₈ AsN	Caeodyl cyanide (CH ₃) ₂ AsCN	131.014		138		
411	C ₅ H ₈ Br ₂	1, 1-Dibromopropene CH ₂ CH=CHBr ₂	201.88		130		
412	C ₅ H ₈ Br ₂	1, 2-Dibromopropene CH ₃ CHBrCH ₂ Br	201.88	-55.5	140	1.933	664
413	C ₅ H ₈ Br ₂	1, 3-Dibromopropene	201.88	-34.4	107.0	1.970	671
414	C ₅ H ₈ Br ₂	2, 2-Dibromopropene CH ₃ CBr ₂ CH ₃	201.88		114.5	1.783	
415	C ₅ H ₈ Br ₂ O	1, 1'-Dibromoisopropyl alcohol	217.88		219	2.11 ¹⁸	

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
416	C ₃ H ₆ Br ₂ O	2, 3-Dibromopropyl alcohol.....	217.88		219	2.168 ^o	
417	C ₃ H ₆ Cl ₄	1, 1-Dichloropropane CH ₃ CH ₂ CHCl ₂ ...	112.962		87	1.143 ³⁰	
418	C ₃ H ₆ Cl ₂	1, 2-Dichloropropane CH ₃ CHClCH ₂ Cl...	112.962		96.8	1.166 ¹⁴	
419	C ₃ H ₆ Cl ₂	1, 3-Dichloropropane ClCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ Cl...	112.962		125	1.201 ¹⁵	
420	C ₃ H ₆ Cl ₂	2, 2-Dichloropropane CH ₃ CCl ₂ CH ₃ ...	112.962		69.7	1.093	177
421	C ₃ H ₆ Cl ₂ O	1, 1-Dichloroisopropyl alcohol.....	128.96		147.8	1.333	
422	C ₃ H ₆ Cl ₂ O	1, 1'-Dichloroisopropyl alcohol.....	128.96		174	1.367	532
423	C ₃ H ₆ Cl ₂ O	2, 3-Dichloropropyl alcohol.....	128.96		183	1.355	
424	C ₃ H ₆ Cl ₂ O ₂	Dichloromethylal H ₂ C(OCH ₂ Cl) ₂	144.96		166	1.352 ¹¹	
425	C ₃ H ₆ Cl ₂ N ₃	<i>cis</i> -Chloralimide.....	403.19	155			
426	C ₃ H ₆ INO	Iodoacetoxime ICH ₂ C(=NOH)CH ₃	198.99	64.5			
427	C ₃ H ₆ I ₂	1, 2-Diiodopropane CH ₃ CHICH ₂ I.....	295.91		d.	2.490	
428	C ₃ H ₆ I ₂	1, 3-Diiodopropane ICH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ I.....	295.91	-13.0	224	2.576 ¹⁵	797
429	C ₃ H ₆ I ₂	2, 2-Diiodopropane (CH ₃) ₂ CI ₂	295.91		148 d.	2.446 ^o	
431	C ₃ H ₆ N ₂	Pyrazoline.....	70.062		144		
432	C ₃ H ₆ N ₂ O	Ethyleneurea —CH ₂ NHCONHCH ₂ —...	86.062	131			
433	C ₃ H ₆ N ₂ O	Ethylideneurea CH ₃ CH ₂ NCONH ₂	86.062	154	160 d		
434	C ₃ H ₆ N ₂ OS	Acetylthiourea CH ₃ CONHCSNH ₂	118.13	165			
435	C ₃ H ₆ N ₂ O ₂	Acetylurea NH(COCH ₃) ₂	102.062	217			
436	C ₃ H ₆ N ₂ O ₂	Malonamide H ₂ C(CONH ₂) ₂	102.062	170			
437	C ₃ H ₆ N ₂ O ₂	Methylglyoxime.....	102.06	153			
438	C ₃ H ₆ N ₂ O ₃	Hydantoic acid.....	118.062	171			
439	C ₃ H ₆ N ₂ O ₃	Propylnitric acid.....	118.06	66			
440	C ₃ H ₆ N ₂ O ₃	Methyl allophanate.....	118.06	208			
441	C ₃ H ₆ N ₂ O ₃	Propylpseudonitrole.....	118.06	76			
442	C ₃ H ₆ N ₂ O ₄	Nitrourethane C ₂ H ₅ CO ₂ NHNO ₂	134.06	64			
443	C ₃ H ₆ N ₂ O ₇	Glycerol-1, 3-dinitrate.....	182.06	< -30	148 ¹⁵	1.47 ¹⁵	
444	C ₃ H ₆ N ₄ O ₃	Ammonium fulminurate.....	146.078	d.			1166
445	C ₃ H ₆ N ₆	Melamine (CNNH ₂) ₃	126.094	<250		1.573 ³⁸⁰	1311
446	C ₃ H ₆ O	Allyl alcohol CH ₂ :CHCH ₂ OH.....	58.046	-129	97.0	0.855	204
447	C ₃ H ₆ O	Propionaldehyde C ₂ H ₅ CHO.....	58.046	-81	48.8	0.807	20
448	C ₃ H ₆ O	Acetone CH ₃ COCH ₃	58.046	-94.3	56.1	0.7915	14
449	C ₃ H ₆ O ₂	Acetyl carbinol CH ₃ COCH ₂ OH.....	74.046	-17	146	1.082 ²⁰	315
450	C ₃ H ₆ O ₂	Propionic acid C ₂ H ₅ CO ₂ H.....	74.046	-22	141.1	0.992	63
451	C ₃ H ₆ O ₂	Ethyl formate HCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	74.046	-80.5	54.3	0.922	15
452	C ₃ H ₆ O ₂	Methyl acetate CH ₃ CO ₂ CH ₃	74.046	-98.1	57.1	0.933	18
453	C ₃ H ₆ O ₂	Glycide C ₂ H ₃ OCH ₂ OH.....	74.046		162 d.	1.165	
454	C ₃ H ₆ O ₃	Glyceric aldehyde HOCH ₂ CHOHCHO.....	90.046	138			
455	C ₃ H ₆ O ₃	Dihydroxyacetone HOCH ₂ COCH ₂ OH.....	90.046	75			
456	C ₃ H ₆ O ₃	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-Lactic acid CH ₃ CH(OH)CO ₂ H.....	90.046	27			
457	C ₃ H ₆ O ₃	<i>d</i> -Lactic acid CH ₃ CH(OH)CO ₂ H.....	90.046	18	122 ¹⁵	1.249 ¹⁵	381
458	C ₃ H ₆ O ₃	Dimethyl carbonate (CH ₃ O) ₂ CO.....	90.046	0.5	89.7	1.069 ²²	
459	C ₃ H ₆ O ₃	Ethyl acid carbonate C ₂ H ₅ HCO ₂	90.046	-57		1.168 ¹⁸	
460	C ₃ H ₆ O ₃	Methyl glycollate HOCH ₂ CO ₂ CH ₃	90.046		151.2		
461	C ₃ H ₆ O ₃	α -Trihydroxymethylene.....	90.046	64	8.46		
462	C ₃ H ₆ S	Allyl mercaptan CH ₂ :CHCH ₂ SH.....	74.111		90		
463	C ₃ H ₇ AsO ₃	Allylarsonic acid.....	166.01	128			
464	C ₃ H ₇ Br	<i>n</i> -Propyl bromide CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ Br.....	122.97	-110.0	70.9	1.353	346
465	C ₃ H ₇ Br	Isopropyl bromide (CH ₃) ₂ CHBr.....	122.97	-89.0	59.6	1.310	289
466	C ₃ H ₇ BrO	Bromoisopropyl alcohol.....	138.97		148		
467	C ₃ H ₇ BrO	3-Bromopropyl alcohol.....	138.97		112 ¹⁸⁶	1.537	
468	C ₃ H ₇ Cl	<i>n</i> -Propyl chloride CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ Cl.....	78.512	-122.8	46.6	0.890	71
469	C ₃ H ₇ Cl	Isopropyl chloride (CH ₃) ₂ CHCl.....	78.512	-117.0	36.5	0.860	
470	C ₃ H ₇ ClO	Chloroisopropyl alcohol.....	94.512		126	1.115 ²⁰	371
471	C ₃ H ₇ ClO	2-Chloropropyl alcohol.....	94.512		134	1.103	354
472	C ₃ H ₇ ClO ₂	2-Chloro-1, 3-dihydroxypropane.....	110.512		124.5 ^{14.8}	1.321	
473	C ₃ H ₇ ClO ₂	3-Chloro-1, 2-dihydroxypropane.....	110.512		213 d.	1.322	
474	C ₃ H ₇ F	<i>n</i> -Propyl fluoride CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ F.....	62.054		2		
475	C ₃ H ₇ I	<i>n</i> -Propyl iodide CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ I.....	169.99	-101.4	102.4	1.747	621
476	C ₃ H ₇ I	Isopropyl iodide (CH ₃) ₂ CHI.....	169.99	-90.8	89.5	1.703	597
477	C ₃ H ₇ IO	Iodoisopropyl alcohol.....	185.99		105 ⁶⁰		
478	C ₃ H ₇ IO	3-Iodopropyl alcohol.....	185.99		225.4	2.349 ¹³	
479	C ₃ H ₇ N	Allylamine CH ₂ :CHCH ₂ NH ₂	57.062		53.2	0.761	237

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
480	C ₃ H ₇ NO	Aminoacetone CH ₃ COCH ₂ NH ₂	73.062		189 d.		
481	C ₃ H ₇ NO	Acetoxime CH₃CH(NOH)(CH₃)₂C:NOH	73.062	61	136.3	0.97 ²⁰ ₂₀	1162
482	C ₃ H ₇ NO	Propionamide C ₂ H ₅ CONH ₂	73.062	79	213	1.042	1153
483	C ₃ H ₇ NOS	Thiourethane C ₂ H ₅ COSNH ₂	105.13	108			
484	C ₃ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>d</i> -Alanine CH ₃ CH(NH ₂)CO ₂ H.....	89.062				1225
485	C ₃ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>dl</i> -Alanine.....	89.062	295	s. >200		
486	C ₃ H ₇ NO ₂	Sarcosine CH ₃ NHCH ₂ CO ₂ H.....	89.062	210 d.			
487	C ₃ H ₇ NO ₂	1-Nitropropane C ₂ H ₅ CH ₂ NO ₂	89.062		131.5	1.011 ¹⁵	136
488	C ₃ H ₇ NO ₂	2-Nitropropane CH ₃ CH(NO ₂)CH ₃	89.062		120	1.024 ⁰	
489	C ₃ H ₇ NO ₂	Propyl nitrite C ₃ H ₇ ONO.....	89.062		57	0.935	16
490	C ₃ H ₇ NO ₂	Isopropyl nitrite (CH ₃) ₂ CHONO.....	89.062		45	0.844 ²⁵	
491	C ₃ H ₇ NO ₂	Lactamide CH ₃ CH(OH)CONH ₂	89.062	74		1.138 ³⁰ ₄	
492	C ₃ H ₇ NO ₂	Urethane C ₂ H ₅ OCONH ₂	89.062	48	180	1.11 ²⁰ ₂₀	
493	C ₃ H ₇ NO ₃	<i>dl</i> -Serine HOCH ₂ CH(NH ₂)CO ₂ H.....	105.062	246 d.			
493.1	C ₃ H ₇ NO ₃	<i>d</i> -Serine HOCH ₂ CH(NH ₂)CO ₂ H.....	105.062	228 d.			1249
494	C ₃ H ₇ NO ₃	Isoserine H ₂ NCH ₂ CH(OH)CO ₂ H.....	105.062	242 d.			
495	C ₃ H ₇ NO ₃	Propyl nitrate C ₃ H ₇ ONO ₂	105.062		100.5	1.053 ²⁵	105
496	C ₃ H ₇ NO ₃	Isopropyl nitrate (CH ₃) ₂ CHONO ₂	105.062		102	1.036	
497	C ₃ H ₇ NO ₅	Glycerol-1-nitrate.....	137.06	58	160	1.40	
498	C ₃ H ₇ NO ₅	Glycerol-2-nitrate.....	137.06	54	160	1.40	
499	C ₃ H ₇ N ₂ O	Acetaldehyde semicarbazone.....	101.08	162			
500	C ₃ H ₈	Propane CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₃	44.062	-189.9	-44.5	0.585 ^{-44.5} ₄	
501	C ₃ H ₈ ClNO ₂ S	Cysteine hydrochloride.....	157.59	175			
502	C ₃ H ₈ N ₂ O	1, 2-Dimethylurea CO(NHCH ₃) ₂	88.078	102.5	270	1.142	
503	C ₃ H ₈ N ₂ O	1, 1-Dimethylurea (CH ₃) ₂ NCONH ₂	88.078	182		1.255	
504	C ₃ H ₈ N ₂ O	Ethylurea C ₂ H ₅ NHCONH ₂	88.078	92		1.213 ¹⁸	
505	C ₃ H ₈ O	<i>n</i> -Propyl alcohol C ₂ H ₅ CH ₂ OH.....	60.062	-127	97.8	0.804	59
506	C ₃ H ₈ O	Isopropyl alcohol (CH ₃) ₂ CHOH.....	60.062	-85.8	82.3	0.786	37
508	C ₃ H ₈ O	Methyl ethyl ether CH ₃ OC ₂ H ₅	60.062		7.9	0.697	
509	C ₃ H ₈ OS ₂	1, 2-Dithioglycerol.....	124.192	130 d.		1.342 ^{14.4}	
510	C ₃ H ₈ O ₂	1, 2-Propyleneglycol.....	76.062		189	1.038 ²³	
511	C ₃ H ₈ O ₂	Trimethyleneglycol HO(CH ₂) ₃ OH.....	76.062		214 d.	1.053	
512	C ₃ H ₈ O ₂	Glycol methyl ether HOCH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₃	76.062		124.6	0.969 ¹⁵ ₁₅	
513	C ₃ H ₈ O ₂	Methylal HCH(OCH ₃) ₂	76.062	-104.8	44	0.862	8
514	C ₃ H ₈ O ₂ S	1-Thioglycerol HOCH ₂ CH ₂ (OH)CH ₂ SH.....	108.127		d.	1.295 ^{14.4}	
515	C ₃ H ₈ O ₃	Glycerol HOCH(CH ₂ OH) ₂	92.062	17.9	290	1.260	512
516	C ₃ H ₈ S ₂	Trithioglycerol HSCH(CH ₂ SH) ₂	140.257	d.		1.391 ^{14.4}	
517	C ₃ H ₈ S	Methyl ethyl sulfide CH ₃ SC ₂ H ₅	76.127	-104.8	66	0.837	
518	C ₃ H ₈ S	<i>n</i> -Propyl mercaptan C ₂ H ₅ SH.....	76.127	-111.5	68		
519	C ₃ H ₈ S	Isopropyl mercaptan (CH ₃) ₂ CHSH.....	76.127		60		
520	C ₃ H ₈ As	Trimethylarsine (CH ₃) ₃ As.....	120.029		52.8	1.124 ²²	
521	C ₃ H ₈ AsO ₂	Propylarsonic acid C ₂ H ₅ AsO ₂ H.....	168.03	126			
522	C ₃ H ₈ Bi	Trimethyl bismuthine (CH ₃) ₃ Bi.....	254.07		110	2.300 ¹⁸	
523	C ₃ H ₈ ClN ₂ O	Lactamide hydrochloride.....	124.54	171			
524	C ₃ H ₉ N	<i>n</i> -Propylamine C ₂ H ₅ NH ₂	59.077	-83.0	48.7	0.719	72
525	C ₃ H ₉ N	Isopropylamine (CH ₃) ₂ CHNH ₂	59.077	-101.2	34	0.694	875
526	C ₃ H ₉ N	Trimethylamine (CH ₃) ₃ N.....	59.077	-124.0	3.5	0.662 ^{-5.2}	
527	C ₃ H ₉ N ₃ O ₂	Guanidine acetate.....	119.09	230			
528	C ₃ H ₉ O ₄ P	Trimethyl phosphate (CH ₃) ₃ PO ₄	140.09		193	1.220 ¹⁵	
529	C ₃ H ₉ P	Propylphosphine C ₂ H ₅ PH ₂	76.093		53.5		
530	C ₃ H ₉ P	Trimethylphosphine (CH ₃) ₃ P.....	76.093		42	>1	
531	C ₃ H ₉ Sb	Trimethylstibine (CH ₃) ₃ Sb.....	166.84		80.6	1.523 ¹⁵	
532	C ₃ H ₁₀ ClN	Trimethylamine hydrochloride.....	95.543	275 d.			
533	C ₃ H ₁₀ N ₂	<i>dl</i> -Propylenediamine CH ₃ (CH ₂ NH ₂) ₂	74.093		119	0.878	
534	C ₃ H ₁₀ N ₂	Trimethylenediamine H ₂ N(CH ₂) ₃ NH ₂	74.093		135.5		
535	C ₃ H ₁₂ N ₆ O ₄	Guanidine carbonate.....	180.14	197		1.251 ⁴	1169
537	C ₄ Br ₄ S	Thiophene tetrabromide.....	399.73	112			
538	C ₄ Cl ₁₀ O	Perchloroether (C ₂ Cl ₅) ₂ O.....	418.58	69		1.90C ¹⁴	
539	C ₄ F ₆ O ₃	Trifluoroacetic anhydride (F ₃ CCO) ₂ O.....	210.00	-65	40.5		
540	C ₄ I ₂	Diiododiacetylene IC:CC:CI.....	301.86	101			
541	C ₄ HBr ₄ N	Tetrabromopyrrole.....	382.68	250			
542	C ₄ HI ₄ N	Tetraiodopyrrole.....	570.74	150 d.			
543	C ₄ HN ₃	Cyanoform CH(CN) ₃	91.032	93.5			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
544	C ₄ H ₂ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₃	5, 5-Dichlorobarbituric acid.....	196.95	211 d.			
545	C ₄ H ₂ Cl ₂ O ₂	Fumaryl chloride ClOCCH:CHCOCl...	152.93		160	1.410	938
546	C ₄ H ₂ I ₂ S	Thiophene diiodide.....	335.94	40			
547	C ₄ H ₂ N ₂ O ₄	Alloxan OC(NHCO) ₂ CO.....	142.03	256 d.			
548	C ₄ H ₂ O ₃	Maleic anhydride (:CHCO) ₂ O.....	98.015	57	202	0.934	
549	C ₄ H ₂ O ₄	Acetylenedicarboxylic acid.....	114.02	179			
550	C ₄ H ₃ BrO ₄	Bromofumaric acid.....	194.94	186			
551	C ₄ H ₃ BrO ₄	Bromomaleic acid HO ₂ CCBr:CHCO ₂ H...	194.94	141			
552	C ₄ H ₃ ClN ₂ O ₃	5-Chlorobarbituric acid.....	162.50	295 s. d.			
553	C ₄ H ₃ NO ₂ S	2-Nitrothiophene.....	129.096	46.5	225		
554	C ₄ H ₃ N ₃ O ₄	Violuric acid.....	157.05	224 d.			
555	C ₄ H ₄ AsCl ₃	<i>bis</i> -2-Chlorovinyl chloroarsine.....	233.36		230	1.702	
556	C ₄ H ₄ BrNS	2-Bromoallyl isothiocyanate.....	178.02		200		
557	C ₄ H ₄ Br ₂ O ₄	1, 2-Dibromosuccinic acid.....	275.86	255			
558	C ₄ H ₄ Cl ₂ O ₂	Succinyl chloride (CH ₂ COCl) ₂	154.95	17	192	1.395	872
559	C ₄ H ₄ Cl ₂ O ₃	Chloroacetic anhydride (ClCH ₂ CO) ₂ O...	170.95	46	163 ¹¹⁶		
560	C ₄ H ₄ N ₂	Succinyl nitrile (CH ₂ CN) ₂	80.047	54.5	267	0.985 ^{53.1}	1097
561	C ₄ H ₄ N ₂	Pyridazine (1, 2-Diazine).....	80.047	—8	208	1.107	1015
562	C ₄ H ₄ N ₂	Pyrimidine (1, 3-Diazine).....	80.047	22	124		
563	C ₄ H ₄ N ₂	Pyrazine (1, 4-Diazine).....	80.047	53	118	1.031 ⁴¹	1091
564	C ₄ H ₄ N ₂ O ₂	Uracil —NHCONHCH:CHCO—.....	112.05	338			
565	C ₄ H ₄ N ₂ O ₃	Barbituric acid OC(NHCO) ₂ CH ₂	128.047	245	260 d.		
567	C ₄ H ₄ N ₄	Hydrocyanic acid (tetramer).....	108.063	179 d.			
568	C ₄ H ₄ O	Tetrolaldehyde CH ₃ C:CCHO.....	68.031	—26	107	0.927 ¹⁷	913
569	C ₄ H ₄ O	Tetrolaldehyde Furfural (Furan).....	68.031		31	0.937	260
570	C ₄ H ₄ O ₂	Tetrollic acid CH ₃ C:CCO ₂ H.....	84.031	76.5	203		
571	C ₄ H ₄ O ₃	Succinic anhydride.....	100.031	119.6	261	1.104	
572	C ₄ H ₄ O ₃	Tetronic acid —OCH ₂ C(OH):CHCO—.....	100.03	141			
573	C ₄ H ₄ O ₄	Fumaric acid (:CHCO ₂ H) ₂	116.031	287	290	1.635	
574	C ₄ H ₄ O ₄	Maleic acid (:CHCO ₂ H) ₂	116.031	130.5	135 d.	1.590	
575	C ₄ H ₄ O ₅	Hydroxymaleic acid.....	132.03	152			
576	C ₄ H ₄ S	Thiophene.....	84.096	—40.0	85	1.065	693
577	C ₄ H ₅ BrO ₄	Bromosuccinic acid.....	196.95	159			
578	C ₄ H ₅ ClO	Crotonyl chloride CH ₃ CH:CHCOCl....	104.497		125	1.091	
579	C ₄ H ₅ ClO ₂	1-Chloro- α -crotonic acid.....	120.50	99			
580	C ₄ H ₅ ClO ₂	1-Chloro- β -crotonic acid.....	120.50	66			
581	C ₄ H ₅ ClO ₂	2-Chloro- β -crotonic acid.....	120.50	61			
582	C ₄ H ₅ Cl ₃ O	1, 1, 2-Trichlorobutyraldehyde.....	175.41		165.4	1.396	523
583	C ₄ H ₅ Cl ₃ O ₂	1, 1, 2-Trichlorobutyric acid.....	191.41	60	238		
584	C ₄ H ₅ Cl ₃ O ₂	1, 1, 3-Trichlorobutyric acid.....	191.41	75			
585	C ₄ H ₅ Cl ₃ O ₂	Ethyl trichloroacetate Cl ₃ CCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅ ...	191.41		168	1.383	437
586	C ₄ H ₅ F ₃ O ₂	Ethyl trifluoroacetate F ₃ CCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅ ...	142.039		61.7	1.195 ¹⁸	1
587	C ₄ H ₅ N	Allyl cyanide CH ₂ :CHCH ₂ CN.....	67.047		116.1	0.832	212
588	C ₄ H ₅ N	Allyl isocyanide CH ₂ :CHCH ₂ NC.....	67.047		106	0.794 ¹⁷	
589	C ₄ H ₅ N	Pyrrole.....	67.047		131	0.948	612
590	C ₄ H ₅ NO ₂	Ethyl cyanoformate NCCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	99.047		116	1.013	
591	C ₄ H ₅ NO ₂	Methyl cyanoacetate NCCH ₂ CO ₂ CH ₃ ...	99.047		200	1.123 ¹⁵	
592	C ₄ H ₅ NO ₂	Succinimide.....	99.047	124	288	1.412 ¹⁶	1333
593	C ₄ H ₅ NS	Allyl thiocyanate CH ₂ :CHCH ₂ CNS....	99.112		161	1.050	
594	C ₄ H ₅ NS	Allyl isothiocyanate CH ₂ :CHCH ₂ CSN..	99.112	—100.0	150.7	1.010 ²⁰	687
595	C ₄ H ₆	1, 2-Butadiene CH ₂ :C:CHCH ₃	54.046		19		
596	C ₄ H ₆	1, 3-Butadiene CH ₂ :CHCH:CH ₂	54.046		—2.6		
597	C ₄ H ₆	Dimethylacetylene (CH ₃ C) ₂	54.046		28.9		
598	C ₄ H ₆	Ethylacetylene C ₂ H ₅ C:CH.....	54.046	—130	18.5	0.668 ⁹	101
599	C ₄ H ₆ As ₂ O ₄	Diarsenodiacetic acid.....	267.97	205 d.			
600	C ₄ H ₆ Br ₂ O ₂	Ethyl dibromoacetate Br ₂ CHCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅ ...	245.88		194	1.903	588
601	C ₄ H ₆ Br ₄	1, 1, 4, 4-Tetrabromobutane.....	373.71		145 ¹⁰	2.529	782
602	C ₄ H ₆ Br ₄	1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrabromobutane.....	373.71	19; 39	181 ⁶⁰		
603	C ₄ H ₆ Br ₄	2, 2, 3, 3-Tetrabromobutane.....	373.71	39	230		
604	C ₄ H ₆ Cl ₂ O ₂	Ethyl dichloroacetate.....	156.96		158.2	1.282	367
604.1	C ₄ H ₆ Cl ₂ O ₂	Methyl 1, 2-dichloropropionate.....	156.96		92 ⁵⁰	1.328	
605	C ₄ H ₆ Cl ₄ O	1, 2, 2, 2-Tetrachloroethyl ether.....	211.88		189.7	1.422	
606	C ₄ H ₆ N ₂	1-Methylimidazole.....	82.062	—6	199	1.036 ¹⁰	

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
607	C ₄ H ₆ N ₂	4-Methylimidazole.....	82.062	56	262.9	1.008	
608	C ₄ H ₆ N ₂	1-Methylpyrazole.....	82.062		127	0.993 ₄ ¹⁴	828
608.1	C ₄ H ₆ N ₂	3-Methylpyrazole.....	82.062			1.020	898
608.2	C ₄ H ₆ N ₂	5-Methylpyrazole.....	82.062		204	1.022	
609	C ₄ H ₆ N ₂ O ₂	Ethyl diazoacetate.....	114.062	-22	59 ¹²	1.085 ^{17.6}	927
609.1	C ₄ H ₆ N ₂ O ₃ S	3-Methylpyrazole-4-sulfonic acid.....	162.22	258			1267
610	C ₄ H ₆ N ₄ O ₃	Allantoin.....	158.08	235			1328
611	C ₄ H ₆ N ₄ O ₁₂	Erythritol tetranitrate.....	302.08	61			
612	C ₄ H ₆ O	Methyl propargyl ether.....	70.046		62	0.83 ^{12.5}	
613	C ₄ H ₆ O	Vinyl ether (CH ₂ :CH) ₂ O.....	70.046		39		
614	C ₄ H ₆ O	Crotonaldehyde CH ₃ CH:CHCHO.....	70.046	-75	104	0.859 ₄ ¹⁴	361
615	C ₄ H ₆ O	Dimethylketene (CH ₃) ₂ C:CO.....	70.046	-97.5	34.3		
616	C ₄ H ₆ O ₂	Succinic dialdehyde (CH ₂ CHO) ₂	86.046		57 ¹⁰	1.064	290
617	C ₄ H ₆ O ₂	α-Crotonic acid CH ₃ CH:CHCO ₂ H.....	86.046	72	185	0.964 ^{79.7}	1112
619	C ₄ H ₆ O ₂	β-Crotonic acid CH ₂ :C(CH ₃)CO ₂ H.....	86.046	14.6	171.9 d.	1.027	411
620	C ₄ H ₆ O ₂	1-Methylacrylic acid.....	86.046	16	163	1.015	333
621	C ₄ H ₆ O ₂	Trimethylenecarboxylic acid.....	86.046	17	182.5	1.088	
622	C ₄ H ₆ O ₂	Vinylacetic acid CH ₂ :CHCH ₂ CO ₂ H.....	86.046	-39	163	1.013 ₁₅ ¹⁵	849
623	C ₄ H ₆ O ₂	Allyl formate HCO ₂ C ₃ H ₅	86.046		83	0.948 ¹³	
624	C ₄ H ₆ O ₂	Methyl acrylate CH ₂ :CHCO ₂ CH ₃	86.046		80.5	0.956 ¹⁸	113
625	C ₄ H ₆ O ₂	Diacetyl CH ₃ COCOCH ₃	86.046		88	0.975	85
626	C ₄ H ₆ O ₃	Acetic anhydride (CH ₃ CO) ₂ O.....	102.046	-73.0	139.6	1.082	81
627	C ₄ H ₆ O ₃	1-Ketobutyric acid C ₂ H ₅ COCO ₂ H.....	102.046	32	85 ²¹		
628	C ₄ H ₆ O ₃	Methyl pyruvate CH ₃ COCO ₂ CH ₃	102.046		137	1.154 ⁰	
629	C ₄ H ₆ O ₄	Succinic acid (CH ₂ CO ₂ H) ₂	118.046	185	235	1.562	1220
630	C ₄ H ₆ O ₄	Isosuccinic acid CH ₃ CH(CO ₂ H) ₂	118.046	135		1.455	
631	C ₄ H ₆ O ₄	Dimethyl oxalate (CO ₂ CH ₃) ₂	118.046	54.0	163.3	1.120 ₄ ⁸²	1122
632	C ₄ H ₆ O ₄	Ethyl hydrogen oxalate HO ₂ CCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	118.046		117 ¹⁵	1.218	
633	C ₄ H ₆ O ₅	Diglycollic acid O(CH ₂ CO ₂ H) ₂	134.05	148			
634	C ₄ H ₆ O ₅	Glycollic anhydride (CH ₂ OHCO) ₂ O.....	134.05	130			
635	C ₄ H ₆ O ₅	<i>l</i> -Malic acid HO ₂ CCH ₂ CH(OH)CO ₂ H.....	134.05	100	140 d.	1.595	
636	C ₄ H ₆ O ₅	<i>dl</i> -Malic acid.....	134.05	129	150 d.	1.601	
637	C ₄ H ₆ O ₅	Isomalic acid CH ₃ C(OH)(CO ₂ H) ₂	134.05	160 d.			
638	C ₄ H ₆ O ₆	Mesotartaric acid.....	150.05	140		1.666	1224
639	C ₄ H ₆ O ₆	<i>d</i> -Tartaric acid.....	150.05	170		1.760	1222
640	C ₄ H ₆ O ₆	<i>dl</i> -Tartaric acid.....	150.05	206		1.687	
641	C ₄ H ₆ O ₈	Dihydroxytartaric acid.....	182.05	114			
642	C ₄ H ₆ S	Divinyl sulfide (CH ₂ :CH) ₂ S.....	86.111		101	0.912	
643	C ₄ H ₇ Br	Vinylethyl bromide CH ₂ :CHCH ₂ CH ₂ Br.....	134.97		99.0		
644	C ₄ H ₇ BrO	Bromomethyl ethyl ketone.....	150.97		146		
645	C ₄ H ₇ BrCO ₂	1-Bromobutyric acid C ₂ H ₅ CHBrCO ₂ H.....	166.97	-4	115 ²⁰	1.574 ₁₅ ¹⁵	
646	C ₄ H ₇ BrO ₂	2-Bromobutyric acid.....	166.97	18	122 ¹⁵		
647	C ₄ H ₇ BrO ₂	3-Bromobutyric acid.....	166.97	32			
648	C ₄ H ₇ BrO ₂	1-Bromoethyl acetate.....	166.97		63 ³⁹	1.4620	395
648.1	C ₄ H ₇ BrO ₂	2-Bromoethyl acetate.....	166.97		70 ²⁷	1.5140	450
648.2	C ₄ H ₇ BrO ₂	Ethyl bromoacetate BrCH ₂ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	166.97		159	1.514 ₄ ¹³	438
648.3	C ₄ H ₇ BrO ₂	Methyl 1-bromopropionate.....	166.97		68.5 ⁴⁸	1.4917	436
648.4	C ₄ H ₇ BrO ₂	Methyl 2-bromopropionate.....	166.97		79 ³⁶	1.5192	460
649	C ₄ H ₇ Br ₃	1, 2, 3-Tribromobutane.....	294.80		113 ¹⁹	2.190	752
650	C ₄ H ₇ Br ₃ O	1, 1, 1-Tribromo- <i>tert</i> -butyl alcohol.....	310.80	176			
651	C ₄ H ₇ ClO	Butyryl chloride C ₃ H ₇ COCl.....	106.51	-89.0	102	1.028	194
652	C ₄ H ₇ ClO	Isobutyryl chloride (CH ₃) ₂ CHCOCl.....	106.51	-90.0	92	1.017	168
653	C ₄ H ₇ ClO ₂	1-Chlorobutyric acid C ₂ H ₅ CHClCO ₂ H.....	122.51		101.3 ¹⁵		
654	C ₄ H ₇ ClO ₂	<i>d</i> -2-Chlorobutyric acid.....	122.51	44	100 ¹³		
655	C ₄ H ₇ ClO ₂	<i>dl</i> -2-Chlorobutyric acid.....	122.51	16.5	116 ²²	1.186	386
656	C ₄ H ₇ ClO ₂	3-Chlorobutyric acid.....	122.51	16	196 ²²	1.250 ¹⁰	
657	C ₄ H ₇ ClO ₂	1-Chloroethyl acetate.....	122.51		46 ³⁵	1.1124	190
657.1	C ₄ H ₇ ClO ₂	2-Chloroethyl acetate.....	122.51		145	1.178 ⁰	285
658	C ₄ H ₇ ClO ₂	Ethyl chloroacetate ClCH ₂ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	122.51		144.2	1.159	267
659	C ₄ H ₇ ClO ₂	Methyl 2-chloropropionate.....	122.51		148	1.187	
660	C ₄ H ₇ ClO ₂	<i>n</i> -Propyl chloroformate ClCO ₂ C ₃ H ₇	122.51		116	1.083 ₂₅ ²⁵	
661	C ₄ H ₇ Cl ₃ O	1, 2, 2-Trichloroethyl ethyl ether.....	177.43		170	1.330 ¹⁴	
662	C ₄ H ₇ Cl ₃ O	1, 1, 1-Trichloro- <i>tert</i> -butyl alcohol.....	177.43	97	166.4		

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
663	C ₄ H ₇ Cl ₃ O ₂	Chloral alcoholate Cl ₃ CCHO.C ₂ H ₅ OH...	193.43	55	115	1.143 ⁴⁰	
664	C ₄ H ₇ Cl ₃ O ₂	1, 1, 2-Trichlorobutyraldehyde hydrate...	193.43	78		1.694 ⁴	
665	C ₄ H ₇ FO ₂	Ethyl fluoroacetate FCH ₂ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅ ...	106.054			1.093	33
666	C ₄ H ₇ IO ₂	Ethyl iodoacetate ICH ₂ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅ ...	213.99		180	1.817 ^{12,7}	618
667	C ₄ H ₇ N	<i>n</i> -Butyronitrile C ₃ H ₇ CN...	69.062	-112.6	118	0.794	47
668	C ₄ H ₇ N	Isobutyronitrile (CH ₃) ₂ CHCN...	69.062		108		
669	C ₄ H ₇ N	Isopropylisocyanide (CH ₃) ₂ CHNC...	69.062		87	0.760	
670	C ₄ H ₇ N	Pyrroline...	69.062		91	0.910	
671	C ₄ H ₇ NO	Acetonecyanhydrin (CH ₃) ₂ C(OH)CN...	85.062	-19	82 ²³	0.932 ¹⁹	117
672	C ₄ H ₇ NO	α -Pyrrolidone...	85.062	25	250.8	1.116	
673	C ₄ H ₇ NO ₂	Diacetamide NH(COCH ₃) ₂ ...	101.062	78	223.5		
674	C ₄ H ₇ NO ₂	Diacetylmonoxime CH ₃ COC(:NOH)CH ₃	101.062	74	186		
675	C ₄ H ₇ NO ₂ S	Ethyl thiooxamate H ₂ NCSCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅ ...	133.13	63			
676	C ₄ H ₇ NO ₃	Acetylaminooacetic acid...	117.062	206			
677	C ₄ H ₇ NO ₃	Diacetohydroxamic acid...	117.06	89			
678	C ₄ H ₇ NO ₃	Ethyl oxamate H ₂ NCO.CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅ ...	117.06	115			
679	C ₄ H ₇ NO ₄	<i>L</i> -Aspartic acid...	133.06	270		1.661 ^{12,5}	
679.1	C ₄ H ₇ NO ₇	Nitrotetronic acid dihydrate...	181.06	d. 184		1.684	1190
680	C ₄ H ₇ NO ₈	Ammonium tetraoxalate...	197.06	130.5		1.607	
681	C ₄ H ₇ NS	Propyl isothiocyanate...	101.127		153	0.991	
682	C ₄ H ₇ N ₃ O	Creatinine...	113.078	260 d.			
683	C ₄ H ₈	Cyclobutane (CH ₂) ₄ ...	56.062	-50	13	0.703 ²	801
684	C ₄ H ₈	1, 1-Dimethylethylene CH ₂ :C(CH ₃) ₂ ...	56.062		-6		
685	C ₄ H ₈	1, 2-Dimethylethylene CH ₃ CH:CHCH ₃	56.062		1.4		
686	C ₄ H ₈	Ethylethylene C ₂ H ₅ CH:CH ₂ ...	56.062	-130	-18	0.668 ⁹	102
687	C ₄ H ₈	Methylcyclopropane (CH ₂) ₂ CHCH ₃ ...	56.062		5	0.691 ⁻²⁰	
688	C ₄ H ₈ Br ₂	1, 2-Dibromobutane C ₂ H ₅ CHBrCH ₂ Br...	215.89		166	1.820	
689	C ₄ H ₈ Br ₂	1, 3-Dibromobutane...	215.89		174	1.807	632
690	C ₄ H ₈ Br ₂	1, 4-Dibromobutane Br(CH ₂) ₄ Br...	215.89	-20	198 d.	1.79 ¹⁸	
691	C ₄ H ₈ Br ₂	2, 3-Dibromobutane CH ₃ (CHBr) ₂ CH ₃ ...	215.89		158	1.83 ⁰	
693	C ₄ H ₈ Br ₂	1, 2-Dibromo-2-methylpropane...	215.89	-70.3	149.0	1.759	639
694	C ₄ H ₈ Br ₂ S	Di-(1-bromoethyl) sulfide...	247.96		87 ¹⁵	1.742	
695	C ₄ H ₈ Cl ₂	1, 2-Dichloro-2-methylpropane...	126.98		108		
696	C ₄ H ₈ Cl ₂ O	2-Chloroethyl ether (ClCH ₂ CH ₂) ₂ O...	142.98		178	1.213 ²⁰	461
697	C ₄ H ₈ Cl ₂ O	1, 2-Dichloroethyl ethyl ether...	142.98		145	1.174 ²³	
697.1	C ₄ H ₈ Cl ₂ O ₂	Dichlorobutylene glycol...	158.98	126			1177
698	C ₄ H ₈ Cl ₂ S	Di-(1-chloroethyl) sulfide...	159.04		67.5 ²⁷	1.199 ⁴	
699	C ₄ H ₈ Cl ₂ S	Di-(2-chloroethyl) sulfide (CH ₃ CHCl) ₂ S	159.04	13.5	120 ³⁴	1.285 ^{4,6}	701
700	C ₄ H ₈ Cl ₂ OS	Di-(2-chloroethyl) sulfoxide...	175.04	110	140 ²⁸ d.		
701	C ₄ H ₈ Cl ₂ O ₂ S	Di-(2-chloroethyl) sulfone...	191.04	53.5	181 ¹⁵		
702	C ₄ H ₈ N ₂	2-Methyl-4, 5-dihydroimidazole...	84.078	106	198		
703	C ₄ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	1-Acetyl-2-methylurea...	116.08	180			
704	C ₄ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	Dimethylloxamide (CONHCH ₃) ₂ ...	116.08	210			
705	C ₄ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	Dimethylglyoxime...	116.08	246			
706	C ₄ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	Succinamide (CH ₂ CONH ₂) ₂ ...	116.078	243			
707	C ₄ H ₈ N ₂ O ₃	Ethyl allophanate H ₂ NCONHCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	132.08	192			
708	C ₄ H ₈ N ₂ O ₃	<i>L</i> -Asparagine...	132.08	226	235 d.	1.543 ¹⁵	1254
709	C ₄ H ₈ N ₂ O ₄	<i>d</i> -Tartaramide [CH(OH)CONH ₂] ₂ ...	148.08	195			
710	C ₄ H ₈ N ₂ S	Allylthiourea CH ₂ :CHCH ₂ NHCONH ₂ ...	116.143	78.4		1.219 ²⁰	
711	C ₄ H ₈ O	Crotonyl alcohol CH ₃ CH:CHCH ₂ OH...	72.062	> -30	118	0.854	276
712	C ₄ H ₈ O	Cyclobutanol (CH ₂) ₃ CHOH...	72.062		124.1	0.923 ¹⁵	343
713	C ₄ H ₈ O	Cyclopropyl carbinol (CH ₂) ₂ CHCH ₂ OH	72.062		124.3	0.899	850
714	C ₄ H ₈ O	Vinylethyl alcohol CH ₂ :CHCH ₂ CH ₂ OH	72.062		114	0.856 ⁹	
715	C ₄ H ₈ O	Methyl allyl ether CH ₂ :CHCH ₂ OCH ₃ ...	72.062		46	0.77 ¹¹	
716	C ₄ H ₈ O	Vinyl ethyl ether CH ₂ :CHOC ₂ H ₅ ...	72.062		35.5	0.763 ^{14,5}	
717	C ₄ H ₈ O	<i>n</i> -Butyraldehyde C ₃ H ₇ CHO...	72.062	-99.0	75.7	0.817	50
718	C ₄ H ₈ O	Isobutyraldehyde (CH ₃) ₂ CHCHO...	72.062	-65.9	61	0.794	30
719	C ₄ H ₈ O	Methyl ethyl ketone CH ₃ COC ₂ H ₅	72.062	-86.4	79.6	0.805	40
720	C ₄ H ₈ O ₂	Erythrol...	88.062		196.5	1.047	
721	C ₄ H ₈ O ₂	Methylacetyl carbinol (Acetoin)...	88.062	15	142	1.002 ¹⁵	303
722	C ₄ H ₈ O ₂	2-Hydroxybutyraldehyde (Aldol)...	88.062		83 ²⁰	1.103	
723	C ₄ H ₈ O ₂	<i>n</i> -Butyric acid C ₃ H ₇ CO ₂ H...	88.062	-7.9	163.5	0.959	109
724	C ₄ H ₈ O ₂	Isobutyric acid (CH ₃) ₂ CHCO ₂ H...	88.062	-47.0	154.4	0.949	88

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
725	C ₄ H ₈ O ₂	Ethyl acetate CH ₃ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	88.062	-83.6	77.1	0.899	29
726	C ₄ H ₈ O ₂	Methyl propionate C ₂ H ₅ CO ₂ CH ₃	88.062	-87.5	79.9	0.917	36
727	C ₄ H ₈ O ₂	<i>n</i> -Propyl formate HCO ₂ C ₃ H ₇	88.062	-92.9	81.3	0.901	35
728	C ₄ H ₈ O ₂	Isopropyl formate HCO ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	88.062		71.3	0.883 ^o	
729	C ₄ H ₈ O ₃	Ethoxyacetic acid C ₂ H ₅ OCH ₂ CO ₂ H....	104.062		206		
730	C ₄ H ₈ O ₃	1-Hydroxybutyric acid.....	104.062	42.5	260		
731	C ₄ H ₈ O ₃	1-Hydroxyisobutyric acid.....	104.062	79	212		
732	C ₄ H ₈ O ₃	2-Hydroxybutyric acid.....	104.062		130 ¹⁴		
733	C ₄ H ₈ O ₃	Ethyl glycolate HOCH ₂ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	104.062		160	1.083 ²³	
734	C ₄ H ₈ O ₃	Glycol acetate HOCH ₂ CH ₂ OCOCH ₃	104.062		182		
735	C ₄ H ₈ O ₃	Methylethyl carbonate CH ₃ (C ₂ H ₅)CO ₂	104.062	-14.5	109.2	1.002 ²⁷	
736	C ₄ H ₈ O ₃	Methyl hydracrylate.....	104.062		79 ¹²	1.118	336
737	C ₄ H ₈ O ₃	Methyl lactate CH ₃ CH(OH)CO ₂ CH ₃	104.062		144.8	1.08 ¹⁸	883
738	C ₄ H ₈ O ₄	1, 2-Dihydroxybutyric acid.....	120.06	75			
739	C ₄ H ₈ O ₄	<i>d</i> -Methyl glycerinate.....	120.06		120 ¹⁴	1.280 ¹⁵	
740	C ₄ H ₈ S ₂	Diethylene disulfide.....	120.192	112	200		
741	C ₄ H ₉ Br	<i>n</i> -Butyl bromide C ₄ H ₉ Br.....	136.99	-112.4	101.6	1.275	372
742	C ₄ H ₉ Br	Isobutyl bromide (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ Br.....	136.99	-118.5	91.5	1.264	352
743	C ₄ H ₉ Br	<i>sec</i> .-Butyl bromide C ₂ H ₅ CHBrCH ₃	136.99		91.3	1.251 ²⁵	347
744	C ₄ H ₉ Br	<i>tert</i> .-Butyl bromide (CH ₃) ₃ CBr.....	136.99	-20	73.3	1.222	309
745	C ₄ H ₉ BrO	2-Bromoethyl ethyl ether.....	152.99		128.2	1.370 ^o	
746	C ₄ H ₉ Cl	<i>n</i> -Butyl chloride C ₄ H ₉ Cl.....	92.527	-123.1	78.0	0.884	132
747	C ₄ H ₉ Cl	Isobutyl chloride (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ Cl.....	92.527	-131.2	68.9	0.875	98
748	C ₄ H ₉ Cl	<i>sec</i> .-Butyl chloride C ₂ H ₅ CHClCH ₃	92.527		68	0.871	110
749	C ₄ H ₉ Cl	<i>tert</i> .-Butyl chloride (CH ₃) ₃ CCl.....	92.527	-28.5	51.0	0.840	60
751	C ₄ H ₉ ClO	1-Chloroethyl ethyl ether.....	108.527		98		
752	C ₄ H ₉ ClO	<i>tert</i> .-Butyl hypochlorite (CH ₃) ₃ CClO....	108.527		80	0.958	
753	C ₄ H ₉ ClS	2-Chloroethyl ethyl sulfide.....	124.59		157		
754	C ₄ H ₉ I	<i>n</i> -Butyl iodide C ₄ H ₉ I.....	184.00	-103.5	127	1.617	600
755	C ₄ H ₉ I	Isobutyl iodide (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ I.....	184.00	-93.5	120.4	1.605	578
756	C ₄ H ₉ I	<i>sec</i> .-Butyl iodide C ₂ H ₅ CHICH ₃	184.00	-104.0	117.5	1.595	
757	C ₄ H ₉ IO	2-Iodoethyl ethyl ether C ₂ H ₅ OCH ₂ CH ₂ I	200.00		155	1.670	
758	C ₄ H ₉ N	Crotonylamine CH ₃ CH:CHCH ₂ NH ₂	71.077		81		
759	C ₄ H ₉ N	Tetrahydropyrrole (Pyrrolidine).....	71.077		88.5	0.871 ¹⁰	
760	C ₄ H ₉ NO	<i>n</i> -Butylamide C ₃ H ₇ CONH ₂	87.077	116	216	1.032	
761	C ₄ H ₉ NO	Isobutylamide (CH ₃) ₂ CHCONH ₂	87.077	129	220	1.013	
762	C ₄ H ₉ NO	<i>N</i> -Dimethylacetamide CH ₃ CON(CH ₃) ₂	87.077		165.7	0.943	365
763	C ₄ H ₉ NO	<i>N</i> -Ethylacetamide CH ₃ CONHC ₂ H ₅	87.077		205	0.942	
764	C ₄ H ₉ NO	Methyl ethyl ketoxime.....	87.077		152	0.923	393
765	C ₄ H ₉ NO ₂	Iminoethyl alcohol HN(CHCH ₂ O ₂ H) ₂	103.077	28	270		
766	C ₄ H ₉ NO ₂	1-Aminobutyric acid.....	103.077	285			
767	C ₄ H ₉ NO ₂	2-Aminobutyric acid.....	103.077	184			
768	C ₄ H ₉ NO ₂	3-Aminobutyric acid.....	103.08	193			
769	C ₄ H ₉ NO ₂	1-Aminoisobutyric acid.....	103.077		280		
770	C ₄ H ₉ NO ₂	Ethylaminoacetic acid.....	103.08	> 160			
771	C ₄ H ₉ NO ₂	Propyl carbamate C ₃ H ₇ OCONH ₂	103.077	53	200		
772	C ₄ H ₉ NO ₂	<i>n</i> -Butyl nitrite C ₄ H ₉ ONO.....	103.077		75	0.911 ^o	
773	C ₄ H ₉ NO ₂	Isobutyl nitrite (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ ONO.....	103.077		67	0.877 ¹⁶	28
773.1	C ₄ H ₉ NO ₂	Methylurethane CH ₃ NHCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	103.077		170	1.009 ^{18.9}	950
774	C ₄ H ₉ NO ₃	<i>n</i> -Butyl nitrate C ₄ H ₉ ONO ₂	119.077		136	1.048 ^o	
775	C ₄ H ₉ NO ₃	Isobutyl nitrate (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ ONO ₂	119.077		122.9	1.014 ²⁵	137
776	C ₄ H ₉ NO ₅	<i>d</i> -Ammonium hydrogen malate.....	151.077	170			1205
777	C ₄ H ₉ NO ₅	<i>l</i> -Ammonium hydrogen malate.....	151.077	161		1.509	
778	C ₄ H ₉ NO ₆	Ammonium hydrogen tartrate.....	167.077	d.		1.680	1241
779	C ₄ H ₉ NS	1, 4-Thiazan.....	103.142		169		
780	C ₄ H ₉ N ₂ O ₂	Creatine.....	131.093	295			
781	C ₄ H ₁₀ ClNO ₂	Ethylaminoacetic acid hydrochloride.....	139.54	144			
781.1	C ₄ H ₁₀	<i>n</i> -Butane CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	58.077	-135.0	0.6	0.601 ^o (liq.)	
781.2	C ₄ H ₁₀	Trimethylmethane (Isobutane).....	58.077	-145.0	-10.2		
782	C ₄ H ₁₀ N ₂	Diethylenediamine (Piperazine).....	86.093	105.6	146		1156
783	C ₄ H ₁₀ N ₂ O	Nitrosodiethylamine (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ NNO.....	102.093		175.4	0.951 ^{17.5}	
784	C ₄ H ₁₀ N ₂ O	Trimethylurea (CH ₃) ₃ NCONHCH ₃	102.093	75.5	232.5		
785	C ₄ H ₁₀ N ₂ S	Propylthiourea C ₃ H ₇ NHCSNH ₂	118.16	110			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
786	C ₄ H ₁₀ N ₃ O ₂	Guanidine lactate.....	132.10	d.			1236
788	C ₄ H ₁₀ N ₄ S ₂	Ethylenediamine thiocyanate.....	178.24				1285
789	C ₄ H ₁₀ O	<i>n</i> -Butyl alcohol C ₄ H ₉ OH.....	74.077	-89.8	117.7	0.810	116
790	C ₄ H ₁₀ O	Isobutyl alcohol (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ OH.....	74.077	-108	107.3	0.802	99
791	C ₄ H ₁₀ O	<i>sec</i> .-Butyl alcohol C ₂ H ₅ CH(OH)CH ₃	74.077		99.5	0.808	104
792	C ₄ H ₁₀ O	<i>tert</i> .-Butyl alcohol (CH ₃) ₃ COH.....	74.077	25.5	82.8	0.789	64
793	C ₄ H ₁₀ O	Ether (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ O.....	74.077	{ α-116.3 β-123.3 }	34.5	0.714	7
794	C ₄ H ₁₀ O	Methyl propyl ether CH ₃ OC ₃ H ₇	74.077		38.9	0.738	13
794.1	C ₄ H ₁₀ O	Methyl isopropyl ether.....	74.077		32.5 ⁷⁷⁷	0.735 ²⁰ ₂₀	12
795	C ₄ H ₁₀ O ₂	1, 4-Dihydroxybutane (CH ₂ CH ₂ OH) ₂ ..	90.077	16	230	1.020	
796	C ₄ H ₁₀ O ₂	2, 3-Dihydroxybutane (CH ₃ CHOH) ₂	90.077		184	1.048 ⁹	
797	C ₄ H ₁₀ O ₂	1, 2-Dihydroxy-2-methylpropane.....	90.077		177	1.003	
798	C ₄ H ₁₀ O ₂	Glycol dimethyl ether (CH ₃ OCH ₂) ₂	90.077		84.5	0.873	
799	C ₄ H ₁₀ O ₂	Glycol ethyl ether HOCH ₂ CH ₂ OC ₂ H ₅ ..	90.077		135.3	0.935	
800	C ₄ H ₁₀ O ₂	Diethyl peroxide (C ₂ H ₅ O) ₂	90.077		65	0.827	
801	C ₄ H ₁₀ O ₂	Dimethyl acetal CH ₃ CH(OCH ₃) ₂	90.077		64.4	0.866	
802	C ₄ H ₁₀ O ₂ S	Ethyl sulfone (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ SO ₂	122.142	70	248	1.357	
803	C ₄ H ₁₀ O ₂ S ₂	Diethyl disulfoxide C ₂ H ₅ (SO) ₂ C ₂ H ₅	154.21		140 d.	1.24	
804	C ₄ H ₁₀ O ₃	1, 2, 3-Trihydroxybutane.....	106.077		136 ²⁸	1.232 ¹⁷	
805	C ₄ H ₁₀ O ₃	Di-(2-hydroxyethyl) ether.....	106.077		250	1.132	
806	C ₄ H ₁₀ O ₃	Glycerol 1-methyl ether.....	106.077		197	1.270 ²³ ₂₃	
807	C ₄ H ₁₀ O ₃ S	Diethyl sulfite (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ SO ₃	138.14		161.3	1.077	811
808	C ₄ H ₁₀ O ₄	<i>dl</i> -Erythritol HOCH ₂ (CHOH) ₂ CH ₂ OH..	122.08	126	331	1.451	1174
809	C ₄ H ₁₀ O ₄ S	Diethyl sulfate (C ₂ H ₅ O) ₂ SO ₂	154.14	-26.0	208 s. d.	1.172 ²⁵ ₂₄	78
810	C ₄ H ₁₀ S	<i>n</i> -Butyl mercaptan C ₄ H ₉ SH.....	90.142	> -74	98	0.836 ²⁰	
811	C ₄ H ₁₀ S	Isobutyl mercaptan (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ SH..	90.142	< -79	88	0.836	368
812	C ₄ H ₁₀ S	<i>sec</i> .-Butyl mercaptan C ₂ H ₅ CH(SH)CH ₃ ..	90.142		85	0.830 ¹⁷	
813	C ₄ H ₁₀ S	<i>tert</i> .-Butyl mercaptan (CH ₃) ₃ CSH.....	90.142		67		
814	C ₄ H ₁₀ S	Ethyl sulfide (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ S.....	90.142	-102.1	91.6	0.837	390
815	C ₄ H ₁₀ S ₂	Ethyl disulfide (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ S ₂	122.21		153.5	0.993	630
816	C ₄ H ₁₀ Se	Ethyl selenide (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ Se.....	137.28		108	1.230 ^{27.5} ₄	1035
817	C ₄ H ₁₀ Te	Ethyl telluride (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ Te.....	185.58		138		
818	C ₄ H ₁₁ AsO ₂	Diethylarsonic acid (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ AsO(OH)...	166.05	190			
819	C ₄ H ₁₁ AsO ₃	<i>N</i> -Butylarsonic acid C ₄ H ₉ AsO(OH) ₂	182.05	159			
820	C ₄ H ₁₁ N	<i>n</i> -Butylamine C ₄ H ₉ NH ₂	73.093	-50.5	76	0.740 ²⁰	131
821	C ₄ H ₁₁ N	Isobutylamine (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ NH ₂	73.093	-85.5	68	0.736	111
822	C ₄ H ₁₁ N	<i>sec</i> .-Butylamine C ₂ H ₅ CH(NH ₂)CH ₃	73.093	-104.5	63	0.718 ²⁰	93
823	C ₄ H ₁₁ N	<i>tert</i> .-Butylamine (CH ₃) ₃ CNH ₂	73.093	-67.5	43.8	0.696	39
824	C ₄ H ₁₁ N	Diethylamine (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ NH.....	73.093	-50.0	56.0	0.711	65
825	C ₄ H ₁₁ P	Diethylphosphine (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ PH.....	90.109		85		
826	C ₄ H ₁₂ As ₂	Cacodyl (CH ₃) ₂ As.As(CH ₃) ₂	210.01	-6	170	> 1	
827	C ₄ H ₁₂ As ₂ O	Cacodylic oxide [(CH ₃) ₂ As] ₂ O.....	226.01	-25	120	1.462 ¹⁵	
828	C ₄ H ₁₂ As ₂ S	Cacodylic sulfide [(CH ₃) ₂ As] ₂ S.....	242.08		211		
829	C ₄ H ₁₂ BrN	Tetramethylammonium bromide.....	154.02			1.56	
830	C ₄ H ₁₂ BrNO	Diethylbromoacetamide.....	170.02	67			
831	C ₄ H ₁₂ ClN	Diethylamine hydrochloride.....	109.56	217	330	1.048	
832	C ₄ H ₁₂ ClN	Tetramethylammonium chloride.....	109.56			1.169	
833	C ₄ H ₁₂ N ₂	Tetramethylenediamine.....	88.108	27	158		
834	C ₄ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₄	Ammonium succinate.....	152.11			1.367 ¹⁰	
835	C ₄ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₆	Ammonium <i>d</i> -tartrate.....	184.11	d.		1.608	1253
835.1	C ₄ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₆	Ammonium <i>dl</i> -tartrate.....	184.11			1.601	1323
836	C ₄ H ₁₂ N ₄	Tetramethylammonium trinitride.....	116.124	125 d.			
837	C ₄ H ₁₂ OS	Dimethylethylsulfonium hydroxide.....	108.15	-99.5	93	0.837	
838	C ₄ H ₁₃ NO	Tetramethylammonium hydroxide.....	91.108	63	d.		
839	C ₄ H ₁₆ N ₆ O ₄ S	Methylguanidine sulfate.....	244.24	240			
840	C ₅ HCl ₃ N ₄	2, 6, 8-Trichloropurine.....	223.41	187			
841	C ₅ HCl ₄ N	2, 3, 4, 5-Tetrachloropyridine.....	216.85	21	137 ²⁴		
842	C ₅ HCl ₄ N	2, 3, 4, 6-Tetrachloropyridine.....	216.85	75	135 ²⁰		
843	C ₅ HCl ₄ N	2, 3, 5, 6-Tetrachloropyridine.....	216.85	91	130 ²⁰		
844	C ₅ H ₂ Cl ₃ N	2, 3, 5-Trichloropyridine.....	182.40	50	120 ¹⁸		
845	C ₅ H ₃ Cl ₂ N	3, 5-Dichloropyridine.....	147.95	67			
846	C ₅ H ₅ N ₃	1, 1, 1-Tricyanoethane CH ₃ C(CN) ₃	105.05	93.5		0.760	

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
847	C ₅ H ₄ BrN	3-Bromopyridine.....	157.96		173	1.632 ¹⁰	
848	C ₅ H ₄ ClN	2-Chloropyridine.....	113.50		167.5	1.205 ¹⁵	
849	C ₅ H ₄ ClN	3-Chloropyridine.....	113.50		148.5		
850	C ₅ H ₄ ClN	4-Chloropyridine.....	113.50		148		
851	C ₅ H ₄ N ₂	Glutaconic nitrile NCCH ₂ CH:CHCN..	92.047	31.5	130 ¹²		
852	C ₅ H ₄ N ₂ O ₂	3-Nitropyridine.....	124.05	41	216		
853	C ₅ H ₄ N ₂ O ₄	Methylalloxan.....	156.05	156 d.			
853.1	C ₅ H ₄ N ₂ O ₄ (H ₂ O)	3, 5-Pyrazoledicarboxylic acid.....	156.05			1.626	1239
854	C ₅ H ₄ N ₄	Purine.....	120.06	217			
855	C ₅ H ₄ N ₄ O	Hypoxanthine.....	136.06	> 150			
857	C ₅ H ₄ N ₄ O ₃	Uric acid.....	168.06	d.		1.893	
858	C ₅ H ₄ OS	Thiophene-2-aldehyde.....	112.10		198	1.215	
859	C ₅ H ₄ O ₂	Furfural.....	96.031	-38.7	161.7	1.159	685
860	C ₅ H ₄ O ₂	1, 4-Pyrone.....	96.031	32.5	217.7	1.190 ^{10, 3}	1063
861	C ₅ H ₄ O ₂ S	Thiophene-2-carboxylic acid.....	128.10	126.5	260 d.		
862	C ₅ H ₄ O ₂ S	Thiophene-3-carboxylic acid.....	128.10	136			
863	C ₅ H ₄ O ₃	Citraconic anhydride.....	112.03	7	228	1.245	508
864	C ₅ H ₄ O ₃	Glutaconic anhydride.....	112.03	87	152 ¹⁵		
865	C ₅ H ₄ O ₃	Itaconic anhydride.....	112.03	68			
866	C ₅ H ₄ O ₃	Pyromeconic acid.....	112.03	117	228		
867	C ₅ H ₄ O ₃	Pyromucic acid.....	112.03	133			
868	C ₅ H ₄ O ₄	Aconic acid.....	128.03	164			1324
869	C ₅ H ₄ O ₄	Glutinic acid HO ₂ CC:CCH ₂ CO ₂ H.....	128.03	146			
870	C ₅ H ₅ N	Pyridine.....	79.047	-42	115.3	0.982	641
871	C ₅ H ₅ NO	2-Hydroxypyridine.....	95.047	107	281		
872	C ₅ H ₅ NO	3-Hydroxypyridine HOC ₅ H ₄ N.....	95.047	129			
873	C ₅ H ₅ NO	4-Hydroxypyridine.....	95.047	148.5			
874	C ₅ H ₅ NO	Pyrrole-2-aldehyde CHOC ₄ H ₄ N.....	95.047	47			
875	C ₅ H ₅ NO ₂	2, 4-Dihydroxypyridine (HO) ₂ C ₅ H ₃ N.....	111.05	265			
876	C ₅ H ₅ NO ₂	2, 6-Dihydroxypyridine (HO) ₂ C ₅ H ₃ N.....	111.05	195			
877	C ₅ H ₅ NO ₂	Pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid HO ₂ C ₄ C ₄ H ₄ N.....	111.05	191.5			
878	C ₅ H ₅ NO ₃	2, 4, 6-Trihydroxypyridine.....	127.05	230 d.			
879	C ₅ H ₅ N ₃	Adenine.....	135.08	365			
880	C ₅ H ₆	Cyclopentadiene.....	66.046		42.5	0.805	903
881	C ₅ H ₆	2-Methyl-1, 3-butenine (Valylene).....	66.046		50		
882	C ₅ H ₆ N ₂	2-Aminopyridine.....	94.062	56	204		
883	C ₅ H ₆ N ₂	3-Aminopyridine.....	94.062	64	252		
884	C ₅ H ₆ N ₂	4-Aminopyridine H ₂ NC ₅ H ₄ N.....	94.062	157			
886	C ₅ H ₆ N ₂	Glutaric nitrile NC(CH ₂) ₃ NC.....	94.062	-29	287.4	0.995 ¹⁵	1007
887	C ₅ H ₆ N ₂ O	2-Hydroxyglutaric nitrile.....	110.06		203 ¹¹	1.181	534
888	C ₅ H ₆ N ₂ O ₂	Thymine.....	126.06	335 d.			
889	C ₅ H ₆ N ₂ O ₃	Dimethylparabanic acid.....	142.06	145	277		
890	C ₅ H ₆ N ₂ O ₃	Pyridine nitrate.....	142.06				1333
891	C ₅ H ₆ O	2-Methylfurfuran.....	82.046		64.3	0.916	
892	C ₅ H ₆ OS	Thiophene-2-alcohol.....	114.11		207		
893	C ₅ H ₆ O ₂	Furfuryl alcohol.....	98.046		170.2	1.136	996
894	C ₅ H ₆ O ₂	Pentinoic acid.....	98.046	103			
895	C ₅ H ₆ O ₂	Ethyl propiolate CH ₃ CCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	98.046		119.5	0.968 ¹⁵	
896	C ₅ H ₆ O ₂	Propargyl acetate CH:CCH ₂ O ₂ CCH ₃	98.046		125	1.005	252
897	C ₅ H ₆ O ₃	Glutaric anhydride.....	114.05	57	287		
898	C ₅ H ₆ O ₄	Citraconic acid CH ₃ C(CO ₂ H):CHCO ₂ H.....	130.05	91		1.617	
899	C ₅ H ₆ O ₄	Glutaconic acid.....	130.05	134			
900	C ₅ H ₆ O ₄	Itaconic acid CH ₂ :C(CO ₂ H)CH ₂ CO ₂ H.....	130.05	161 d.		1.632	
901	C ₅ H ₆ O ₄	Mesaconic acid CH ₃ (CO ₂ H)C:CHCO ₂ H.....	130.05	202	250		
902	C ₅ H ₆ O ₄	Paraconic acid.....	130.05	58			
903	C ₅ H ₆ O ₄	Trimethylene-1, 1-dicarboxylic acid.....	130.05	175	210 ³⁰		
904	C ₅ H ₆ O ₅	Acetone-1-1'-dicarboxylic acid.....	146.05	135 d.			
905	C ₅ H ₆ O ₅	1-Ketoglutaric acid.....	146.05	113			
906	C ₅ H ₆ N ₂ O ₃	1-Methylbarbituric acid.....	142.06	132			
907	C ₅ H ₇ Cl ₃ O ₂	Chloral acetone.....	205.43	76			
908	C ₅ H ₇ N	1-Methylpyrrole.....	81.062		115.4	0.911	892
909	C ₅ H ₇ N	2-Methylpyrrole.....	81.062		148	0.945	
910	C ₅ H ₇ N	3-Methylpyrrole.....	81.062		143		

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
911	C ₆ H ₇ NO ₂	Ethyl cyanoacetate NCCH ₂ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅ ...	113.06	-22.5	206	1.063	232
912	C ₆ H ₇ NS	Crotonyl isothiocyanate.....	113.13		85 ⁵⁰	0.993 ⁰	
913	C ₆ H ₈	Cyclopentene.....	68.062		43.6	0.776	
914	C ₆ H ₈	2, 3-Pentadiene CH ₃ CH:C:CHCH ₃	68.082		51	0.702	
915	C ₆ H ₈	<i>unsym.</i> -Dimethylallene (CH ₃) ₂ C:C:CH ₂	68.062	-120	40.5	0.678	
916	C ₆ H ₈	Isoprene CH ₂ :C(CH ₃)CH:CH ₂	68.062	-120	34	0.679	943
917	C ₆ H ₈	Methylethylacetylene CH ₃ C:CC ₂ H ₅	68.062		56	0.687	121
918	C ₆ H ₈	1, 3-Pentadiene CH ₃ CH:CHCH:CH ₂ ...	68.062		44	0.696	901
920	C ₆ H ₈	Propylacetylene C ₃ H ₇ C:CH.....	68.062	-95	40	0.722 ⁰	932
921	C ₆ H ₈	Isopropylacetylene (CH ₃) ₂ CHC:CH....	68.062		29.3	0.685 ⁰	
921. 1	C ₆ H ₈ Cl ₂ O ₂	Ethyl 1, 2-dichloropropionate.....	170.98		184	1.246	424
921. 2	C ₆ H ₈ N ₂	3, 4-Dimethylpyrazole.....	96.078	58		0.933 ^{99, 3}	1131
922	C ₆ H ₈ N ₂	3, 5-Dimethylpyrazole.....	96.078	107	220		
923	C ₆ H ₈ N ₄ O ₆	Urocanic acid.....	220.09	162 d.			
924	C ₆ H ₈ O	Cyclopentanone.....	84.062		130.6	0.951	353
925	C ₆ H ₈ O	Ethyl propargyl ether CH:CCH ₂ OC ₂ H ₅	84.062		80	0.833	325
926	C ₆ H ₈ O	Tiglic aldehyde CH ₃ CH:C(CH ₃)CHO..	84.062		116.5	0.870	430
927	C ₆ H ₈ O	Ethylideneacetone CH ₃ CH:CCHCOCH ₃ ..	84.062		124	0.856	370
928	C ₆ H ₈ O ₂	Levulinic aldehyde.....	100.062		188	1.018	295
929	C ₆ H ₈ O ₂	Acetylacetone CH ₃ COCH ₂ COCH ₃	100.062	-23.2	137	0.976	439
930	C ₆ H ₈ O ₂	Allylacetic acid CH ₂ :CH(CH ₃) ₂ CO ₂ H..	100.062	< -18	189	0.984	805
931	C ₆ H ₈ O ₂	Angelic acid.....	100.062	45	185	0.983 ^{16, 7}	1069
932	C ₆ H ₈ O ₂	2, 2-Dimethylacrylic acid.....	100.062	70	195		
933	C ₆ H ₈ O ₂	1-Ethylacrylic acid CH ₂ :C(C ₂ H ₅)CO ₂ H..	100.062	45	180		
934	C ₆ H ₈ O ₂	1, 2-Pentenic acid C ₅ H ₉ CH:CHCO ₂ H..	100.062	10	108 ¹⁷	0.990	904
935	C ₆ H ₈ O ₂	2, 3-Pentenic acid.....	100.062		95 ¹⁶	0.987	949
936	C ₆ H ₈ O ₂	Tiglic acid CH ₃ CH:C(CH ₃)CO ₂ H.....	100.062	64	198.5	0.872	1121
937	C ₆ H ₈ O ₂	Allyl acetate CH ₃ CO ₂ C ₃ H ₅	100.062		105	0.928	146
938	C ₆ H ₈ O ₂	Ethyl acrylate C ₂ H ₅ COC ₂ H ₅	100.062		99.8	0.924	
939	C ₆ H ₈ O ₂	Methyl α-crotonate.....	100.062		120.7	0.981 ⁴	
941	C ₆ H ₈ O ₃	Levulinic acid CH ₃ COCH ₂ CH ₂ CO ₂ H....	116.06	33.1	246	1.143 ¹⁷	383
942	C ₆ H ₈ O ₃	Ethyl pyruvate CH ₃ COCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	116.06		144	1.060 ¹⁶	882
943	C ₆ H ₈ O ₃	Methyl acetoacetate.....	116.06		170	1.077	241
944	C ₆ H ₈ O ₄	Dimethylmalonic acid (CH ₃) ₂ C(CO ₂ H) ₂	132.06	193			
945	C ₆ H ₈ O ₄	Ethylmalonic acid C ₂ H ₅ CH(CO ₂ H) ₂ ...	132.06	111.5	160 d.		
946	C ₆ H ₈ O ₄	Glutaric acid CH ₂ (CH ₂ CO ₂ H) ₂	132.06	97.5	304	1.192 ¹⁰⁶	1151
947	C ₆ H ₈ O ₄	Pyrotartaric acid.....	132.06	111		1.411	1333
947. 1	C ₆ H ₈ O ₄	Methyltetronic lactone.....	132.06	123			1213
948	C ₆ H ₈ O ₄	Dimethyl malonate H ₃ C(CO ₂ CH ₃) ₂	132.06	-62	181.5	1.154	206
949	C ₆ H ₈ O ₄	Ethyl hydrogen malonate.....	132.06		147 ²¹	1.176	301
950	C ₆ H ₈ O ₄	Methyl ethyl oxalate.....	132.06		173.7	1.156 ⁹	
951	C ₆ H ₈ O ₄	Methylene diacetate CH ₂ (CO ₂ CH ₃) ₂ ...	132.06		170		
952	C ₆ H ₈ O ₅	α-Citramalic acid.....	148.06	95			
953	C ₆ H ₈ O ₅	<i>dl</i> -Citramalic acid.....	148.06	117			
954	C ₆ H ₈ O ₅	β-Methylmalic acid.....	148.06	123			
955	C ₆ H ₈ O ₅	Arabonic lactone.....	148.06	98			
956	C ₆ H ₈ O ₅	Dimethyl tartronate.....	148.06	53.3			
957	C ₆ H ₈ O ₆ (H ₂ O)	<i>d</i> -Methyl hydrogen tartrate.....	164.06	76			
958	C ₆ H ₈ O ₇	Aposorbinic acid.....	180.06	110			
959	C ₆ H ₇ BrO ₂	1-Bromovaleric acid C ₅ H ₇ CHBrCO ₂ H..	180.99		105 ¹⁰		
960	C ₆ H ₇ BrO ₂	2-Bromovaleric acid.....	180.99	60			
961	C ₆ H ₇ BrO ₂	3-Bromovaleric acid.....	180.99	40			
962	C ₆ H ₇ BrO ₂	2-Bromoisovaleric acid.....	180.99	73.5			
963	C ₆ H ₇ BrO ₂	Ethyl 1-bromopropionate.....	180.99		160	1.393	419
964	C ₆ H ₇ Br ₃	1, 2, 3-Tribromopentane.....	308.82		128 ^{21, 11}	2.095 ¹⁴	743
965	C ₆ H ₇ Cl	Isoprene hydrochloride.....	104.53		109	0.933	
966	C ₆ H ₇ ClO	<i>n</i> -Valeryl chloride C ₄ H ₉ COCl.....	120.53		128	1.016 ¹⁵	223
967	C ₆ H ₇ ClO	Isovaleryl chloride (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ COCl	120.53		113		
968	C ₆ H ₇ ClO ₂	Ethyl 1-chloropropionate.....	136.53		146	1.087	235
969	C ₆ H ₇ ClO ₂	Ethyl 2-chloropropionate.....	136.53		162.5	1.114	236
969. 1	C ₆ H ₇ ClO ₂	<i>n</i> -Butyl chloroformate ClCO ₂ C ₄ H ₉	136.53		138.9	1.078	807
970	C ₆ H ₇ ClO ₂	Isobutyl chloroformate.....	136.53		130	1.040 ²⁵	
971	C ₆ H ₇ IO ₂	Ethyl 2-iodopropionate.....	228.00		202	1.679 ¹⁵	

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
972	C ₈ H ₉ N	<i>n</i> -Valeryl nitrile C ₈ H ₉ CN.....	83.077		141	0.801	82
973	C ₈ H ₉ N	Isovaleryl nitrile (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ CN....	83.077		129.3	0.802	
974	C ₈ H ₉ NO	Piperidone.....	99.077	40	256		
975	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₃	Acetylurethane CH ₃ CONHCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅ ...	131.08	78	215		
975.1	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₃	α -Acetylaminopropionic acid.....	131.08	133			1215
976	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₄	<i>dl</i> -Glutaminic acid.....	147.08	198		1.460	1261
977	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₄	<i>d</i> -Glutaminic acid.....	147.08	208 d.		1.538	1266
978	C ₈ H ₉ NS	Isobutyl isothiocyanate.....	115.14		162	0.943	
979	C ₈ H ₁₀	Cyclopentane CH ₂ <(CH ₂ CH ₂) ₂ >....	70.077	-93.3	49.5	0.754	843
980	C ₈ H ₁₀	1, 1-Dimethyltrimethylene.....	70.077		21	0.660	
981	C ₈ H ₁₀	Methyleyclobutane.....	70.077		42		
982	C ₈ H ₁₀	β -Amylene CH ₃ CH:CHC ₂ H ₅	70.077	-139	36.4	0.651	921
983	C ₈ H ₁₀	α -Amylene C ₂ H ₅ C(CH ₃):CH ₂	70.077		32	0.667 ⁹	880
984	C ₈ H ₁₀	<i>n</i> -Propylethylene C ₈ H ₇ CH:CH ₂	70.077		40		31
985	C ₈ H ₁₀	2-Methyl-3-butene CH ₂ :CHCH(CH ₃) ₂ ..	70.077	-135	20.1	0.632 ¹⁵	
986	C ₈ H ₁₀	2-Methyl-2-butene CH ₃ CH:C(CH ₃) ₂ ...	70.077	-124	38.4	0.668 ¹³	
987	C ₈ H ₁₀ Br ₂	1, 5-Dibromopentane CH ₂ (CH ₂ CH ₂ Br) ₂	229.91	-35	224	1.706 ¹⁸	
988	C ₈ H ₁₀ Br ₂	2, 3-Dibromopentane C ₂ H ₅ (CHBr) ₂ CH ₃	229.91		175	1.7087 ⁰	866
988.1	C ₈ H ₁₀ ClNO ₄	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-Glutaminic acid hydrochloride.....	183.54	193			1240
989	C ₈ H ₁₀ Cl ₂	3, 3-Dichloro-2-methylbutane.....	140.99		145	1.065	
990	C ₈ H ₁₀ Cl ₂	1, 4-Dichloropentane.....	140.99		61 ¹⁷		
991	C ₈ H ₁₀ Cl ₂	1, 5-Dichloropentane CH ₂ (CH ₂ CH ₂ Cl) ₂	140.99		178		
992	C ₈ H ₁₀ Cl ₂	2, 3-Dichloropentane C ₂ H ₅ (CHCl) ₂ CH ₃	140.99		139		
993	C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₂	Diethylecyanamide NCN(C ₂ H ₅) ₂	98.093		187 d.	0.854	1072
994	C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₂	1-Nitropiperidine.....	130.09	-5.5	245	1.158	1033
994.1	C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₂	Dimethylmalonamide.....	130.09	198			1208
995	C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₃	<i>dl</i> -Glutamine.....	146.09	256			
996	C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₄	Amylene nitrosate.....	162.09	99			1207
997	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	Cyclopentanol.....	86.077		141	0.946	
998	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	Methylallyl carbinol.....	86.077		116.4	0.834	
999	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	Vinylethyl carbinol.....	86.077		114.7	0.837	277
1000	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	2-Pentene-4-ol.....	86.077		64 ⁶²	0.838	933
1001	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	Ethyl allyl ether C ₂ H ₅ OCH ₂ CH:CH ₂ ...	86.077		67.6	0.765	69
1002	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	Isovaleraldehyde (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ CHO...	86.077	-51	92.5	0.803 ¹⁷	79
1003	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	Trimethylacetaldehyde (CH ₃) ₃ CCHO..	86.077	3	75	0.793	
1004	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	<i>n</i> -Valeric aldehyde C ₄ H ₉ CHO.....	86.077		103.4	0.819 ¹¹	70
1005	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	Diethyl ketone (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ CO.....	86.077	-42.0	101.7	0.814	86
1006	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	Methyl propyl ketone CH ₃ COCC ₂ H ₅	86.077	-77.8	101.7	0.812 ¹⁶	75
1007	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	Methyl isopropyl ketone.....	86.077	-92.0	93	0.815 ¹⁵	62
1008	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	Pentamethylene oxide.....	86.077		87	0.880 ⁰	
1009	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	3-Acetylpropyl alcohol.....	102.08		209	1.016 ⁰	
1010	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>dl</i> -Methylethylacetic acid.....	102.08	< -80	174	0.941	153
1011	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	Trimethylacetic acid (CH ₃) ₃ CCO ₂ H....	102.08	35.5	163.8	0.905 ⁵⁰	1050
1012	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>n</i> -Valeric acid C ₈ H ₁₇ CO ₂ H C ₄ H ₉ CO ₂ H...	102.08	-59; -34.5	187.0	0.942	175
1013	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	Isovaleric acid (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ CO ₂ H....	102.08	-37.6	176.7	0.937 ¹⁵	145
1014	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>n</i> -Butyl formate HCO ₂ C ₄ H ₉	102.08	-90.0	106.8	0.911 ⁰	74
1015	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>d</i> - <i>sec</i> -Butyl formate.....	102.08		97	0.882	48
1016	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	Isobutyl formate (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ CO ₂ H..	102.08	-95.3	98.2	0.875	58
1017	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	Ethyl propionate C ₂ H ₅ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	102.08	-72.6	99.1	0.891	51
1018	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	Methyl <i>n</i> -butyrate C ₃ H ₇ CO ₂ CH ₃	102.08	< -95	102.3	0.898	68
1019	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	Methyl isobutyrate (CH ₃) ₂ CHCO ₂ CH ₃	102.08	-84.7	92.6	0.891	49
1020	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>n</i> -Propyl acetate CH ₃ CO ₂ C ₃ H ₇	102.08	-92.5	101.6	0.887	52
1021	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	Isopropyl acetate CH ₃ COCH ₂ (CH ₃) ₂ ...	102.08	-73.4	89	0.877 ^{15 6}	
1022	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂ S	Ethyl thiocarbonate CS(OC ₂ H ₅) ₂	134.14		162	1.028	939
1023	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₃	1-Hydroxyvaleric acid.....	118.08	31			
1024	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₃	1-Hydroxyisovaleric acid.....	118.08	86			
1025	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₃	2-Hydroxyvaleric acid.....	118.08	< -32			
1026	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₃	Diethyl carbonate (C ₂ H ₅ O) ₂ CO.....	118.08	-43.0	125.8	0.979	57
1027	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₃	Ethyl hydracrylate.....	118.08		84 ¹²	1.064 ²⁵	313
1028	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₃	Ethyl lactate CH ₃ CH(OH)CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅ ...	118.08		154	1.031	
1028.1	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₃	Methyl <i>l</i> -1-methoxypropionate.....	118.08		131	0.9986 ^{16.4}	
1029	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₃	Propyl glycolate HOCH ₂ CO ₂ C ₃ H ₇	118.08		170.5	1.062 ¹⁸	
1030	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₄	Ethyl glycerate.....	134.08		121 ¹⁴	1.191 ¹⁵	

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
031	C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₄	Glycerol acetate (Monoacetin).....	134.08		158 ¹⁶⁵	1.20	
032	C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₅	<i>d</i> (l)- α -Arabinose.....	150.08	159.5		1.585	1243
033	C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₅	<i>d</i> (l)- β -Arabinose.....	150.08			1.605	1248
034	C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₅	<i>dl</i> -Arabinose.....	150.08	164.5			
035	C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₅	<i>d</i> -Lyxose.....	150.08	105		1.545	1228
036	C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₅	<i>d</i> -Ribose.....	150.08	87			
037	C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₅	<i>l</i> -Xylose.....	150.08	153		1.525	1231
038	C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₅	<i>dl</i> -Xylose.....	150.08	131			
039	C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₆	Arabonic acid HO ₂ C(CHOH) ₃ CH ₂ OH..	166.08	89			
040	C ₅ H ₁₁ Br	<i>n</i> -Amyl bromide CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₄ Br.....	151.00		127.9	1.223	401
041	C ₅ H ₁₁ Br	Isoamyl bromide (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ CH ₂ Br..	151.00		121	1.215	378
042	C ₅ H ₁₁ Br	<i>tert</i> .-Amyl bromide (CH ₃) ₂ (C ₂ H ₅)CBr...	151.00		109.2	1.190	389
043	C ₅ H ₁₁ Cl	<i>n</i> -Amyl chloride CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₄ Cl.....	106.54		105.7	0.883	191
044	C ₅ H ₁₁ Cl	Isoamyl chloride (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ CH ₂ Cl..	106.54		99.1	0.893	181
045	C ₅ H ₁₁ Cl	<i>tert</i> .-Amyl chloride (CH ₃) ₂ (C ₂ H ₅)CCl...	106.54	-72.9	85.7	0.870 ¹⁵	155
046	C ₅ H ₁₁ Cl	<i>sec</i> .-Amyl chloride C ₂ H ₅ (CH ₂)CHCl....	106.54		105	0.870	157
047	C ₅ H ₁₁ Cl	3-Chloropentane (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ CHCl.....	106.54		105	0.895	
048	C ₅ H ₁₁ ClO	<i>tert</i> .-Amyl hypochlorite.....	122.54		76.3	0.855	
049	C ₅ H ₁₁ F	<i>n</i> -Amyl fluoride CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₄ F.....	90.085	> -80	62.8	0.788	11
050	C ₅ H ₁₁ F	Isoamyl fluoride (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ CH ₂ F....	90.085	< -11	53.5		
051	C ₅ H ₁₁ I	<i>n</i> -Amyl iodide CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₄ I.....	198.02		156	1.517	572
052	C ₅ H ₁₁ I	Isoamyl iodide (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ CH ₂ I....	198.02		148	1.510	
053	C ₅ H ₁₁ I	<i>tert</i> .-Amyl iodide (CH ₃) ₂ (C ₂ H ₅)CHI...	198.02		125	1.497 ¹⁹	
054	C ₅ H ₁₁ N	Piperidine.....	85.093	-9	105.8	0.860	444
055	C ₅ H ₁₁ NO	Diethylketoxime (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ C:NOH.....	101.09		168.3	0.914	407
056	C ₅ H ₁₁ NO	Methylpropylketoxime.....	101.09		168	0.909	403
057	C ₅ H ₁₁ NO	Valeramide C ₄ H ₉ CONH ₂	101.09	106		1.023	
058	C ₅ H ₁₁ NO	Isovaleramide (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ CONH ₂ ...	101.09	137	232	0.965	
059	C ₅ H ₁₁ NO ₂	1-Aminovaleric acid.....	117.09	291.5			
060	C ₅ H ₁₁ NO ₂	3-Aminovaleric acid.....	117.09	193			
061	C ₅ H ₁₁ NO ₂	4-Aminovaleric acid.....	117.09	157			
062	C ₅ H ₁₁ NO ₂	2-Aminoisovaleric acid.....	117.09	217			
063	C ₅ H ₁₁ NO ₂	<i>n</i> -Amyl nitrite CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₄ ONO.....	117.09		104 ⁷⁶	0.853	56
064	C ₅ H ₁₁ NO ₂	Isoamyl nitrite (CH ₃) ₂ CH(CH ₂) ₂ ONO..	117.09		99	0.872	67
065	C ₅ H ₁₁ NO ₂	<i>tert</i> .-Amyl nitrite (CH ₃) ₂ (C ₂ H ₅)CONO..	117.09		93	0.903 ⁰	
066	C ₅ H ₁₁ NO ₂	<i>n</i> -Butyl carbamate C ₄ H ₉ CO ₂ NH ₂	117.09	54			
067	C ₅ H ₁₁ NO ₂	Isobutyl carbamate H ₂ NCO ₂ C ₄ H ₉	117.09	67	206		
067.1	C ₅ H ₁₁ NO ₂	Ethylurethane C ₂ H ₅ NHCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	117.09		176	0.981	262
068	C ₅ H ₁₁ NO ₂	Betaine.....	117.09	273 d.			
069	C ₅ H ₁₁ NO ₂	<i>dl</i> -Valine (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH(NH ₂)CO ₂ H....	117.09	298 d.			
069.1	C ₅ H ₁₁ NO ₂	<i>d</i> -Valine.....	117.09	315			1327
070	C ₅ H ₁₁ NO ₃	Isoamyl nitrate.....	133.09		148	0.996 ^{21.7}	200
070.1	C ₅ H ₁₁ NO ₃	Bios.....	133.09	223			1163
070.2	C ₅ H ₁₁ NO ₄	Methyltetronic amide.....	149.09	135 d.			1218
071	C ₅ H ₁₁ NO ₅	<i>l</i> -Arabinose oxime.....	165.09	139			
072	C ₅ H ₁₂	2-Methylbutane (Isopentane).....	72.092	-159.7	28.0	0.621 ^{19.1}	9
073	C ₅ H ₁₂	<i>n</i> -Pentane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	72.092	-131.5	36.2	0.631	10
074	C ₅ H ₁₂	2, 2-Dimethylpropane (CH ₃) ₄ C.....	72.092	-20	9.5		
075	C ₅ H ₁₂ ClN	Piperidine hydrochloride.....	121.56	237			
076	C ₅ H ₁₂ ClNO ₂	Betaine hydrochloride.....	153.56	235			
077	C ₅ H ₁₂ N ₂ O	1, 2-Diethylurea CO(NHC ₂ H ₅) ₂	116.11	106	263	1.042	
078	C ₅ H ₁₂ O	<i>n</i> -Amyl alcohol CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₄ CH ₂ OH....	88.092	-78.5	137.9	0.817 ²⁰	823
079	C ₅ H ₁₂ O	Isoamyl alcohol* (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ CH ₂ OH..	88.092	-117.2	130.5	0.812	166
080	C ₅ H ₁₂ O	Diethyl carbinol (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ CHOH.....	88.092		115.6	0.815 ²⁵	179
081	C ₅ H ₁₂ O	<i>tert</i> .-Amyl alcohol (CH ₃) ₂ (C ₂ H ₅)COH...	88.092	-11.9	101.8	0.809	158
082	C ₅ H ₁₂ O	<i>tert</i> .-Butyl carbinol.....	88.092	53	114		
083	C ₅ H ₁₂ O	<i>d</i> -Amyl alcohol CH ₃ (C ₂ H ₅)CHCH ₂ OH..	88.092		128	0.816	
084	C ₅ H ₁₂ O	<i>sec</i> .-Amyl alcohol CH ₃ (C ₂ H ₇)CH ₂ OH....	88.092		119.5	0.809	165
084.1	C ₅ H ₁₂ O	<i>d-sec</i> .-Amyl alcohol.....	88.092		118	0.8103	154
085	C ₅ H ₁₂ O	Methyl isopropyl carbinol.....	88.092		114	0.819	
085.1	C ₅ H ₁₂ O	<i>d</i> -Methyl isopropyl carbinol.....	88.092			0.818	106
086	C ₅ H ₁₂ O	Ethyl propyl ether C ₂ H ₅ OC ₃ H ₇	88.092	< -79	61.4	0.732	24
087	C ₅ H ₁₂ O	Ethyl isopropyl ether C ₂ H ₅ OCH(CH ₃) ₂ ..	88.092		54	0.745 ⁰	

* Commercially known as "Amyl alcohol."

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
1088	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	Methyl <i>n</i> -butyl ether CH ₃ OC ₄ H ₉	88.092		70.3	0.764 ⁰	
1089	C ₅ H ₁₂ O ₂	Pentane-1, 2-diol C ₅ H ₇ CHOHCH ₂ OH....	104.09		211.8	0.980 ²⁰	376
1090	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	Pentane-1, 5-diol CH ₂ (CH ₂ CH ₂ OH) ₂ ...	104.09		239.4	0.994 ²⁰	432
1091	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	Methylene diethyl ether CH ₂ (OC ₂ H ₅) ₂ ...	104.09		89	0.851 ⁰	
1092	C ₅ H ₁₂ O ₃	Glycerol 1-ethyl ether.....	120.09		230	1.091	
1093	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₄	Pentaerythritol.....	136.09	253			1178
1094	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₅	Adonitol.....	152.09	102			1333
1095	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₅	<i>d</i> -Arabitol.....	152.09	103			
1096	C ₆ H ₁₂ S	<i>n</i> -Amyl mercaptan C ₅ H ₁₁ SH.....	104.16		126	0.857 ²⁰	396
1097	C ₆ H ₁₂ S	<i>act.</i> -Amyl mercaptan.....	104.16		118	0.848 ¹³	
1098	C ₆ H ₁₂ S	Isoamyl mercaptan.....	104.16		129.5	0.835	379
1099	C ₆ H ₁₃ N	<i>n</i> -Amylamine C ₅ H ₁₁ NH ₂	87.108	-55.0	104	0.766 ¹⁹	
1100	C ₆ H ₁₃ N	Isoamylamine (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ CH ₂ NH ₂ ...	87.108		95	0.751	176
1101	C ₆ H ₁₃ N	<i>sec.</i> -Amylamine CH ₃ (C ₃ H ₇)CH ₂ NH ₂ ...	87.108		91	0.749	
1102	C ₆ H ₁₃ N	<i>tert.</i> -Amylamine (CH ₃) ₂ (C ₂ H ₅)CNH ₂ ...	87.108	-105.0	78		
1103	C ₆ H ₁₃ NO ₂	Ammonium valerate.....	119.11				1333
1105	C ₆ H ₁₄ N ₂	Pentamethylenediamine.....	102.12	9	178	0.885 ¹⁵	482
1106	C ₆ Br ₂ O ₂	Bromanil OC:(CBrCBR) ₂ :CO.....	423.66	300			
1107	C ₆ Br ₆	Hexabromobenzene.....	551.50	306			
1108	C ₆ Br ₆ O	"Hexabromophenol".....	367.50	128			
1109	C ₆ Cl ₄ O ₂	Chloranil OC:(CClCCl) ₂ :CO.....	245.83	290			
1110	C ₆ Cl ₆	Hexachlorobenzene.....	284.75	226	326	1.569 ^{23b}	
1111	C ₆ Cl ₆ O	"Hexachlorophenol".....	300.75	46			
1111.1	C ₆ Cl ₈ O	β -Octachlorocyclohexenone.....	371.67	90		2.016	1292
1111.2	C ₆ Cl ₈ O	γ -Octachlorocyclohexenone.....	371.67	89		2.058	1305
1112	C ₆ I ₆	Hexaiodobenzene.....	833.59	350 d.			
1113	C ₆ HBr ₅	Pentabromobenzene.....	472.59	293			
1114	C ₆ HBr ₅ O	Pentabromophenol C(Br ₅)OH.....	488.59	225			
1115	C ₆ HCl ₃ O ₂	Trichloroquinone.....	211.38	168			
1116	C ₆ HCl ₄ NO ₂	2, 3, 4, 5-Tetrachloronitrobenzene.....	260.85	64.5			
1117	C ₆ HCl ₄ NO ₂	2, 3, 4, 6-Tetrachloronitrobenzene.....	260.85	22			
1118	C ₆ HCl ₄ NO ₂	2, 3, 5, 6-Tetrachloronitrobenzene.....	260.85	99	304 d.		
1119	C ₆ HCl ₅	Pentachlorobenzene.....	250.30	86	277	1.842 ¹⁰	
1120	C ₆ HCl ₅ O	Pentachlorophenol HOC ₆ Cl ₅	266.30	188	310.2	1.978	
1121	C ₆ HN ₃ O ₁₁	Pentanitrophenol C ₆ (NO ₂) ₅ OH.....	319.05	190 d.			
1122	C ₆ H ₂ Br ₂ N ₂ O ₆	Pieryl bromide 2, 4, 6(NO ₂) ₂ C ₆ H ₂ Br...	291.96	123			
1122.1	C ₆ H ₂ Br ₂ N ₂ O ₄	1, 2-Dinitro-4, 5-dibromobenzene.....	325.86	115		2.313	
1122.2	C ₆ H ₂ Br ₂ N ₂ O ₄	1, 3-Dinitro-4, 6-dibromobenzene.....	325.86	117		2.295	
1123	C ₆ H ₂ Br ₄	1, 2, 3, 5-Tetrabromobenzene.....	393.68	98.5	329		
1124	C ₆ H ₂ Br ₄	1, 2, 4, 5-Tetrabromobenzene.....	393.68	178		3.027	
1125	C ₆ H ₂ Br ₄ O	2, 3, 4, 6-Tetrabromophenol.....	409.68	120			
1126	C ₆ H ₂ Br ₅ N	Pentabromoaniline C ₆ (Br ₅)NH ₂	487.60	222			
1127	C ₆ H ₂ ClN ₃ O ₆	Pieryl chloride (NO ₂) ₃ C ₆ H ₂ Cl.....	247.50	83		1.797	
1128	C ₆ H ₂ ClN ₃ O ₆	5-Chloro-1, 2, 4-trinitrobenzene.....	247.50	116			
1129	C ₆ H ₂ Cl ₂ O ₂	2, 5-Dichloroquinone.....	176.93	161			
1130	C ₆ H ₂ Cl ₂ O ₂	2, 6-Dichloroquinone.....	176.93	121			
1131	C ₆ H ₂ Cl ₃ NO ₂	2, 3, 4-Trichloronitrobenzene.....	226.40	56			
1132	C ₆ H ₂ Cl ₃ NO ₂	2, 3, 6-Trichloronitrobenzene.....	226.40	89			
1133	C ₆ H ₂ Cl ₃ NO ₂	2, 4, 5-Trichloronitrobenzene.....	226.40	57	288	1.790	
1134	C ₆ H ₂ Cl ₃ NO ₂	2, 4, 6-Trichloronitrobenzene.....	226.40	68			
1135	C ₆ H ₂ Cl ₄	1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrachlorobenzene.....	215.85	47.5	254		
1136	C ₆ H ₂ Cl ₄	1, 2, 3, 5-Tetrachlorobenzene.....	215.85	51	246		
1137	C ₆ H ₂ Cl ₄	1, 2, 4, 5-Tetrachlorobenzene.....	215.85	138	246	1.734 ¹⁰	
1138	C ₆ H ₂ Cl ₄ O	2, 3, 4, 6-Tetrachlorophenol.....	231.85	69	164 ²³		
1139	C ₆ H ₂ Cl ₄ O	Tetrachlorohydroquinone.....	247.85	232			
1140	C ₆ H ₂ Cl ₅ N	Pentachloroaniline C ₆ (Cl ₅)NH ₂	265.31	232			
1141	C ₆ H ₂ IN ₃ O ₆	Pieryl iodide (NO ₂) ₃ C ₆ H ₂ I.....	338.97	165		2.285 ^{22.5}	
1142	C ₆ H ₂ I ₂ N ₂ O ₄	2, 4-Diiodo-1, 3-dinitrobenzene.....	419.90	162			1315
1143	C ₆ H ₂ I ₂ N ₂ O ₄	4, 6-Diiodo-1, 3-dinitrobenzene.....	419.90	168.4		2.744	
1144	C ₆ H ₂ I ₄	1, 2, 3, 4-Tetraiodobenzene.....	581.74	136			
1145	C ₆ H ₂ I ₄	1, 2, 3, 5-Tetraiodobenzene.....	581.74	148			
1146	C ₆ H ₂ I ₄	1, 2, 4, 5-Tetraiodobenzene.....	581.74	254			
1147	C ₆ H ₂ N ₄ O ₆	2, 3, 4, 6-Tetranitrophenol.....	274.05	140	d.		

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
1148	C ₆ H ₂ O ₄	Diacetylenedicarboxylic acid.....	138.02	178 exp.			
1149	C ₆ H ₃ BrN ₂ O ₄	3-Bromo-1, 2-dinitrobenzene.....	246.96	101.5	320		1302
1150	C ₆ H ₃ BrN ₂ O ₄	4-Bromo-1, 2-dinitrobenzene.....	246.96	59.4			
1151	C ₆ H ₃ BrN ₂ O ₄	4-Bromo-1, 3-dinitrobenzene.....	246.96	75.3			
1152	C ₆ H ₃ Br ₂ N ₂ O ₂	2, 4-Dibromonitrobenzene.....	280.86	62		2.356	
1153	C ₆ H ₃ Br ₂ N ₂ O ₂	2, 5-Dibromonitrobenzene.....	280.86	85		2.368	
1154	C ₆ H ₃ Br ₂ N ₂ O ₂	3, 4-Dibromonitrobenzene.....	280.86	58	296	2.354	
1155	C ₆ H ₃ Br ₂ N ₂ O ₂	3, 5-Dibromonitrobenzene.....	280.86	106			
1155.1	C ₆ H ₃ Br ₂ N ₂ O ₂	4, 6-Dibromo-2-nitrophenol.....	296.86	117.5		2.434	
1156	C ₆ H ₃ Br ₃	1, 2, 3-Tribromobenzene.....	314.77	87.4		2.658	
1157	C ₆ H ₃ Br ₃	1, 2, 4-Tribromobenzene.....	314.77	44	276		
1158	C ₆ H ₃ Br ₃ C ₆ H ₃ Br ₃	1, 3, 5-Tribromobenzene.....	314.77	119.6	278		
1159	C ₆ H ₃ Br ₃ O	2, 3, 5-Tribromophenol Br ₃ C ₆ H ₂ OH....	330.77	92.5			
1160	C ₆ H ₃ Br ₃ O	2, 4, 6-Tribromophenol Br ₃ C ₆ H ₂ OH....	330.77	96		2.55	
1161	C ₆ H ₃ Br ₃ O ₂	2, 4, 6-Tribromoresorcinol.....	346.77	111			
1162	C ₆ H ₃ ClN ₂ O ₄	3-Chloro-1, 2-dinitrobenzene.....	202.50	86.8			
				α 36.3			
				β 37.1			
				γ 38.8			
				δ 28			
1163	C ₆ H ₃ ClN ₂ O ₄	4-Chloro-1, 2-dinitrobenzene.....	202.50	87	315 d.		
1164	C ₆ H ₃ ClN ₂ O ₄	2-Chloro-1, 3-dinitrobenzene.....	202.50	53.4	315	1.697	
1165	C ₆ H ₃ ClN ₂ O ₄	α-4-Chloro-1, 3-dinitrobenzene.....	202.50	43	315	1.680	
1166	C ₆ H ₃ ClN ₂ O ₄	β-4-Chloro-1, 3-dinitrobenzene.....	202.50	59			
1167	C ₆ H ₃ ClN ₂ O ₄	5-Chloro-1, 3-dinitrobenzene.....	202.50	60			
1168	C ₆ H ₃ ClN ₂ O ₄	2-Chloro-1, 4-dinitrobenzene.....	202.50	62	258	1.721 ¹⁴	
1169	C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₂	2, 3-Dichloronitrobenzene.....	191.95	33		1.439 ⁸⁰	
1170	C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₂	2, 4-Dichloronitrobenzene.....	191.95	54.5	266	1.669 ²²	
1171	C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₂	2, 5-Dichloronitrobenzene.....	191.95	72.5	130 ⁸	1.603 ¹⁷	
1172	C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₂	2, 6-Dichloronitrobenzene.....	191.95	43	256	1.451 ⁸⁰	
1173	C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₂	3, 4-Dichloronitrobenzene.....	191.95	65.4		1.692 ¹⁴	
1174	C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₂	3, 5-Dichloronitrobenzene.....	191.95	122		1.822	
1174.1	C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₂	4, 6-Dichloro-2-nitrophenol.....	207.95	52	219		
1175	C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₃	1, 2, 3-Trichlorobenzene.....	181.40	17	213	1.574 ¹⁰	754
1176	C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₃	1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene.....	181.40	63	208.5		
1177	C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₃	1, 3, 5-Trichlorobenzene.....	181.40	53.4	253		
1178	C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₃ O	2, 3, 5-Trichlorophenol.....	197.40	68	244.5		
1179	C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₃ O	2, 4, 6-Trichlorophenol.....	197.40	134			
1180	C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₃ O ₂	2, 3, 5-Trichlorohydroquinone.....	213.40	83			
1181	C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₃ O ₂	2, 4, 6-Trichlororesorcinol.....	213.40	184			
1182	C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₃ O ₃ S ₈	Benzene-1, 3, 5-trisulfonyl chloride.....	373.59	118			
1183	C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₄ N	2, 3, 4, 5-Tetrachloroaniline.....	230.86	88			
1184	C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₄ N	2, 3, 4, 6-Tetrachloroaniline.....	230.86	90			
1185	C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₄ N	2, 3, 5, 6-Tetrachloroaniline.....	230.86	455.82	116		
1186	C ₆ H ₃ I ₃	1, 2, 3-Triiodobenzene.....	455.82	84			
1187	C ₆ H ₃ I ₃	1, 2, 4-Triiodobenzene.....	455.82	181			
1188	C ₆ H ₃ I ₃	1, 3, 5-Triiodobenzene.....	455.82	156			
1189	C ₆ H ₃ I ₃ O	2, 4, 6-Triiodophenol I ₃ C ₆ H ₂ (OH)....	471.82	127.5			
1190	C ₆ H ₃ N ₃ O ₆	1, 2, 3-Trinitrobenzene.....	213.05	61		1.73 ^{15.5}	
1191	C ₆ H ₃ N ₃ O ₆	1, 2, 4-Trinitrobenzene.....	213.05	121; 61	d.	1.688	
1192	C ₆ H ₃ N ₃ O ₆	1, 3, 5-Trinitrobenzene.....	213.05	114	exp. 115		
1193	C ₆ H ₃ N ₃ O ₆ S	Thiopicric acid.....	245.11	120			
1194	C ₆ H ₃ N ₃ O ₇	2, 3, 5-Trinitrophenol C ₆ H ₂ (NO ₂) ₃ OH..	229.05	118			
1195	C ₆ H ₃ N ₃ O ₇	2, 3, 6-Trinitrophenol C ₆ H ₂ (NO ₂) ₃ OH..	229.05	96			
1196	C ₆ H ₃ N ₃ O ₇	2, 4, 5-Trinitrophenol C ₆ H ₂ (NO ₂) ₃ OH..	229.05	121.8	exp. > 300	1.763	1313
1197	C ₆ H ₃ N ₃ O ₇	Picric acid (NO ₂) ₃ C ₆ H ₂ OH.....	229.05	180		1.829	
1198	C ₆ H ₃ N ₃ O ₈	Styphnic acid.....	245.05	100			
1199	C ₆ H ₃ N ₃ O ₈ S	Picrylsulfonic acid.....	293.11	170	exp. 237	1.89	1314
1200	C ₆ H ₃ N ₃ O ₈	2, 3, 4, 6-Tetranitroaniline.....	273.06	-12.6	204 ⁷⁶⁶	1.656 ^{12.5}	765
1200.1	C ₆ H ₄ BrCl	<i>o</i> -Bromochlorobenzene.....	191.40	-21.2	196	1.627 ¹⁴	764
1200.2	C ₆ H ₄ BrCl	<i>m</i> -Bromochlorobenzene.....	191.40	67.4	196.3		
1200.3	C ₆ H ₄ BrCl	<i>p</i> -Bromochlorobenzene.....	191.40	2.1	257.4 ⁷⁶⁴		
1200.4	C ₆ H ₄ BrI	<i>o</i> -Bromoiodobenzene.....	282.88	-9.3	252 ⁷⁶⁴		
1200.5	C ₆ H ₄ BrI	<i>m</i> -Bromoiodobenzene.....	282.88				

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
1200.6	C ₆ H ₄ BrI	<i>p</i> -Bromiodobenzene.....	282.88	92	251.6 ⁷⁵⁴		
1201	C ₆ H ₄ BrNO ₂	<i>o</i> -Bromonitrobenzene.....	201.96	43.0	261.	1.623 ⁸⁰ ₄	
1202	C ₆ H ₄ BrNO ₂	<i>m</i> -Bromonitrobenzene.....	201.96	56.0	256.5	1.704	777
1203	C ₆ H ₄ BrNO ₂	<i>p</i> -Bromonitrobenzene.....	201.96	127	256		
1204	C ₆ H ₄ Br ₂	<i>o</i> -Dibromobenzene.....	235.86	1.8	221	1.966 ¹⁶ ₄	787
1205	C ₆ H ₄ Br ₂	<i>m</i> -Dibromobenzene.....	235.86	-6.9	217	1.955	783
1206	C ₆ H ₄ Br ₂	<i>p</i> -Dibromobenzene.....	235.86	86.8	219	1.954	1132
1207	C ₆ H ₄ Br ₂ O	2, 4-Dibromophenol.....	251.86	36	239		
1208	C ₆ H ₄ Br ₂ O	2, 6-Dibromophenol.....	251.86	56			
1209	C ₆ H ₄ Br ₂ O	3, 4-Dibromophenol.....	251.86	80			
1210	C ₆ H ₄ Br ₂ O	3, 5-Dibromophenol.....	251.83	76.5			
1211	C ₆ H ₄ Br ₂ O ₂	2, 4-Dibromoresorcinol.....	267.86	92.5			
1212	C ₆ H ₄ Br ₂ O ₂	4, 6-Dibromoresorcinol.....	267.86	112	130 (in CO ₂)		
1213	C ₆ H ₄ Br ₂ N	2, 4, 6-Tribromoaniline.....	329.79	119	300		
1214	C ₆ H ₄ Br ₂ N	3, 4, 5-Tribromoaniline.....	329.79	118			
1214.1	C ₆ H ₄ ClI	<i>p</i> -Chloriodobenzene.....	238.42	57	227.6 ⁷⁵¹		
1215	C ₆ H ₄ ClNO ₂	<i>o</i> -Chloronitrobenzene.....	157.50	32.5	245.7	1.365	
1216	C ₆ H ₄ ClNO ₂	<i>m</i> -Chloronitrobenzene.....	157.50	44.4; 23.7	235.6	1.534	
1217	C ₆ H ₄ ClNO ₂	<i>p</i> -Chloronitrobenzene.....	157.50	83.5	242	1.520	
1218	C ₆ H ₄ ClNO ₃	4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol.....	173.50	87			
1219	C ₆ H ₄ ClNO ₃	5-Chloro-2-nitrophenol.....	173.50	38.9			
1220	C ₆ H ₄ ClNO ₃	6-Chloro-2-nitrophenol.....	173.50	70			
1221	C ₆ H ₄ ClNO ₃	2-Chloro-3-nitrophenol.....	173.50	120			
1222	C ₆ H ₄ ClNO ₃	4-Chloro-3-nitrophenol.....	173.50	127			
1223	C ₆ H ₄ ClNO ₃	5-Chloro-3-nitrophenol.....	173.50	147			
1224	C ₆ H ₄ ClNO ₃	6-Chloro-3-nitrophenol.....	173.50	118			
1225	C ₆ H ₄ ClNO ₃	2-Chloro-4-nitrophenol.....	173.50	111			
1226	C ₆ H ₄ ClNO ₃	3-Chloro-4-nitrophenol.....	173.50	133			
1227	C ₆ H ₄ ClNO ₃ S	2-Chloronitrobenzene-5-sulfonic acid.....	237.56	>200 d.			
1228	C ₆ H ₄ ClNO ₃ S	5-Chloronitrobenzene-3-sulfonic acid.....	237.56	200 d.			
1229	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂	<i>o</i> -Dichlorobenzene.....	146.95	-17.6	179	1.298	731
1230	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂	<i>m</i> -Dichlorobenzene.....	146.95	-24.8	173	1.288	723
1231	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂	<i>p</i> -Dichlorobenzene.....	146.95	52.9	173	1.458	1101
1232	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂ O	2, 3-Dichlorophenol.....	162.95	57			
1233	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂ O	2, 4-Dichlorophenol.....	162.95	45	210		
1234	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂ O	2, 5-Dichlorophenol.....	162.95	58	211.7		
1235	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂ O	2, 6-Dichlorophenol.....	162.95	67	220		
1236	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂ O	3, 4-Dichlorophenol.....	162.95	68	253.5		
1237	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂ O	3, 5-Dichlorophenol.....	162.95	68	233.1		
1238	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂ O ₂	2, 3-Dichlorohydroquinone.....	178.95	145			
1239	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂ O ₂	2, 5-Dichlorohydroquinone.....	178.95	170		1.824	
1240	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂ O ₂	2, 6-Dichlorohydroquinone.....	178.95	164			
1241	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂ O ₃ S	2, 5-Dichlorobenzenesulfonic acid.....	227.01	97			
1242	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂ O ₄ S ₂	<i>o</i> -Benzenedisulfonyl chloride.....	275.08	105			
1243	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂ O ₄ S ₂	<i>m</i> -Benzenedisulfonyl chloride.....	275.08	63			
1244	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂ O ₄ S ₂	<i>p</i> -Benzenedisulfonyl chloride.....	275.08	131			
1245	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₃ N	2, 3, 4-Trichloroaniline.....	196.41	67.5	291.5		
1246	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₃ N	2, 4, 5-Trichloroaniline.....	196.41	96	270		
1247	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₃ N	2, 4, 6-Trichloroaniline.....	196.41	77.5	262.4		
1248	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₃ N	3, 4, 5-Trichloroaniline Cl ₃ C ₆ H ₂ NH ₂	196.41	100			
1249	C ₆ H ₄ FNO ₂	<i>o</i> -Fluoronitrobenzene.....	141.04	-5.9	214.6	1.338	700
1250	C ₆ H ₄ FNO ₂	<i>m</i> -Fluoronitrobenzene.....	141.04	1.7	205	1.327	688
1251	C ₆ H ₄ FNO ₂	<i>p</i> -Fluoronitrobenzene.....	141.04	26.5; 21.5	205	1.326	1084
1252	C ₆ H ₄ F ₂	<i>m</i> -Difluorobenzene.....	114.03		83	1.172	384
1253	C ₆ H ₄ F ₂	<i>p</i> -Difluorobenzene.....	114.03	-23.7	88.9	1.164	362
1254	C ₆ H ₄ INO ₂	<i>o</i> -Iodonitrobenzene.....	248.97	49.4	290	1.810 ^{15.5} ₄	
1255	C ₆ H ₄ INO ₂	<i>m</i> -Iodonitrobenzene.....	248.97	36	280	1.804 ^{15.5} ₄	
1256	C ₆ H ₄ INO ₂	<i>p</i> -Iodonitrobenzene.....	248.97	171.5	288.1	1.809 ^{15.5} ₄	
1257	C ₆ H ₄ INO ₃	4-Iodo-6-nitrophenol IC ₆ H ₃ (NO ₂)OH.....	264.97	81			
1258	C ₆ H ₄ I ₂	<i>o</i> -Diiodobenzene.....	329.90	23.4	286.8		
1259	C ₆ H ₄ I ₂	<i>m</i> -Diiodobenzene.....	329.90	34.2	284.8		
1260	C ₆ H ₄ I ₂	<i>p</i> -Diiodobenzene.....	329.90	129.4	285		

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
1261	C ₆ H ₄ I ₂ O	2, 4-Diiodophenol.....	345.90	72	100		
1262	C ₆ H ₄ I ₂ O	2, 6-Diiodophenol I ₂ C ₆ H ₃ OH.....	345.90	68			
1263	C ₆ H ₄ I ₂ O	3, 4-Diiodophenol I ₂ C ₆ H ₃ OH.....	345.90	83			
1264	C ₆ H ₄ I ₂ O	3, 5-Diiodophenol I ₂ C ₆ H ₃ OH.....	345.90	104			
1265	C ₆ H ₄ I ₂ O ₄ S	2, 6-Diiodophenol-4-sulfonic acid.....	425.96	120	190 d.		
1266	C ₆ H ₄ I ₂ N	2, 4, 6-Triiodoaniline I ₃ C ₆ H ₂ NH ₂	470.84	185.5			
1267	C ₆ H ₄ N ₂	Pyridyl-2-cyanide CN.C ₆ H ₄ N.....	104.05	29			
1268	C ₆ H ₄ N ₂	Pyridyl-3-cyanide CN.C ₆ H ₄ N.....	104.05	50			
1269	C ₆ H ₄ N ₂	Pyridyl-4-cyanide CN.C ₆ H ₄ N.....	104.05	79			
1270	C ₆ H ₄ N ₂ O	<i>p</i> -Diazophenol.....	120.05	exp. 38			
1271	C ₆ H ₄ N ₂ O ₄	<i>o</i> -Dinitrobenzene.....	168.05	116.5	319	1.59	
1272	C ₆ H ₄ N ₂ O ₄	<i>m</i> -Dinitrobenzene.....	168.05	89.7	302	1.575	
1273	C ₆ H ₄ N ₂ O ₄	<i>p</i> -Dinitrobenzene.....	168.05	172.1	299	1.625	
1274	C ₆ H ₄ N ₂ O ₅	2, 3-Dinitrophenol (NO ₂) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ OH.....	184.05	144			
1275	C ₆ H ₄ N ₂ O ₅	2, 4-Dinitrophenol.....	184.05	111.6		1.683	
1276	C ₆ H ₄ N ₂ O ₅	2, 5-Dinitrophenol (NO ₂) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ OH.....	184.05	104			
1277	C ₆ H ₄ N ₂ O ₅	2, 6-Dinitrophenol (NO ₂) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ OH.....	184.05	61.8			
1278	C ₆ H ₄ N ₂ O ₅	3, 4-Dinitrophenol (NO ₂) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ OH.....	184.05	134			
1279	C ₆ H ₄ N ₂ O ₅	3, 5-Dinitrophenol.....	184.05	126.1			
1280	C ₆ H ₄ N ₂ O ₆	2, 4-Dinitroresorcinol.....	200.05	148	d.		
1281	C ₆ H ₄ N ₂ O ₆	4, 6-Dinitroresorcinol.....	200.05	215			
1282	C ₆ H ₄ N ₂ O ₇ S	2, 4-Dinitrobenzenesulfonic acid.....	248.11	108			
1283	C ₆ H ₄ N ₂ S	Benzisothiodiazole.....	136.11	44	206		
1284	C ₆ H ₄ N ₄ O ₆	Picramide 2, 4, 6-(NO ₂) ₃ C ₆ H ₂ NH ₂	228.06	188			
1285	C ₆ H ₄ N ₄ O ₇	2, 4, 6-Trinitroaminophenol.....	244.06	178			
1286	C ₆ H ₄ N ₆	Hexaazobenzene.....	160.08	83			
1287	C ₆ H ₄ O ₂	Quinone.....	108.03	115.7		1.318	
1288	C ₆ H ₄ O ₄	2, 5-Dihydroxyquinone.....	140.03	220			
1289	C ₆ H ₄ O ₆	Sarsapic acid.....	172.03	305			
1290	C ₆ H ₄ O ₈	Ethanetetracarboxylic acid.....	204.03	169 d.			
1291	C ₆ H ₅ AsCl ₂	Phenyl dichloroarsine.....	222.92		253		
1292	C ₆ H ₅ AsO	Phenylarsine oxide.....	168.00	120			
1294	C ₆ H ₅ Br	Bromobenzene.....	156.96	-30.6	156.2	1.497	747
1295	C ₆ H ₅ BrN ₂ O ₂	4-Bromo-2-nitroaniline.....	216.97	111			
1296	C ₆ H ₅ BrO	<i>o</i> -Bromophenol.....	172.96	5.6	195	1.553 ⁸⁰	
1297	C ₆ H ₅ BrO	<i>m</i> -Bromophenol.....	172.96	33	236.5		
1298	C ₆ H ₅ BrO	<i>p</i> -Bromophenol.....	172.96	63.5	238	1.588 ⁸⁰	
1299	C ₆ H ₅ BrO ₂	Bromohydroquinone.....	188.96	115			
1300	C ₆ H ₅ BrO ₂	2(4)-Bromoresorcinol.....	188.96	91			
1301	C ₆ H ₅ BrO ₂ S	<i>p</i> -Bromobenzenesulfonic acid.....	237.02	88			
1302	C ₆ H ₅ Br ₂ N	2, 4-Dibromoaniline.....	250.88	79.5			
1303	C ₆ H ₅ Br ₂ N	2, 5-Dibromoaniline.....	250.88	52			
1304	C ₆ H ₅ Br ₂ N	2, 6-Dibromoaniline.....	250.88	84	264		
1305	C ₆ H ₅ Br ₂ N	3, 4-Dibromoaniline.....	250.88	80.4			
1306	C ₆ H ₅ Br ₂ N	3, 5-Dibromoaniline.....	250.88	56.5			
1307	C ₆ H ₅ Cl	Chlorobenzene.....	112.50	-45.2	132.1	1.107	681
1308	C ₆ H ₅ ClN ₂ O ₂	2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline.....	172.51	105			
1309	C ₆ H ₅ ClN ₂ O ₂	2-Chloro-5-nitroaniline.....	172.51	118			
1310	C ₆ H ₅ ClN ₂ O ₂	3-Chloro-4-nitroaniline.....	172.51	157			
1311	C ₆ H ₅ ClN ₂ O ₂	3-Chloro-6-nitroaniline.....	172.51	125			
1312	C ₆ H ₅ ClN ₂ O ₂	4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline.....	172.51	115			
1313	C ₆ H ₅ ClN ₂ O ₂	4-Chloro-3-nitroaniline.....	172.51	103			
1314	C ₆ H ₅ ClO	<i>o</i> -Chlorophenol.....	128.50	α 7; β 0; γ -4.1	173	1.241 ₁₈ ^{18,2}	1058
1315	C ₆ H ₅ ClO	<i>m</i> -Chlorophenol.....	128.50	32.8	214		1059
1316	C ₆ H ₅ ClO	<i>p</i> -Chlorophenol.....	128.50	37	217	1.306	1060
1317	C ₆ H ₅ ClO ₂	Chlorohydroquinone.....	144.50	106	263		
1318	C ₆ H ₅ ClO ₃ S	Benzenesulfone chloride.....	176.56	14.5	247	1.383 ¹⁵	
1319	C ₆ H ₅ ClO ₃ S	<i>p</i> -Chlorobenzenesulfonic acid.....	192.56	67	146 ²⁵		
1320	C ₆ H ₅ Cl ₂ N	2, 3-Dichloroaniline.....	161.96	24	252		
1321	C ₆ H ₅ Cl ₂ N	2, 4-Dichloroaniline.....	161.96	63	245	1.567	
1322	C ₆ H ₅ Cl ₂ N	2, 5-Dichloroaniline.....	161.96	50	251		
1323	C ₆ H ₅ Cl ₂ N	2, 6-Dichloroaniline Cl ₂ C ₆ H ₃ NH ₂	161.96	39			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
1324	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂ N	3, 4-Dichloroaniline.....	161.96	71.5	272		
1325	C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₂ N	3, 5-Dichloroaniline.....	161.96	50.5	260		
1326	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂ OP	Phosphenyl oxychloride.....	194.98		258	1.375	
1327	C ₆ H ₅ Cl ₂ P	Phosphenyl chloride.....	178.98		224.6	1.319	804
1328	C ₆ H ₅ F	Fluorobenzene.....	96.039	-41.2	86	1.024	487
1329	C ₆ H ₄ FO	<i>o</i> -Fluorophenol FC ₆ H ₄ OH.....	112.04	16.1			
1330	C ₆ H ₃ FO	<i>m</i> -Fluorophenol.....	112.04	13.8	183 ⁶⁰	1.222	652
1331	C ₆ H ₂ FO	<i>p</i> -Fluorophenol.....	112.04	28.5; 48.2	188	1.189 ⁶⁰	1083
1332	C ₆ H ₃ F ₂ N	2, 5-Difluoroaniline.....	129.05	13.5	85.8 ³⁰	1.288 ^{17,2}	
1333	C ₆ H ₅ I	Iodobenzene.....	203.97	-31.4	188.6	1.832	792
1334	C ₆ H ₄ IO	<i>o</i> -Iodophenol.....	219.97	40.4	187 ¹⁶⁰	1.876 ⁸⁰	
1335	C ₆ H ₃ IO	<i>m</i> -Iodophenol IC ₆ H ₄ OH.....	219.97	40			
1336	C ₆ H ₂ IO	<i>p</i> -Iodophenol IC ₆ H ₄ OH.....	219.97	94			
1337	C ₆ H ₄ IO	Iodosobenzene.....	219.97	exp. 210			
1338	C ₆ H ₄ IO ₂	Iodoxybenzene.....	235.97	exp. 238			
1339	C ₆ H ₄ IO ₂ S	Benzenesulfone iodide C ₆ H ₄ SO ₂ I.....	268.04	45			
1340	C ₆ H ₃ I ₂ N	2, 4-Diiodoaniline I ₂ C ₆ H ₃ NH ₂	344.91	96			
1341	C ₆ H ₅ NO	Pyridyl- α -aldehyde.....	107.05		181	1.126	947
1342	C ₆ H ₅ NO	Pyridyl- β -aldehyde.....	107.05		97 ¹⁵		
1343	C ₆ H ₅ NO	Nitrosobenzene.....	107.05	68	59 ¹⁸		
1344	C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂	Picolinic acid.....	123.05	137			
1345	C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂	Nicotinic acid.....	123.05	232			
1346	C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂	Isonicotinic acid.....	123.05	317			
1347	C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂	Nitrobenzene.....	123.05	5.7	210.9	1.207	736
1348	C ₆ H ₄ NO ₂	<i>p</i> -Nitrosophenol ONC ₆ H ₄ OH.....	123.05	126			
1349	C ₆ H ₅ NO ₃	<i>o</i> -Nitrophenol.....	139.05	45	214.5	1.447	
1350	C ₆ H ₄ NO ₃	<i>m</i> -Nitrophenol.....	139.05	96	194 ⁷⁰	1.485	
1351	C ₆ H ₃ NO ₃	<i>p</i> -Nitrophenol.....	139.05	113		1.468	
1352	C ₆ H ₃ NO ₄	2-Nitroresorcinol <i>m</i> -(OH) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ NO ₂	155.05	85			
1353	C ₆ H ₃ NO ₄	4-Nitroresorcinol <i>m</i> -(OH) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ NO ₂	155.05	115			
1354	C ₆ H ₃ NO ₄	Nitrohydroquinone.....	155.05	134			
1355	C ₆ H ₃ NO ₄ S	2-Nitrophenol-4-sulfonic acid.....	219.11	141			
1356	C ₆ H ₅ N ₂	Aziminobenzene.....	119.06	99			
1357	C ₆ H ₅ N ₃	Triazobenzene.....	119.06		73.5 ²⁴	1.098 ¹⁰	991
1358	C ₆ H ₃ N ₂ O ₄	2, 3-Dinitroaniline (NO ₂) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ NH ₂	183.06	127			
1359	C ₆ H ₃ N ₂ O ₄	2, 4-Dinitroaniline.....	183.06	188			
1360	C ₆ H ₃ N ₂ O ₄	2, 5-Dinitroaniline (NO ₂) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ NH ₂	183.06	137			
1361	C ₆ H ₃ N ₂ O ₄	2, 6-Dinitroaniline.....	183.06	138			
1362	C ₆ H ₃ N ₂ O ₄	3, 4-Dinitroaniline (NO ₂) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ NH ₂	183.06	154			
1363	C ₆ H ₃ N ₂ O ₄	3, 5-Dinitroaniline (NO ₂) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ NH ₂	183.06	159			
1364	C ₆ H ₃ N ₂ O ₅	Picramic acid.....	199.06	165			1320
1365	C ₆ H ₆	Benzene.....	78.046	5.5	79.6	0.878	606
1366	C ₆ H ₆	Dipropargyl.....	78.046	-6	85.4	0.805	380
1367	C ₆ H ₆ AsCl ₃	Tri-(2-chlorovinyl)arsine.....	259.38		260	1.572	
1368	C ₆ H ₄ BrN	<i>o</i> -Bromoaniline.....	171.97	31.5	251		
1369	C ₆ H ₄ BrN	<i>m</i> -Bromoaniline.....	171.97	18.5	251	1.587 ^{16,3}	793
1370	C ₆ H ₃ BrN	<i>p</i> -Bromoaniline BrC ₆ H ₄ NH ₂	171.97	66.4			
1371	C ₆ H ₄ Br ₂ N ₂	3, 4-Dibromophenylhydrazine.....	265.89	75			
1372	C ₆ H ₄ Br ₂ N ₂	3, 5-Dibromophenylhydrazine.....	265.89	95.5			
1373	C ₆ H ₄ Br ₆	α - <i>trans</i> -Benzenehexabromide.....	557.54	212			
1374	C ₆ H ₄ Br ₆	β - <i>cis</i> -Benzenehexabromide.....	557.54	253			
1375	C ₆ H ₄ ClN	<i>o</i> -Chloroaniline ClC ₆ H ₄ NH ₂	127.51	0	210.5	1.213	774
1376	C ₆ H ₃ ClN	<i>m</i> -Chloroaniline.....	127.51	-10.4	229.8	1.215	776
1377	C ₆ H ₂ ClN	<i>p</i> -Chloroaniline.....	127.51	71	231	1.170 ⁷⁰	
1378	C ₆ H ₄ ClNO	2-Chloro-3-aminophenol.....	143.51	87			
1379	C ₆ H ₄ ClNO	2-Chloro-4-aminophenol.....	143.51	153			
1380	C ₆ H ₄ ClNO ₂ S	<i>p</i> -Chlorometanilic acid.....	207.58	280 d.			
1381	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂ N ₂	2, 4-Dichlorophenylhydrazine.....	176.98	94			
1382	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂ N ₂	2, 5-Dichlorophenylhydrazine.....	176.98	105			
1383	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂ N ₂	3, 5-Dichlorophenylhydrazine.....	176.98	118			
1384	C ₆ H ₆ Cl ₆	α - <i>trans</i> -Benzenehexachloride.....	290.79	157	288	1.87	
1385	C ₆ H ₆ Cl ₆	β - <i>cis</i> -Benzenehexachloride.....	290.79	310		1.89 ¹⁹	

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
1386	C ₆ H ₆ Cl ₆	γ-Benzenehexachloride.....	290.79	112			
1387	C ₆ H ₆ Cl ₆	δ-Benzenehexachloride.....	290.79	129			
1388	C ₆ H ₆ FN	<i>o</i> -Fluoroaniline.....	111.05	-34.6	68.5 ¹⁴	1.151	716
1389	C ₆ H ₆ FN	<i>m</i> -Fluoroaniline.....	111.05		186.3	1.160	722
1390	C ₆ H ₆ FN	<i>p</i> -Fluoroaniline.....	111.05	-1.9	189	1.152	707
1391	C ₆ H ₆ IN	<i>o</i> -Iodoaniline.....	218.99	56.5			
1392	C ₆ H ₆ IN	<i>m</i> -Iodoaniline.....	218.99	27			
1393	C ₆ H ₆ IN	<i>p</i> -Iodoaniline.....	218.99	62			
1394	C ₆ H ₆ N ₂ O	<i>p</i> -Nitrosoaniline.....	122.06	174			
1395	C ₆ H ₆ N ₂ O ₂	Phenylnitroamine.....	138.06	46			
1396	C ₆ H ₆ N ₂ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Nitroaniline.....	138.06	71.5			
1397	C ₆ H ₆ N ₂ O ₂	<i>m</i> -Nitroaniline O ₂ NC ₆ H ₄ NH ₂	138.06	111.8	286	1.430	
1398	C ₆ H ₆ N ₂ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Nitroaniline.....	138.06	148		1.424	
1399	C ₆ H ₆ N ₂ O ₂	Quinonedioxime <i>p</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (NOH) ₂	138.06	240			
1400	C ₆ H ₆ N ₂ O ₃	3-Nitro-2-aminophenol.....	154.06	136			
1401	C ₆ H ₆ N ₂ O ₃	4-Nitro-2-aminophenol.....	154.06	143			
1402	C ₆ H ₆ N ₂ O ₃	5-Nitro-2-aminophenol.....	154.06	202			
1403	C ₆ H ₆ N ₂ O ₃	6-Nitro-2-aminophenol.....	154.06	111			
1404	C ₆ H ₆ N ₂ O ₃	5-Nitro-3-aminophenol.....	154.06	165			
1405	C ₆ H ₆ N ₂ O ₃	2-Nitro-4-aminophenol.....	154.06	206			
1406	C ₆ H ₆ N ₂ O ₃	3-Nitro-4-aminophenol.....	154.06	148			
1407	C ₆ H ₆ N ₂ O ₄	5-Acetylbarbituric acid.....	170.06	300			
1408	C ₆ H ₆ N ₂ O ₄	Dimethylalloxan.....	170.06	255 d.			
1409	C ₆ H ₆ N ₄ O ₃	1-Methyluric acid.....	182.08	400 d.			
1410	C ₆ H ₆ N ₄ O ₃	3-Methyluric acid.....	182.08	>360 d.			
1411	C ₆ H ₆ N ₄ O ₃	7-Methyluric acid.....	182.08	370 d.			
1412	C ₆ H ₆ N ₄ O ₇	Ammonium picrate.....	246.08	d.		1.719	1318
1413	C ₆ H ₆ O	Phenol.....	94.046	41	182	1.071 ¹⁵	1064
1414	C ₆ H ₆ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Dihydroxybenzene 1, 2-C ₆ H ₄ (OH) ₂ *.....	110.05	105	245	1.344	1272
1415	C ₆ H ₆ O ₂	Resorcinol 1, 3-C ₆ H ₄ (OH) ₂	110.05	110	276.5	1.285 ¹⁵	1275
1416	C ₆ H ₆ O ₂	Hydroquinol 1, 4-C ₆ H ₄ (OH) ₂	110.05	170.5	286.2	1.332 ¹⁵	1184
1417	C ₆ H ₆ O ₂	5-Methylfurfural.....	110.05	187	187	1.109 ¹⁸	
1418	C ₆ H ₆ O ₂ S	Benzenesulfinic acid.....	142.11	84	100 d.		
1419	C ₆ H ₆ O ₃	Pyrogallol 1, 2, 3-C ₆ H ₃ (OH) ₃	126.05	134	309	1.453	1333
1420	C ₆ H ₆ O ₃	Hydroxyhydroquinone.....	126.05	140.5			
1421	C ₆ H ₆ O ₃	Phloroglucinol.....	126.05	219			
1422	C ₆ H ₆ O ₃	Acrylic anhydride.....	126.05		97 ¹⁶	1.094 ⁹	
1423	C ₆ H ₆ O ₃ S	Benzenesulfonic acid.....	158.11	46	d.		
1424	C ₆ H ₆ O ₄	Apionol 1, 2, 3, 4-C ₆ H ₂ (OH) ₄	142.05	161			
1425	C ₆ H ₆ O ₄	1, 2, 3, 5-Tetrahydroxybenzene.....	142.05	165			
1426	C ₆ H ₆ O ₄	1, 2, 4, 5-Tetrahydroxybenzene.....	142.05	220			
1427	C ₆ H ₆ O ₄	Muconic acid (CH:CHCO ₂ H) ₂	142.05	320 d.			
1428	C ₆ H ₆ O ₄ S	<i>o</i> -Phenolsulfonic acid.....	174.11	50			
1429	C ₆ H ₆ O ₆	Aconitic acid.....	174.05	191			
1430	C ₆ H ₆ S	Thiophenol C ₆ H ₅ SH.....	110.11		169.5	1.074	1002
1431	C ₆ H ₆ Se	Selenophenol C ₆ H ₅ SeH.....	157.25		183.6	1.487 ¹⁵	
1432	C ₆ H ₆ S ₂	Dithioresorcinol 1, 3-C ₆ H ₄ (SH) ₂	142.18	27	243		
1433	C ₆ H ₆ S ₂	Dithiohydroquinone 1, 4-C ₆ H ₄ (SH) ₂	142.18	98			
1434	C ₆ H ₇ As	Phenylarsine C ₆ H ₅ AsH ₂	154.01		148		
1435	C ₆ H ₇ AsO ₃	Phenylarsonic acid.....	202.01	158 d.		1.840	
1436	C ₆ H ₇ BrN ₂	<i>p</i> -Bromophenylhydrazine.....	186.99	107			
1437	C ₆ H ₇ ClN ₂	4-Chloro- <i>o</i> -phenylenediamine.....	142.53	72			
1438	C ₆ H ₇ ClN ₂	4-Chloro- <i>m</i> -phenylenediamine.....	142.53	86			
1439	C ₆ H ₇ ClN ₂	<i>o</i> -Chlorophenylhydrazine.....	142.53	47			
1440	C ₆ H ₇ ClN ₂	<i>p</i> -Chlorophenylhydrazine.....	142.53	90			
1441	C ₆ H ₇ ClO	Sorbic chloride.....	130.51		78 ¹⁶	1.065	741
1441.1	C ₆ H ₇ ClO ₄	Methyl chloromaleate.....	178.51		106.5 ¹⁸	1.278 ²⁵	
1441.2	C ₆ H ₇ ClO ₄	Methyl chlorofumarate.....	178.51		115.5 ¹⁸	1.290 ²⁶	
1442	C ₆ H ₇ N	Aniline.....	93.062	-6.2	184.4	1.022	769
1443	C ₆ H ₇ N	α-Picoline.....	93.062	-69.9	128.0	0.950	604
1444	C ₆ H ₇ N	β-Picoline.....	93.062		143.5	0.952	1018
1445	C ₆ H ₇ N	γ-Picoline.....	93.062		143.1	0.957	
1446	C ₆ H ₇ NO	<i>o</i> -Aminophenol.....	109.06	170			

* Commonly known as catechol, pyrocatechol, catechin, pyrocatechin.

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
1447	C ₆ H ₇ NO	<i>m</i> -Aminophenol.....	109.06	123			
1448	C ₆ H ₇ NO	<i>p</i> -Aminophenol.....	109.06	184			
1449	C ₈ H ₇ NO	Methyl 2-pyrryl ketone.....	109.06	90	220		
1450	C ₆ H ₇ NO	β -Phenylhydroxylamine.....	109.06	82			
1451	C ₆ H ₇ NO ₂	Phloramine 3, 5-(OH) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ NH ₂	125.06	152			
1452	C ₆ H ₇ NO ₂ S	Benzenesulfoneamide.....	157.13	156			
1455	C ₆ H ₇ NO ₂ S	<i>p</i> -Anilinesulfonic acid.....	173.13	288			
1458	C ₆ H ₇ NS	2-Aminothiophenol.....	125.13	26	234		
1459	C ₆ H ₇ N ₂ O ₂	4-Nitro- <i>o</i> -phenylenediamine.....	153.08	198			
1460	C ₆ H ₇ N ₂ O ₂	4-Nitro- <i>m</i> -phenylenediamine.....	153.08	161			
1461	C ₆ H ₇ N ₂ O ₂	2-Nitro- <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine.....	153.08	135			
1462	C ₆ H ₇ N ₅ O ₁₆	<i>d</i> -Glucose pentanitrate.....	405.09	135 d.			
1463	C ₆ H ₇ O ₂ P	Phenylphosphinous acid.....	142.08	70		1.475	
1464	C ₆ H ₇ O ₂ P	Phenylphosphonic acid.....	158.08	158	250 d.	1.001 ¹⁵	
1465	C ₆ H ₇ P	Phenyl phosphine C ₆ H ₅ PH ₂	110.08				
* 1466	C ₆ H ₈	1, 3-Cyclohexadiene.....	80.062	-98	80.5	0.842	519
1467	C ₆ H ₈	Diallylene (CH ₂ C:CH) ₂	80.062		70	0.858 ^{18,2}	
* 1468	C ₆ H ₈	<i>o</i> -Dihydrobenzene.....	80.062		78.5	0.848	
1469	C ₆ H ₈	<i>m</i> -Dihydrobenzene.....	80.062		80.5	0.830	
* 1470	C ₆ H ₈	<i>p</i> -Dihydrobenzene.....	80.062		85.5	0.848	
1471	C ₆ H ₈ AsNO ₂	Arsanilic acid <i>p</i> -NH ₂ C ₆ H ₄ AsO(OH) ₂	217.03	<200			
1471.1	C ₆ H ₈ BrN	Aniline hydrobromide.....	173.99	286			
1472	C ₆ H ₈ ClN	Aniline hydrochloride.....	129.53	198	245	1.222 ⁴	1245
1474	C ₆ H ₈ ClNO	<i>m</i> -Aminophenol hydrochloride.....	145.53	229			
1475	C ₆ H ₈ ClNO	<i>p</i> -Aminophenol hydrochloride.....	145.53	306 d.			1333
1476	C ₆ H ₈ Cl ₂ O ₂	Adipyl dichloride.....	182.98		132 ¹⁸ s. d.		
1477	C ₆ H ₈ N	Pitutine.....	94.070		244		
1478	C ₆ H ₈ N ₂	Adipylidinitrile.....	108.08	1	295	0.951 ¹⁹	471
1479	C ₆ H ₈ N ₂	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine.....	108.08	103.8	252		
1480	C ₆ H ₈ N ₂	<i>m</i> -Phenylenediamine.....	108.08	62.8	287	1.107 ^{57,7}	1086
1481	C ₆ H ₈ N ₂	<i>p</i> -Phenylenediamine.....	108.08	139.7	267		
1482	C ₆ H ₈ N ₂	2, 5-Dimethylpyrazine (Ketene).....	108.08	15	155	0.990	1017
1483	C ₆ H ₈ N ₂	Phenylhydrazine C ₆ H ₅ NHNH ₂	108.08	19.6	243.5	1.098	784
1484	C ₆ H ₈ N ₂ O	2, 5-Diaminophenol.....	124.08	68			
1485	C ₆ H ₈ N ₂ O	3, 4-Diaminophenol.....	124.08	168			
1486	C ₆ H ₈ N ₂ O	3, 5-Diaminophenol.....	124.08	170			
1487	C ₆ H ₈ N ₂ O ₃	1, 3-Dimethylbarbituric acid.....	156.08	123			
1488	C ₆ H ₈ N ₂ O ₃	1-Ethylbarbituric acid.....	156.08	120			
1489	C ₆ H ₈ N ₂ O ₃	Aniline nitrate.....	156.08		190 d.	1.358 ⁴	
1490	C ₆ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂ S	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine-3-sulfonic acid.....	188.14	d.			
1491	C ₆ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂ S	<i>p</i> -Phenylhydrazinesulfonic acid.....	188.14	286			
1492	C ₆ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂ S ₂	<i>o</i> -Benzenedisulfoneamide.....	236.21	233			
1493	C ₆ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂ S ₂	<i>m</i> -Benzenedisulfoneamide.....	236.21	229			
1494	C ₆ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂ S ₂	<i>p</i> -Benzenedisulfoneamide.....	236.21	188			
1495	C ₆ H ₈ N ₆ O ₁₈	Mannitol hexanitrate.....	452.11	113		1.8	
1496	C ₆ H ₈ O	2, 5-Dimethylfuran.....	96.062		94	0.888	974
1497	C ₆ H ₈ O ₂	Dihydroresorcinol <i>m</i> -(OH) ₂ C ₆ H ₄	112.06	104			
1498	C ₆ H ₈ O ₂	Sorbic acid CH ₃ (CH:CH) ₂ CO ₂ H.....	112.06	134.5	228 d.		1333
1499	C ₆ H ₈ O ₄	Dimethyl fumarate.....	144.06	102			
1500	C ₆ H ₈ O ₄	Dimethyl maleate.....	144.06		203	1.153 ¹⁴	382
1501	C ₆ H ₈ O ₄	Ethyl fumarate CO ₂ HCH:CHCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	144.06	70			
1502	C ₆ H ₈ O ₄	Lactide.....	144.06	125	255	0.862	
1503	C ₆ H ₈ O ₅	Acetonylmalonic acid.....	160.06	150			
1504	C ₆ H ₈ O ₆	Acetylmalic acid.....	160.06	134			
1504.1	C ₆ H ₈ O ₆	1-Ketoadipic acid.....	160.06	124			
1505	C ₆ H ₈ O ₆	Tricarballic acid.....	176.06	166	d.		
1506	C ₆ H ₈ O ₆	Glycerol triformate (Triformin).....	176.06	18	266	1.320	373
1507	C ₆ H ₈ O ₇	Citric acid (HO ₂ CCH ₂) ₂ C(OH)CO ₂ H.....	192.06	153		1.542	1202
1508	C ₆ H ₈ O ₈	Hydroxycitric acid.....	208.06	160			
1509	C ₆ H ₈ S	2, 3-Dimethylthiophene.....	112.13		137	0.994	
1510	C ₆ H ₈ S	2, 4-Dimethylthiophene.....	112.13		138	0.996	
1511	C ₆ H ₈ S	2, 5-Dimethylthiophene.....	112.13		137.5	0.976 ^{17,8}	
1512	C ₆ H ₈ S	3, 4-Dimethylthiophene.....	112.13		146	1.008 ²³ _{21.6}	

* Index Nos. 1466, 1468, and 1470. Data probably not for pure compounds. *o*-Dihydrobenzene and 1, 3-cyclohexadiene are two names for the same compound.

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
1513	C ₆ H ₉ AsO ₆	Arsenic acetate.....	252.03	82	170 ³¹		
1514	C ₆ H ₉ ClN ₂	Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride.....	144.54	243			
1515	C ₆ H ₉ ClO ₃	Ethyl chloroacetoacetate.....	164.53		200	1.179 ²⁵	
1516	C ₆ H ₉ N	1, 2-Dimethylpyrrol.....	95.077		65 ¹⁴		
1517	C ₆ H ₉ N	2, 3-Dimethylpyrrol.....	95.077		165		
1518	C ₆ H ₉ N	2, 4-Dimethylpyrrol.....	95.077		171	0.927 ¹⁴	829
1519	C ₆ H ₉ N	2, 5-Dimethylpyrrol.....	95.077		169	0.935	909
1520	C ₆ H ₉ N	1-Ethylpyrrol.....	95.077		131	0.888 ¹⁶	
1521	C ₆ H ₉ NO ₂	Guavacine.....	127.08	285 d.			
1522	C ₆ H ₉ NO ₃	Triacetamide (CH ₃ CO) ₃ N.....	143.08	79			
1523	C ₆ H ₉ NO ₃ S	Ammonium benzenesulfonate.....	175.14	256			
1524	C ₆ H ₉ NO ₃ S	<i>m</i> -Aminophenol sulfate.....	207.14	152			
1525	C ₆ H ₉ N ₃	1, 2, 3-Triaminobenzene.....	123.09	103	336		
1526	C ₆ H ₉ N ₃	1, 2, 4-Triaminobenzene.....	123.09	100	340		
1527	C ₆ H ₉ N ₃ O	2, 4, 6-Triaminophenol.....	139.09		257		
1528	C ₆ H ₉ N ₃ O ₂	Cupferron.....	155.09	164			
1529	C ₆ H ₉ N ₃ O ₂	Histidine.....	155.09	253 d.			
1530	C ₆ H ₉ N ₃ O ₃	Phloroglucinol trioxime.....	171.09	155 exp.			
1531	C ₆ H ₉ N ₃ O ₄	Caffuric acid.....	187.09	220			
1532	C ₆ H ₁₀	<i>n</i> -Butylacetylene C ₄ H ₉ C:CH.....	82.077	-150	71.5		
1533	C ₆ H ₁₀	Diisopropenyl (CH ₃ C:CH ₂) ₂	82.077		69.6	0.731 ¹⁵	852
1534	C ₆ H ₁₀	1, 5-Hexadiene (CH ₂ CH:CH ₂) ₂	82.077		60	0.688	127
1535	C ₆ H ₁₀	2, 4-Hexadiene (CH:CHCH ₂) ₂	82.077		82	0.718	819
1536	C ₆ H ₁₀	Methylpropylacetylene CH ₃ CC:C ₃ H ₇ ...	82.077		84	0.749 ⁰	
1537	C ₆ H ₁₀	1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrahydrobenzene.....	82.077	-103.7	83	0.810	404
1539	C ₆ H ₁₀ ClN ₃ O ₂	Histidine hydrochloride.....	191.56	251 d.			
1540	C ₆ H ₁₀ N ₄ O ₁₃	Tetranitrodiglycerol.....	346.11		250 ⁸	1.33	
1541	C ₆ H ₁₀ O	Cyclohexanone.....	98.077		156.7	0.949	874
1542	C ₆ H ₁₀ O	1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrahydrophenol.....	98.077		166 d.		
1543	C ₆ H ₁₀ O	1, 2, 3, 6-Tetrahydrophenol.....	98.077		166		
1544	C ₆ H ₁₀ O	Allyl ether (CH ₂ :CHCH ₂) ₂ O.....	98.077		94.3	0.805	
1545	C ₆ H ₁₀ O	1-Ethyl-2-methylacrolein.....	98.077		137.3	0.858	
1546	C ₆ H ₁₀ O	Allylacetone CH ₂ :CH(CH ₂) ₂ COCH ₃ ...	98.077		129.5	0.846	876
1547	C ₆ H ₁₀ O	Diethylketene (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ C:CO.....	98.077		89.5	0.831	
1548	C ₆ H ₁₀ O	Mesityl oxide (CH ₃) ₂ C:CHCOCH ₃ ...	98.077	-59.0	135	0.863	899
1549	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₂	Adipyl dialdehyde OCH(CH ₂) ₄ CHO....	114.08		94 ⁹		
1550	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₂	Propionylpropionic aldehyde.....	114.08	40	166		
1551	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₂	Acetonylacetone (CH ₃ COCH ₂) ₂	114.08	-9	194	0.970	428
1552	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₂	α -Ethylcrotonic acid.....	114.08	45	209		
1553	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₂	1, 2-Hexenic acid C ₆ H ₇ CH:CHCO ₂ H...	114.08	32	217	0.965	1055
1554	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₂	2, 3-Hexenic acid.....	114.08		208	0.962	953
1555	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₂	1, 2-Isohexenic acid.....	114.08		108 ¹²	0.959	885
1556	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₂	Crotonyl acetate.....	114.08		129	0.934 ⁰	
1557	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₂	Ethyl α -crotonate.....	114.08		139	0.919	283
1558	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₂	Ethyl isocrotonate.....	114.08		131.2	0.925	
1559	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₃	Glyceryl ether.....	130.08		173	1.091	
1560	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₃	Propionic anhydride (CH ₃ CH ₂ CO) ₂ O...	130.08	-45.0	196 166.0	1.012	142
1561	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₃	Ethyl acetoacetate.....	130.08	< -80	180	1.025	243
1562	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₄	Adipic acid HO ₂ C(CH ₂) ₄ CO ₂ H.....	146.08	151	265 ¹⁰⁰		
1563	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₄	1, 1-Dimethylsuccinic acid.....	146.08	142	165 d.		
1564	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₄	Ethylsuccinic acid.....	146.08	98			
1565	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₄	Methylethylmalonic acid.....	146.08	117.5			
1566	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₄	Propylmalonic acid C ₃ H ₇ CH(CO ₂ H) ₂ ...	146.08	96			
1567	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₄	Isopropylmalonic acid.....	146.08	87			
1568	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₄	Dimethyl succinate (CH ₃ CO ₂ CH ₃) ₂ ...	146.08	19.5	192.8	1.121	942
1569	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₄	Dimethyl isosuccinate.....	146.08		179	1.028 ²⁵	
1570	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₄	Diethyl oxalate (CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅) ₂	146.08	-40.6	186.1	1.080	182
1571	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₄	Glycol diacetate (CH ₂ OCOCH ₃) ₂	146.08	-31	190.5	1.104	216
1572	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₄	Ethylidene diacetate.....	146.08		169	0.852	1053
1572.1	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₄	Methyl <i>l</i> -1-acetoxypionate.....	146.08		172	1.089	
1573	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₄	Mannide.....	146.08		317		
1574	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₄	Isomannide.....	146.08	87	274		
1575	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₆	Lactic anhydride (CH ₃ CHOHCO) ₂ O...	162.08	260 d.			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
1576	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	Dimethyl malate	162.08		242	1.233	391
1577	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₅	β-Glucosan	162.08	178			
1578	(C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₅) _x	Glycogen	(162.08) _x	240			
1578.1	(C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₅) _x	Starch	(162.08) _x	d.		1.50 ²¹	1164
1579	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₅	d-Saccharine	162.08	161			
1580	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₈	Dimethyl dl-tartrate (CH(OH)CO ₂ CH ₃) ₂	178.08	85	282		
1581	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₈	Dimethyl d-tartrate	178.08	48; 61.5	280	1.328	
1582	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₈	Ethyl d-tartrate	178.08	90			
1583	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₈	Allomucic acid	210.08	171 d.			
1584	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₈	Mucic acid HO ₂ C(CHOH) ₄ CO ₂ H	210.08	206 d.			
1585	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₈	d(l)-Talomucic acid	210.08	158 d.			
1586	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₈	Isosaccharic acid	210.08	185			
1587	C ₆ H ₁₀ S	Diallyl sulfide (CH ₂ =CHCH ₂) ₂ S	114.14	-83.0	138.7	0.888 ^{26, 24}	1034
1588	C ₆ H ₁₁ Br	Cyclohexyl bromide	163.00		165.5	1.333	575
1589	C ₆ H ₁₁ BrN ₃ O ₂	Bromural	223.02	154			
1590	C ₆ H ₁₁ BrO ₂	1-Bromocaproic acid C ₆ H ₅ CHBrCO ₂ H	195.00		131 ¹⁰		
1591	C ₆ H ₁₁ BrO ₂	2-Bromocaproic acid	195.00	35			
1592	C ₆ H ₁₁ BrO ₂	Ethyl 1-bromobutyrate	195.00		179 d.	1.325 ²⁵	
1593	C ₆ H ₁₁ BrO ₂	Ethyl 1-bromoisobutyrate	195.00		164 d.	1.315 ²⁵	
1595	C ₆ H ₁₁ Cl	Cyclohexyl chloride	118.54		142.5	0.973	451
1596	C ₆ H ₁₁ ClO	n-Caproyl chloride C ₆ H ₁₁ COCl	134.54		153		543
1597	C ₆ H ₁₁ ClO ₂	Isoamyl chloroformate	150.54		156	1.024 ²⁵	
1598	C ₆ H ₁₁ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₂	Histidine dihydrochloride	228.03	235 d.			
1599	C ₆ H ₁₁ Cl ₂ O ₂	Trichloroacetal (CH ₃ CCl(OC ₂ H ₅) ₂)	221.46		197	1.266 ¹⁵	
1600	C ₆ H ₁₁ Cl ₃ O ₂	Trichloroacetal (solid)	221.46	83	230 d.		
1601	C ₆ H ₁₁ I	Cyclohexyl iodide	210.02		192	1.626	
1602	C ₆ H ₁₁ N	Capronitrile C ₆ H ₁₁ CN	97.09		163	0.809	188
1603	C ₆ H ₁₁ N	Isocapronitrile (CH ₃) ₂ CH(CH ₂) ₂ CN	97.09	-51.1	155.5	0.806	159
1604	C ₆ H ₁₁ N	Isocaproisnitrile (CH ₃) ₂ CH(CH ₂) ₂ NC	97.09		137		
1605	C ₆ H ₁₁ NO ₃	Hygrie acid	129.09	169			
1606	C ₆ H ₁₁ NO ₃	Nitrocyclohexane	129.09	-34	205.5	1.068	
1607	C ₆ H ₁₁ NO ₃	Adipyl amide HO ₂ C(CH ₂) ₄ CONH ₂	145.09	130			
1608	C ₆ H ₁₁ NS	Isoamyl isothiocyanate	129.16		182		
1609	C ₆ H ₁₁ N ₂ O ₄	Citramide (H ₂ NOCCH ₂) ₂ C(OH)CONH ₂	189.11	215			
1610	C ₆ H ₁₂	Butylethylene C ₄ H ₉ CH=CH ₂	84.092	-98.5	64.1	0.683	44
1611	C ₆ H ₁₂	2, 2-Dimethyl-4-butene	84.092		42.3		
1612	C ₆ H ₁₂	Cyclohexane	84.092	6.5	81.4	0.779	304
1613	C ₆ H ₁₂	2-Methyl-2-pentene (CH ₃) ₂ C=CHC ₂ H ₅	84.092		67.1	0.692	881
1615	C ₆ H ₁₂	Methylcyclopentane	84.092	-140.5	73	0.750	
1616	C ₆ H ₁₂	3-Methyl-2-pentene (isomer 1)	84.092		65.7	0.722 ¹⁵	848
1617	C ₆ H ₁₂	3-Methyl-2-pentene (isomer 2)	84.092		70.2	0.698	128
1618	C ₆ H ₁₂	2, 3-Dimethyl-1-butene	84.092		59	0.680 ⁰	
1619	C ₆ H ₁₂	Tetramethylethylene	84.092		73	0.712	199
1620	C ₆ H ₁₂ As ₂	Caecodyl carbide	234.01		84.5 ¹⁵		
1621	C ₆ H ₁₂ As ₂ BiO ₃	Bismuth caecodylate (8H ₂ O)	613.97	82			
1622	C ₆ H ₁₂ Cl ₂ O ₂	Dichloroacetal Cl ₂ CHCH(OC ₂ H ₅) ₂	187.01		184	1.138 ¹⁴	
1623	C ₆ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₂	Adipic diamide H ₂ NOC(CH ₂) ₄ CONH ₂	144.11	220			
1624	C ₆ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₂	sym.-Diethyloxamide	144.11	190			
1625	C ₆ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₄ S ₂	l-Cystine	240.24	258 d.			1187
1626	C ₆ H ₁₂ N ₄	Hexamethylenetetramine	140.12		263		
1627	C ₆ H ₁₂ O	Cyclohexanol	100.09	23.9	161.5	0.962	1051
1628	C ₆ H ₁₂ O	2-Hexene-4-ol	100.09		59 ²⁷	0.837	1008
1629	C ₆ H ₁₂ O	Dimethyl propenyl carbinol	100.09		112	0.835	321
1630	C ₆ H ₁₂ O	Pinacolin (CH ₃) ₂ CCOCH ₃	100.09	-52.5	106.2	0.811	
1631	C ₆ H ₁₂ O	Ethyl isocrotonyl ether	100.09		94		
1632	C ₆ H ₁₂ O	Isopropyl allyl ether	100.09		84.2	0.776	
1633	C ₆ H ₁₂ O	n-Caproic aldehyde C ₆ H ₁₁ CHO	100.09		129	0.834	
1634	C ₆ H ₁₂ O	Isobutylacetaldehyde	100.09		121.7		
1635	C ₆ H ₁₂ O	Methylpropylacetaldehyde	100.09		121		
1636	C ₆ H ₁₂ O	Ethyl propyl ketone C ₂ H ₅ COC ₂ H ₅	100.09		124	0.818 ^{17, 5}	124
1637	C ₆ H ₁₂ O	Ethyl isopropyl ketone	100.09		114.5	0.830 ⁰	
1638	C ₆ H ₁₂ O	Methyl n-butyl ketone CH ₃ COC ₄ H ₉	100.09	-56.9	127.2	0.830 ⁰	
1639	C ₆ H ₁₂ O	Methyl isobutyl ketone	100.09	-84.7	119	0.803	96

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
1640	C ₆ H ₁₂ O	Methyl <i>sec.</i> -butyl ketone.....	100.09		117.8	0.815	115
1641	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	Diacetone alcohol.....	116.09		166	0.931 ²⁵	
1642	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	<i>tert.</i> -Butylacetic acid.....	116.09	-11	190		
1643	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	Caproic acid C ₆ H ₁₁ CO ₂ H.....	116.09	-9.5	202	0.929	207
1644	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	Isocaproic acid.....	116.09	-35	207.7	0.925	217
1645	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	Diethylacetic acid (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ CHCO ₂ H....	116.09	< -15	197	0.933 ^{10,2}	201
1646	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	Dimethylethylacetic acid.....	116.09	-14	187		
1647	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	Methylpropylacetic acid.....	116.09		193.5	0.928	
1648	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	<i>n</i> -Amyl formate HCO ₂ C ₅ H ₁₁	116.09		130.4	0.902 ⁰	
1649	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	Isoamyl formate.....	116.09		123.5	0.871	83
1650	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	<i>tert.</i> -Amyl formate.....	116.09		113	0.896 ¹⁵	
1651	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	<i>n</i> -Butyl acetate CH ₃ CO ₂ C ₄ H ₉	116.09	-76.8	126.5	0.882	95
1652	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	Isobutyl acetate CH ₃ CO ₂ CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	116.09	-98.9	118.3	0.871	118
1653	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	<i>sec.</i> -Butyl acetate.....	116.09		112.2	0.870	73
1654	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	Ethyl <i>n</i> -butyrate C ₃ H ₇ CO ₂ C ₄ H ₉	116.09	-93.3	121.3	0.879	91
1655	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	Ethyl isobutyrate.....	116.09	-88.2	111.7	0.871	80
1656	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	Methyl trimethylacetate.....	116.09		102	1.044 ⁰	
1657	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	Methyl <i>n</i> -valerate C ₄ H ₉ CO ₂ CH ₃	116.09		127.3	0.910 ⁰	
1658	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	Methyl isovalerate.....	116.09		116.7	0.881	
1659	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	<i>n</i> -Propyl propionate C ₂ H ₅ CO ₂ C ₃ H ₇	116.09	-75.9	123.4	0.883	92
1660	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	Isopropyl propionate.....	116.09		111.3	0.893 ⁰	
1661	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₃	Phloroglucite.....	132.09	185			
1662	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₃	Paraldehyde (CH ₃ CHO) ₃	132.09	10.5	124	0.994	244
1663	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₃	1-Hydroxy- <i>n</i> -caproic acid.....	132.09	62			
1664	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₃	1-Hydroxyisocaproic acid.....	132.09	81			
1665	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₃	<i>dl</i> -1-Hydroxyisocaproic acid.....	132.09	76			
1666	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₃	1-Hydroxy-1, 1-diethylacetic acid.....	132.09	74.5			
1667	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₃	Methyl <i>n</i> -butyl carbonate.....	132.09		151		
1668	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₅	Fucose.....	164.09	145			
1669	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₅	Mannitan.....	164.09	137			
1670	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₅	<i>d</i> -Quercitol.....	164.09	234		1.585 ¹³	
1671	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₅	<i>l</i> -Quercitol.....	164.09	174			
1672	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₅	β -Rhamnose.....	164.09	126		1.471	1219
1673	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₅	Rhodoose.....	164.09	144			
1674	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	<i>d</i> -Fructose (Levulose).....	180.09	104		1.669 ^{17,5}	
1675	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	<i>d</i> , α -Galactose.....	180.09	168			
1675.1	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	<i>d</i> , β -Galactose.....	180.09	168			
1676	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	<i>dl</i> -Galactose.....	180.09	144			
1677	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	<i>d</i> , α -Glucose.....	180.09	146		1.544 ²⁵	
1678	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	<i>d</i> , β -Glucose.....	180.09	150			
1679	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-Inositol.....	180.09	247	250 ^{vac.}		
1680	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	Dambose.....	180.09	224	d.	1.752	
1681	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	α -Mannose.....	180.09	133	205 d.		
1682	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	<i>d</i> -Mannose.....	180.09	132		1.539	
1683	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	<i>dl</i> -Mannose.....	180.09	133			
1684	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-Sorbose.....	180.09	154		1.612	
1685	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	<i>dl</i> -Sorbose.....	180.09	154		1.638	
1686	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	<i>d</i> -Tagatose.....	180.09	124			
1687	C ₆ H ₁₂ S	Cyclohexyl mercaptan.....	116.16		160		
1688	C ₆ H ₁₂ S ₃	α -Trithioacetaldehyde.....	180.29	101	247		
1689	C ₆ H ₁₂ S ₃	β -Trithioacetaldehyde (C ₂ H ₄ S) ₃	180.29	126			
1690	C ₆ H ₁₂ S ₃	γ -Trithioacetaldehyde.....	180.29	81	100		
1690.1	C ₆ H ₁₂ Se	Hexamethyl selenide.....	163.29		172	1.122	
1691	C ₆ H ₁₃ Br	2-Bromo-2, 3-dimethylbutane.....	165.02	13	132		
1692	C ₆ H ₁₃ Br	<i>n</i> -Hexyl bromide C ₆ H ₁₁ CH ₂ Br.....	165.02		156	1.173	422
1693	C ₆ H ₁₃ BrO ₂	Bromoacetal BrCH ₂ CH(OC ₂ H ₅) ₂	197.02		170		
1694	C ₆ H ₁₃ Cl	2-Chloro-2, 3-dimethylbutane.....	120.56	-10.4	112.1	0.875 ²⁵	
1695	C ₆ H ₁₃ Cl	<i>n</i> -Hexyl chloride C ₆ H ₁₁ CH ₂ Cl.....	120.56		134	0.872	238
1696	C ₆ H ₁₃ ClN ₄ O ₄	Hexamethylenetetramine perchlorate.....	240.59	158			
1697	C ₆ H ₁₃ I	<i>n</i> -Hexyl iodide C ₆ H ₁₁ CH ₂ I.....	212.03		180	1.441	560
1698	C ₆ H ₁₃ IO ₂	Iodoacetal ICH ₂ CH(OC ₂ H ₅) ₂	244.03		132 ⁹⁰	1.494 ¹⁵	
1699	C ₆ H ₁₃ N	1-Methylpiperidine.....	99.108		107	0.818	416
1700	C ₆ H ₁₃ N	2-Methylpiperidine (α -Pipicoline).....	99.108		119	0.844 ^{23,6}	1016

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
1701	C ₈ H ₁₅ N	3-Methylpiperidine (β-Pipecoline).....	99.108		126	0.845 ^{24,3}	1020
1702	C ₈ H ₁₅ N	4-Methylpiperidine (γ-Pipecoline).....	99.108		129	0.867 ⁹	
1703	C ₈ H ₁₅ NO ₂	Hedonal H ₂ NCO ₂ CH(CH ₃)C ₂ H ₅	131.11	74	215		
1704	C ₈ H ₁₅ NO ₂	Isoamyl carbamate.....	131.11	63.5	220		
1704.1	C ₈ H ₁₅ NO ₂	Propyl urethane C ₂ H ₇ NHCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	131.11		186	0.992 ¹⁵	1221
1705	C ₈ H ₁₅ NO ₂	<i>l</i> -Leucine (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH(NH ₂)CO ₂ H.....	131.11	295		1.293	
1706	C ₈ H ₁₅ NO ₂	<i>dl</i> -Leucine.....	131.11	290			
1707	C ₈ H ₁₅ NO ₂	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-Isoleucine.....	131.11	280 d.			
1708	C ₈ H ₁₅ NO ₂	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-Isoleucine.....	131.11	275			
1709	C ₈ H ₁₅ NO ₂	<i>d</i> -Glucosamine.....	179.11	110 d.			
1710	C ₈ H ₁₅ NO ₂	<i>d</i> -Glucosimine.....	179.11	128			
1711	C ₈ H ₁₅ NO ₂	<i>d</i> -Glucosoxime.....	195.11	138			
1712	C ₈ H ₁₄	Diisopropyl (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH(CH ₃) ₂	86.108	-135.1	58.1	0.666 ¹⁵	38
1713	C ₈ H ₁₄	<i>n</i> -Hexane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₄ CH ₃	86.108	-94.3	69.0	0.660	32
1714	C ₈ H ₁₄	3-Methylpentane (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ CHCH ₃	86.108		64	0.668	34
1715	C ₈ H ₁₄	2-Methylpentane (CH ₃) ₂ CHC ₂ H ₅	86.108		60.0	0.654	27
1716	C ₈ H ₁₄	2, 2-Dimethylbutane (CH ₃) ₂ CC ₂ H ₅	86.108	-98.2	49.7	0.649	23
1717	C ₈ H ₁₄ NO ₂	<i>d</i> -Glucosamine hydroiodide.....	307.05	165 d.			
1718	C ₈ H ₁₄ N ₂	α, 2, 5-Dimethylpiperazine.....	114.12	119	162		
1719	C ₈ H ₁₄ N ₂ O	Diacetoneamineoxime.....	130.12	58	135 ¹⁷		
1720	C ₈ H ₁₄ N ₂ O	Dipropylnitrosamine (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ NNO.....	130.12		205		
1721	C ₈ H ₁₄ N ₂ O ₇	Ammonium citrate.....	226.12			1.483	
1722	C ₈ H ₁₄ N ₂ O ₈	Arginine.....	174.14	207.5 d.			
1723	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	<i>tert</i> -Amyl carbinol.....	102.11		135	0.844 ²	
1724	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	Isohexyl alcohol.....	102.11		165 153	0.840 ²	429
1725	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	Dimethylisopropyl carbinol.....	102.11	-14	122	0.823	
1726	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	Ethylpropyl carbinol.....	102.11		135	0.819	
1726.1	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	<i>l</i> (<i>d</i>)-Ethylpropyl carbinol.....	102.11		134 ^{23,2}	0.825 ^{12,5}	211
1727	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	Ethylisopropyl carbinol.....	102.11		128	0.824	
1728	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	<i>n</i> -Hexyl alcohol C ₆ H ₁₃ OH.....	102.11	-51.6	155.8	0.820	
1730	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	Methylbutyl carbinol.....	102.11		131.9	0.803 ²⁵	183
1730.1	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	<i>d</i> -Methylbutyl carbinol.....	102.11		138	0.815	205
1732	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	Methyl- <i>sec</i> -butyl carbinol.....	102.11		134	0.831 ¹⁸	245
1733	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	Pinacolyl alcohol (CH ₃) ₂ CH(OH)CH ₂	102.11	5.5	121	0.812 ²⁶	
1733.1	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	<i>d</i> -Pinacolyl alcohol.....	102.11		120	0.820	214
1734	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	Methyldiethyl carbinol.....	102.11	-22	122.6	0.824	242
1735	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	3-Methyl-3-ethylpropyl alcohol.....	102.11		152.1	0.830 ¹⁶	
1736	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	2-Methyl-2-propylethyl alcohol.....	102.11		147.9	0.829	231
1737	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	Ethyl <i>n</i> -butyl ether C ₄ H ₉ OC ₂ H ₅	102.11		91.4	0.752	
1738	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	Ethyl isobutyl ether.....	102.11		80	0.751	
1739	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	Methyl <i>n</i> -amyl ether C ₆ H ₁₁ OCH ₃	102.11		88.5	0.754	53
1740	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	Methyl isoamyl ether.....	102.11		91	0.687 ²¹	
1741	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	Propyl ether (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ O.....	102.11	-122.0	89	0.747	41
1742	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	Isopropyl ether [(CH ₃) ₂ CH] ₂ O.....	102.11		68.7	0.735 ^{18,2}	
1743	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₂	Pinacone [(CH ₃) ₂ COH] ₂	118.11	38	172.8		
1744	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₂	Hexane-1, 5-diol.....	118.11		233	0.981 ⁹	
1745	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₂	Hexane-1, 6-diol HOCH ₂ (CH ₂) ₄ CH ₂ OH.....	118.11	42	250		
1746	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₂	Acetal CH ₃ CH(OC ₂ H ₅) ₂	118.11		102.2	0.831	42
1747	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₆	Diglycerol [(HO) ₂ C ₂ H ₅] ₂ O.....	166.11		230 ¹⁹		
1748	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₆	Fucitol.....	166.11	153			
1749	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₆	Rhamnitol.....	166.11	121			
1750	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₆	Dulcitol.....	182.11	188	295 ^{2,5}	1.466 ¹⁵	1333
1751	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₆	<i>d</i> -Mannitol.....	182.11	166.1	295 ^{2,5}	1.489	1333
1752	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₆	<i>d</i> -Sorbitol.....	182.11	110			1333
1753	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₆	<i>d</i> -Talitol.....	182.11	86			
1754	C ₈ H ₁₄ S	Dipropyl sulfide (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ S.....	118.17		142	0.814	
1755	C ₈ H ₁₄ S	Diisopropyl sulfide [(CH ₃) ₂ CH] ₂ S.....	118.17		120.4		
1756	C ₈ H ₁₅ As	Triethyl arsine (C ₂ H ₅) ₃ As.....	162.08		141 d.	1.150	495
1757	C ₈ H ₁₅ AsO ₂	Triethyl arsenite (C ₂ H ₅ O) ₂ As.....	210.08		166	1.224 ²	
1758	C ₈ H ₁₅ AsO ₄	Triethyl arsenate (C ₂ H ₅ O) ₃ AsO.....	226.08		238	1.326 ⁹	
1759	C ₈ H ₁₅ Bi	Triethyl bismuthine (C ₂ H ₅) ₃ Bi.....	296.12		107 ²²	1.82	
1760	C ₈ H ₁₅ N	Di- <i>n</i> -propylamine (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ NH.....	101.12	-39.6	110.7	0.738	149
1761	C ₈ H ₁₅ N	Diisopropylamine [(CH ₃) ₂ CH] ₂ NH.....	101.12		84	0.722 ²²	

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
1762	C ₆ H ₁₅ N	<i>n</i> -Hexylamine C ₆ H ₁₃ NH ₂	101.12		128		
1762.1	C ₆ H ₁₅ N	2-Hexylamine C ₄ H ₉ CH(NH ₂)CH ₃	101.12	-19	130 ⁷⁴²	0.767 ^{20.4}	
1763	C ₆ H ₁₅ N	Isohexylamine (CH ₃) ₂ CH(CH ₂) ₃ NH ₂	101.12	-94.4	123.9		
1764	C ₆ H ₁₅ N	Triethylamine (C ₂ H ₅) ₃ N.....	101.12	-114.8	89.5	0.728	129
1765	C ₆ H ₁₅ NO ₂	Aminoacetal H ₂ NCH ₂ CH(OC ₂ H ₅) ₂	133.12		163		
1766	C ₆ H ₁₅ N ₃	Acetaldehydeammonia (trimeric).....	129.14	85			
1767	C ₆ H ₁₅ O ₃ P	Triethyl phosphite (C ₂ H ₅ O) ₃ P.....	166.14		156.5	1.076 ^{13.4}	169
1768	C ₆ H ₁₅ O ₄ P	Triethyl phosphate (C ₂ H ₅ O) ₃ PO.....	182.14		216	1.072 ¹²	150
1769	C ₆ H ₁₅ P	Triethylphosphine (C ₂ H ₅) ₃ P.....	118.14		128	0.800	413
1769.1	C ₆ H ₁₅ PS	Triethyl phosphinesulfide.....	150.20	94			1182
1770	C ₆ H ₁₅ Sb	Triethyl stibine (C ₂ H ₅) ₃ Sb.....	208.89		159.5	1.324 ¹⁰	
1771	C ₆ H ₁₅ ClN	Triethylamine hydrochloride.....	137.59	254		1.069	
1772	C ₆ H ₁₆ N ₂	Hexamethylenediamine H ₂ N(CH ₂) ₆ NH ₂	116.14	39	196		
1773	C ₆ H ₁₆ N ₆ O ₄ S	1, 1-Dimethylguanidine sulfate.....	270.25	288 d.			
1775	C ₇ HClO ₂	Pentachlorobenzoic acid C ₆ Cl ₅ CO ₂ H.....	294.30	201			
1776	C ₇ H ₂ Br ₄ O ₂	2, 3, 4, 6-Tetrabromobenzoic acid.....	437.68	174			
1777	C ₇ H ₂ Cl ₄ O ₂	2, 3, 4, 5-Tetrachlorobenzoic acid.....	259.85	186			
1778	C ₇ H ₃ Br ₃ O ₂	2, 3, 4-Tribromobenzoic acid.....	358.77	198			
1779	C ₇ H ₃ Br ₃ O ₂	2, 3, 5-Tribromobenzoic acid.....	358.77	194			
1780	C ₇ H ₃ Br ₃ O ₂	2, 4, 5-Tribromobenzoic acid.....	358.77	196			
1781	C ₇ H ₃ Br ₃ O ₂	2, 4, 6-Tribromobenzoic acid.....	358.77	187			
1782	C ₇ H ₃ Br ₃ O ₂	3, 4, 5-Tribromobenzoic acid.....	358.77	235			
1783	C ₇ H ₃ Cl ₃ O ₂	2, 3, 4-Trichlorobenzoic acid.....	225.40	129			
1784	C ₇ H ₃ Cl ₃ O ₂	2, 3, 5-Trichlorobenzoic acid.....	225.40	163			
1785	C ₇ H ₃ Cl ₃ O ₂	2, 4, 5-Trichlorobenzoic acid.....	225.40	163			
1786	C ₇ H ₃ Cl ₃ O ₂	2, 4, 6-Trichlorobenzoic acid.....	225.40	160			
1787	C ₇ H ₃ Cl ₃ O ₂	3, 4, 5-Trichlorobenzoic acid.....	225.40	203			
1788	C ₇ H ₃ N ₃ O ₇	2, 4, 6-Trinitrobenzaldehyde.....	241.05	119			
1789	C ₇ H ₃ N ₃ O ₈	2, 4, 6-Trinitrobenzoic acid.....	257.05	190			
1790	C ₇ H ₄ BrClO	<i>o</i> -Bromobenzoyl chloride.....	219.41		243		
1791	C ₇ H ₄ BrClO	<i>m</i> -Bromobenzoyl chloride.....	219.41		239		
1792	C ₇ H ₄ BrClO	<i>p</i> -Bromobenzoyl chloride.....	219.41	42	247 s. d.		
1793	C ₇ H ₄ BrN	<i>o</i> -Bromobenzonitrile.....	181.96	51	253		
1794	C ₇ H ₄ BrN	<i>m</i> -Bromobenzonitrile.....	181.96	38	225		
1795	C ₇ H ₄ BrN	<i>p</i> -Bromobenzonitrile.....	181.96	113	237		
1796	C ₇ H ₄ Br ₂ O ₂	2, 3-Dibromobenzoic acid.....	279.86	150			
1797	C ₇ H ₄ Br ₂ O ₂	2, 4-Dibromobenzoic acid.....	279.86	169			
1798	C ₇ H ₄ Br ₂ O ₂	2, 5-Dibromobenzoic acid.....	279.86	153			
1799	C ₇ H ₄ Br ₂ O ₂	2, 6-Dibromobenzoic acid.....	279.86	147			
1800	C ₇ H ₄ Br ₂ O ₂	3, 4-Dibromobenzoic acid.....	279.86	230			
1801	C ₇ H ₄ Br ₂ O ₂	3, 5-Dibromobenzoic acid.....	279.86	214			
1802	C ₇ H ₄ Br ₂ O ₃	2, 6-Dibromo-3, 4, 5-trihydroxybenzoic acid.....	327.86	150			
1803	C ₇ H ₄ ClFO	<i>o</i> -Fluorobenzoyl chloride.....	158.49		206		
1804	C ₇ H ₄ ClFO	<i>m</i> -Fluorobenzoyl chloride.....	158.49		189		
1805	C ₇ H ₄ ClFO	<i>p</i> -Fluorobenzoyl chloride <i>p</i> -FC ₆ H ₄ COCl.....	158.49		193		
1806	C ₇ H ₄ ClNO ₃	<i>o</i> -Nitrobenzoyl chloride.....	185.50	75	205 ¹⁰⁵		
1807	C ₇ H ₄ ClNO ₃	<i>m</i> -Nitrobenzoyl chloride.....	185.50	34	278		
1808	C ₇ H ₄ ClNO ₃	<i>p</i> -Nitrobenzoyl chloride.....	185.50	72	154 ¹⁶		
1809	C ₇ H ₄ Cl ₂ O	2, 4-Dichlorobenzaldehyde.....	174.95	71			
1810	C ₇ H ₄ Cl ₂ O	2, 5-Dichlorobenzaldehyde.....	174.95	58	233	1.231 ⁷⁰	
1811	C ₇ H ₄ Cl ₂ O	3, 4-Dichlorobenzaldehyde.....	174.95	44	248		
1812	C ₇ H ₄ Cl ₂ O	<i>o</i> -Chlorobenzoyl chloride.....	174.95	-4	238		
1813	C ₇ H ₄ Cl ₂ O	<i>m</i> -Chlorobenzoyl chloride.....	174.95		117.5 ²⁶		
1814	C ₇ H ₄ Cl ₂ O	<i>p</i> -Chlorobenzoyl chloride.....	174.95		119 ^{27.6}		
1815	C ₇ H ₄ Cl ₂ O ₂	2, 3-Dichlorobenzoic acid.....	190.95	166			
1816	C ₇ H ₄ Cl ₂ O ₂	2, 4-Dichlorobenzoic acid.....	190.95	164.2			
1817	C ₇ H ₄ Cl ₂ O ₂	2, 5-Dichlorobenzoic acid.....	190.95	154.4	301		
1818	C ₇ H ₄ Cl ₂ O ₂	2, 6-Dichlorobenzoic acid.....	190.95	143.7			
1819	C ₇ H ₄ Cl ₂ O ₂	3, 4-Dichlorobenzoic acid.....	190.95	204.1			
1820	C ₇ H ₄ Cl ₂ O ₂	3, 5-Dichlorobenzoic acid.....	190.95	188.1			
1821	C ₇ H ₄ Cl ₃ NO ₂	2, 3, 4-Trichloronitrotoluene.....	240.41	60			
1822	C ₇ H ₄ Cl ₄	2-Chloro-1-trichloromethylbenzene.....	229.86	30	260	1.51	

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
1823	C ₇ H ₅ FNO ₄	2-Fluoro-5-nitrobenzoic acid.....	185.04	139			
1824	C ₇ H ₅ FNO ₄	3-Fluoro-4-nitrobenzoic acid.....	185.04	122			
1825	C ₇ H ₅ FNO ₄	3-Fluoro-6-nitrobenzoic acid.....	185.04	134.5			
1826	C ₇ H ₅ FNO ₄	4-Fluoro-2-nitrobenzoic acid.....	185.04	130			
1827	C ₇ H ₅ FNO ₄	4-Fluoro-3-nitrobenzoic acid.....	185.04	121.5			
1828	C ₇ H ₅ IO ₃	3, 5-Diodosalicylic acid.....	389.90	230 d.			
1829	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Nitrobenzonitrile.....	148.05	109			
1830	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₂	<i>m</i> -Nitrobenzonitrile.....	148.05	118			
1831	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Nitrobenzonitrile.....	148.05	147			
1832	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₃	2, 4-Dinitrobenzaldehyde.....	196.05	72			
1833	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₃	2, 6-Dinitrobenzaldehyde.....	196.05	123			
1834	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₃	2, 3-Dinitrobenzoic acid.....	212.05	201			
1835	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₃	2, 4-Dinitrobenzoic acid.....	212.05	179			
1836	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₃	2, 5-Dinitrobenzoic acid.....	212.05	177			
1837	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₃	2, 6-Dinitrobenzoic acid.....	212.05	202 d.			
1838	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₃	3, 4-Dinitrobenzoic acid.....	212.05	183			
1839	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₃	3, 5-Dinitrobenzoic acid.....	212.05	205			
1840	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₇	3, 5-Dinitro-2-hydroxybenzoic acid.....	228.05	174			
1841	C ₇ H ₄ N ₄ O ₆	2, 3, 5, 6-Tetranitroanisol.....	288.06	154; 112			
1842	C ₇ H ₄ O ₄ S	<i>o</i> -Sulfobenzoic anhydride.....	184.10	130			
1843	C ₇ H ₄ O ₇	Meconic acid.....	200.03				
1844	C ₇ H ₅ BrO	Benzoyl bromide C ₆ H ₅ COBr.....	184.96	0			
1845	C ₇ H ₅ BrO ₂	<i>o</i> -Bromobenzoic acid.....	200.96	148			
1846	C ₇ H ₅ BrO ₂	<i>m</i> -Bromobenzoic acid.....	200.96	152			
1847	C ₇ H ₅ BrO ₂	<i>p</i> -Bromobenzoic acid.....	200.96	251			
1848	C ₇ H ₅ BrO ₂	3-Bromo-2-hydroxybenzoic acid.....	216.96	220			
1849	C ₇ H ₅ BrO ₂	5-Bromo-2-hydroxybenzoic acid.....	216.96	165			
1850	C ₇ H ₅ Br ₃	2, 3, 4-Tribromotoluene.....	328.79	45			
1851	C ₇ H ₅ Br ₃	2, 3, 5-Tribromotoluene.....	328.79	54			
1852	C ₇ H ₅ Br ₃	2, 3, 6-Tribromotoluene.....	328.79	59			
1853	C ₇ H ₅ Br ₃	2, 4, 5-Tribromotoluene.....	328.79	113			
1854	C ₇ H ₅ Br ₃	2, 4, 6-Tribromotoluene.....	328.79	66			
1855	C ₇ H ₅ Br ₃	3, 4, 5-Tribromotoluene.....	328.79	89			
1856	C ₇ H ₅ ClO	<i>o</i> -Chlorobenzaldehyde.....	140.50	-3	205	1.252	753
1857	C ₇ H ₅ ClO	<i>m</i> -Chlorobenzaldehyde.....	140.50	18	204	1.241	751
1858	C ₇ H ₅ ClO	<i>p</i> -Chlorobenzaldehyde.....	140.50	47.5	214	1.196 ⁶¹	1092
1859	C ₇ H ₅ ClO	Benzoyl chloride C ₆ H ₅ COCl.....	140.50	-0.8	197.2	1.211	737
1860	C ₇ H ₅ ClO ₂	<i>o</i> -Chlorobenzoic acid.....	156.50	140.7			
1861	C ₇ H ₅ ClO ₂	<i>m</i> -Chlorobenzoic acid.....	156.50	154.9			
1862	C ₇ H ₅ ClO ₂	<i>p</i> -Chlorobenzoic acid.....	156.50	241.5			
1863	C ₇ H ₅ ClO ₂	Salicyl chloride <i>o</i> -HOC ₆ H ₄ COCl.....	156.50	18.0		591.0 s. d.	
1864	C ₇ H ₅ ClO ₂	5-Chloro-2-hydroxybenzoic acid.....	172.50	167.5			
1865	C ₇ H ₅ Cl ₂ NO ₂	<i>m</i> -Nitrobenzal chloride.....	205.96	65			
1866	C ₇ H ₅ Cl ₂ NO ₂ S	Halazone.....	270.03	213			
1868	C ₇ H ₅ Cl ₃	<i>o</i> -Chlorobenzal chloride.....	195.41				
1869	C ₇ H ₅ Cl ₃	<i>p</i> -Chlorobenzal chloride.....	195.41				
1870	C ₇ H ₅ Cl ₃	Benzotrichloride C ₆ H ₅ CCl ₃	195.41	-4.8			
1871	C ₇ H ₅ Cl ₃	2, 3, 4-Trichlorotoluene.....	195.41	41			
1872	C ₇ H ₅ Cl ₃	2, 4, 5-Trichlorotoluene.....	195.41	82			
1873	C ₇ H ₅ Cl ₃	3, 4, 5-Trichlorotoluene.....	195.41	42.5			
1874	C ₇ H ₅ Cl ₃ O	2, 4, 6-Trichloro-3-hydroxytoluene.....	211.41	46			
1875	C ₇ H ₅ Cl ₃ O	2, 4, 6-Trichloroanisol.....	211.41	60.5			
1876	C ₇ H ₅ FO	Benzoyl fluoride C ₆ H ₅ COF.....	124.04				
1877	C ₇ H ₅ FO ₂	<i>o</i> -Fluorobenzoic acid.....	140.04	122			
1878	C ₇ H ₅ FO ₂	<i>m</i> -Fluorobenzoic acid.....	140.04	124			
1879	C ₇ H ₅ FO ₂	<i>p</i> -Fluorobenzoic acid.....	140.04	182			
1880	C ₇ H ₅ IO	Benzoyl iodide C ₆ H ₅ COI.....	231.97	3		135 ²⁵	
1881	C ₇ H ₅ IO ₂	<i>o</i> -Iodobenzoic acid.....	247.97	162			
1882	C ₇ H ₅ IO ₂	<i>m</i> -Iodobenzoic acid.....	247.97	185			
1883	C ₇ H ₅ IO ₂	<i>p</i> -Iodobenzoic acid.....	247.97	266			
1884	C ₇ H ₅ IO ₃	3-Iodo-2-hydroxybenzoic acid.....	263.97	198			
1885	C ₇ H ₅ N	Benzonitrile C ₆ H ₅ CN.....	103.05	-13.1	190.7	1.008 ^{16.8}	1028
1886	C ₇ H ₅ N	Phenyl isocyanide C ₆ H ₅ NC.....	103.05		166 d.	0.978 ¹⁵	

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
1887	C ₇ H ₅ NO	Anthranil.	119.05	> -18	215	1.187 ¹⁵ ₄	768
1888	C ₇ H ₅ NO	Benzoxazol.	119.05	30.5	182.5		
1889	C ₇ H ₅ NO	Phenyl isocyanate C ₆ H ₅ N:CO.	119.05		165.6	1.095	
1890	C ₇ H ₅ NO	Salicylic nitrile <i>o</i> -OHC ₆ H ₄ CN.	119.05	98			
1891	C ₇ H ₅ NOS	1-Hydroxybenzothiazole.	151.11	136			
1892	C ₇ H ₅ NOS	1-Mercaptobenzoxazole.	151.11	193			
1893	C ₇ H ₅ NO ₂	<i>o</i> -Nitrobenzaldehyde.	151.05	α40.9; β37.9	156 ¹⁶		
1894	C ₇ H ₅ NO ₂	<i>m</i> -Nitrobenzaldehyde.	151.05	58.0	164 ²³		
1895	C ₇ H ₅ NO ₂	<i>p</i> -Nitrobenzaldehyde.	151.05	106.5			
1896	C ₇ H ₅ NO ₂ S	<i>o</i> -Benzoisulfimide (Saccharin).	183.11	228 d.			
1897	C ₇ H ₅ NO ₄	<i>o</i> -Nitrobenzoic acid.	167.05	147.5		1.575 ⁴	
1898	C ₇ H ₅ NO ₄	<i>m</i> -Nitrobenzoic acid.	167.05	141.4		1.494 ⁴	
1899	C ₇ H ₅ NO ₄	<i>p</i> -Nitrobenzoic acid.	167.05	242.4		1.550 ² ₄	
1900	C ₇ H ₅ NO ₄	Quinolinic acid.	167.05	190 d.			
1901	C ₇ H ₅ NO ₄	Lutidinic acid.	167.05	248			
1902	C ₇ H ₅ NO ₄	Isocinchomeronic acid.	167.05	237			
1903	C ₇ H ₅ NO ₄	Dipicolinic acid.	167.05	226 d.			
1904	C ₇ H ₅ NO ₄	Cinchomeronic acid.	167.05	258 d.			
1905	C ₇ H ₅ NO ₄	Dinicotinic acid.	167.05	323			
1906	C ₇ H ₅ NO ₅	Ammonchelidonic acid.	183.05	220 d.			
1907	C ₇ H ₅ NO ₅	3-Nitro-2-hydroxybenzoic acid.	183.05	144			
1908	C ₇ H ₅ NO ₅	4-Nitro-2-hydroxybenzoic acid.	183.05	235			
1909	C ₇ H ₅ NO ₅	5-Nitro-2-hydroxybenzoic acid.	183.05	228			
1910	C ₇ H ₅ NO ₅	6-Nitro-2-hydroxybenzoic acid.	183.05	130			
1911	C ₇ H ₅ NO ₅	2-Nitro-3-hydroxybenzoic acid.	183.05	178			
1912	C ₇ H ₅ NO ₅	4-Nitro-3-hydroxybenzoic acid.	183.05	230			
1913	C ₇ H ₅ NO ₅	5-Nitro-3-hydroxybenzoic acid.	183.05	167			
1914	C ₇ H ₅ NO ₅	6-Nitro-3-hydroxybenzoic acid.	183.05	169			
1915	C ₇ H ₅ NO ₅	3-Nitro-4-hydroxybenzoic acid.	183.05	185			
1916	C ₇ H ₅ NS	Benzothiazol.	135.11		230	1.248	
1917	C ₇ H ₅ NS	Phenyl thiocyanate C ₆ H ₅ CNS.	135.11		232	1.155	
1918	C ₇ H ₅ NS	Phenyl isothiocyanate C ₆ H ₅ N:CS.	135.11	-21	218.5	1.135 ^{15, 5}	798
1919	C ₇ H ₅ N ₂	1, 2, 3-Benzotriazin.	131.06	75	240		
1920	C ₇ H ₅ N ₃ O ₆	Chrysanisic acid.	227.06	259			
1921	C ₇ H ₅ N ₃ O ₆	2, 3, 4-Trinitrotoluene.	227.06	112	302 d.	1.620	
1922	C ₇ H ₅ N ₃ O ₆	2, 3, 5-Trinitrotoluene.	227.06	97	335 d.		
1923	C ₇ H ₅ N ₃ O ₆	2, 3, 6-Trinitrotoluene.	227.06	111	333 d.		
1924	C ₇ H ₅ N ₃ O ₆	2, 4, 6-Trinitrotoluene (T. N. T.)	227.06	80.7	240 exp.	1.654	
1925	C ₇ H ₅ N ₃ O ₆	3, 4, 5-Trinitrotoluene.	227.06	137.5	313 d.		
1926	C ₇ H ₅ N ₃ O ₆	3, 4, 6-Trinitrotoluene.	227.06	104	291 d.	1.620	
1927	C ₇ H ₅ N ₃ O ₇	2, 3, 4-Trinitroanisol.	243.06	155	exp.		
1928	C ₇ H ₅ N ₃ O ₇	2, 3, 5-Trinitroanisol.	243.06	104		1.618 ¹⁵	
1929	C ₇ H ₅ N ₃ O ₇	2, 4, 6-Trinitroanisol.	243.06	68.4		1.408	
1930	C ₇ H ₅ N ₃ O ₇	3, 4, 5-Trinitroanisol.	243.06	120			
1931	C ₇ H ₅ N ₃ O ₇	3, 4, 6-Trinitroanisol.	243.06	107			
1932	C ₇ H ₅ N ₃ O ₇	2, 4, 6-Trinitro-3-hydroxytoluene.	243.06	106			
1933	C ₇ H ₅ N ₆ O ₈	2, 4, 6-Trinitrophenylmethylnitramine (Tetryl).	287.08	130	exp. 187		
1934	C ₇ H ₅ BrCl	<i>o</i> -Bromobenzyl chloride.	205.42		115 ¹⁵		
1935	C ₇ H ₅ BrCl	<i>p</i> -Bromobenzyl chloride.	205.42	51			
1936	C ₇ H ₅ BrCl	<i>o</i> -Chlorobenzyl bromide.	205.42		120 ¹⁰		
1937	C ₇ H ₅ BrCl	<i>p</i> -Chlorobenzyl bromide.	205.42	48			
1938	C ₇ H ₅ BrNO	<i>o</i> -Bromobenzamide.	199.97	156			
1939	C ₇ H ₅ BrNO	<i>m</i> -Bromobenzamide.	199.97	150			
1940	C ₇ H ₅ BrNO	<i>p</i> -Bromobenzamide.	199.97	190			
1941	C ₇ H ₅ BrNO ₂	<i>o</i> -Nitrobenzyl bromide.	215.97	46			
1942	C ₇ H ₅ BrNO ₂	<i>m</i> -Nitrobenzyl bromide.	215.97	58			
1943	C ₇ H ₅ BrNO ₂	<i>p</i> -Nitrobenzyl bromide.	215.97	100			
1944	C ₇ H ₅ Br ₂	Benzal bromide C ₆ H ₅ CHBr ₂	249.88		140 ²⁰	1.51 ¹⁵	716.1
1945	C ₇ H ₅ Br ₂	<i>o</i> -Bromobenzyl bromide.	249.88	30			
1946	C ₇ H ₅ Br ₂	<i>m</i> -Bromobenzyl bromide.	249.88	41			
1947	C ₇ H ₅ Br ₂	<i>p</i> -Bromobenzyl bromide.	249.88	61			
1948	C ₇ H ₅ Br ₂	2, 3-Dibromotoluene.	249.88	31			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
1949	C ₇ H ₄ Br ₂	2, 6-Dibromotoluene.....	249.88	5.5	246	1.812 ²²	
1950	C ₇ H ₃ Br ₃	3, 5-Dibromotoluene.....	249.88	39			
1951	C ₇ H ₅ ClNO	<i>o</i> -Chlorobenzamide.....	155.51	141			
1952	C ₇ H ₅ ClNO	<i>m</i> -Chlorobenzamide.....	155.51	134.5			
1953	C ₇ H ₅ ClNO	<i>p</i> -Chlorobenzamide.....	155.51	178.3			
1954	C ₇ H ₄ ClNO ₂	3-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene.....	171.51	23			
1955	C ₇ H ₄ ClNO ₂	4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene.....	171.51	38.2	242	1.256 ⁸⁰	
1956	C ₇ H ₄ ClNO ₂	5-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene.....	171.51	44	250		
1957	C ₇ H ₄ ClNO ₂	6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene.....	171.51	37	238		
1958	C ₇ H ₄ ClNO ₂	2-Chloro-3-nitrotoluene.....	171.51	21.5	263		
1959	C ₇ H ₄ ClNO ₂	4-Chloro-3-nitrotoluene.....	171.51	7	260.5	1.297 ²²	
1960	C ₇ H ₄ ClNO ₂	5-Chloro-3-nitrotoluene.....	171.51	61			
1961	C ₇ H ₄ ClNO ₂	<i>o</i> -Nitrobenzyl chloride.....	171.51	49			1093
1962	C ₇ H ₄ ClNO ₂	<i>m</i> -Nitrobenzyl chloride.....	171.51	44.5	183 ³⁵		1094
1963	C ₇ H ₄ ClNO ₂	<i>p</i> -Nitrobenzyl chloride.....	171.51	71			1095
1964	C ₇ H ₅ Cl ₂	Benzal chloride C ₆ H ₅ CHCl ₂	160.96	-17.4	214	1.295 ¹⁶	
1965	C ₇ H ₅ Cl ₂	<i>o</i> -Chlorobenzyl chloride.....	160.96		214		
1966	C ₇ H ₅ Cl ₂	<i>p</i> -Chlorobenzyl chloride.....	160.96	29	214		
1967	C ₇ H ₄ Cl ₂ O	1, 1-Dichloro-2-hydroxytoluene.....	176.96	82			
1968	C ₇ H ₄ Cl ₂ O	3, 5-Dichloro-2-hydroxytoluene.....	176.96	55			
1969	C ₇ H ₄ Cl ₂ O	4, 6-Dichloro-3-hydroxytoluene.....	176.96	46			
1970	C ₇ H ₄ Cl ₂ O ₂	4, 5-Dichloro-2-methoxyphenol.....	192.96	72	270		
1971	C ₇ H ₅ FNO	<i>o</i> -Fluorobenzamide.....	139.05	116			
1972	C ₇ H ₅ FNO	<i>m</i> -Fluorobenzamide.....	139.05	130			
1973	C ₇ H ₅ FNO	<i>p</i> -Fluorobenzamide.....	139.05	154.5			
1974	C ₇ H ₄ I NO	<i>o</i> -Iodobenzamide.....	246.99	183.6			
1975	C ₇ H ₄ I NO	<i>m</i> -Iodobenzamide.....	246.99	186.5			
1976	C ₇ H ₄ I NO	<i>p</i> -Iodobenzamide.....	246.99	217.6			
1977	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂	Benzimidazol.....	118.06	170	<360		1270
1978	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂	Cyanilide CNNHC ₆ H ₅	118.06	47			
1979	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂	Indazole.....	118.06	146.5	270.6		
1980	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₂	Ricininic acid.....	150.06	298			
1981	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Nitrobenzamide.....	166.06	176.6	317	1.462 ²²	
1982	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₂	<i>m</i> -Nitrobenzamide.....	166.06	142.7	315		
1983	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Nitrobenzamide.....	166.06	201.4			
1984	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₄	2, 3-Dinitrotoluene.....	182.06	59.3		1.263 ¹¹¹	
1985	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₄	2, 4-Dinitrotoluene.....	182.06	69.6	300 s. d.	1.521 ¹⁵	1297
1986	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₄	2, 5-Dinitrotoluene.....	182.06	50.5		1.282 ¹¹¹	
1987	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₄	2, 6-Dinitrotoluene.....	182.06	61		1.283 ¹¹¹	1300
1988	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₄	3, 4-Dinitrotoluene.....	182.06	59.8		1.259 ¹¹¹	
1989	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₄	3, 5-Dinitrotoluene.....	182.06	93		1.277 ¹¹¹	
1990	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₅	2, 4-Dinitroanisole.....	198.06	95.2		1.341	
1991	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₅	2, 5-Dinitroanisole.....	198.06	97.0	360	1.476	
1992	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₅	2, 6-Dinitroanisole.....	198.06	117.5		1.319	
1993	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₅	3, 4-Dinitroanisole.....	198.06	69.3		1.334 ¹¹⁰	
1994	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₅	3, 5-Dinitroanisole.....	198.06	105.8		1.558 ¹²	
1995	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₅	2, 4-Dinitro-3-hydroxytoluene.....	198.06	99			
1996	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₅	3, 5-Dinitro-4-hydroxytoluene.....	198.06	85.8			
1997	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₆	4, 6-Dinitro-2-methoxyphenol.....	214.06	123			
1998	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₇ S	2, 6-Dinitrotoluene-4-sulfonic acid.....	262.13	165			
1999	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ S	1-Aminobenzothiazole.....	150.13	127			
2000	C ₇ H ₄ N ₂ O ₇	2, 4, 6-Trinitro-3-aminoanisole.....	258.08	131			
2001	C ₇ H ₆ O	Benzaldehyde C ₆ H ₅ CHO.....	106.05	-56.0	179.5	1.046	725
2002	C ₇ H ₆ OS	Thiobenzoic acid C ₆ H ₅ COSH.....	138.11	24			
2003	C ₇ H ₆ O ₂	Furfuralrolein.....	122.05	51	200		
2004	C ₇ H ₆ O ₂	Salicyl aldehyde <i>o</i> -HOC ₆ H ₄ CHO.....	122.05	-7	196.5	1.167	759
2005	C ₇ H ₆ O ₂	<i>m</i> -Hydroxybenzaldehyde.....	122.05	106.0	240		
2006	C ₇ H ₆ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Hydroxybenzaldehyde.....	122.05	116.0		1.129 ¹³⁰	
2007	C ₇ H ₆ O ₂	Benzoic acid C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂ H.....	122.05	121.7	249.2	1.266 ¹⁵	1160, 1333
2008	C ₇ H ₆ O ₂	Phenyl formate HCO ₂ C ₆ H ₅	122.05		173	1.088	
2009	C ₇ H ₆ O ₂	Toluquinone CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ O ₂	122.05	69			
2010	C ₇ H ₆ O ₂ S	Thiosalicylic acid <i>o</i> -SHC ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ H.....	154.11	164			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
2011	C ₇ H ₆ O ₃	2, 3-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde.....	138.05	108	235		
2012	C ₇ H ₆ O ₃	3, 4-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde.....	138.05	154			
2013	C ₇ H ₆ O ₃	Salicylic acid <i>o</i> -HOC ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ H.....	138.05	159	s. 76	1.443	1333
2014	C ₇ H ₆ O ₃	<i>m</i> -Hydroxybenzoic acid.....	138.05	201.3		1.473 ⁴	
2015	C ₇ H ₆ O ₃	<i>p</i> -Hydroxybenzoic acid.....	138.05	213		1.468 ⁴	
2016	C ₇ H ₆ O ₄	2, 3-Dihydroxybenzoic acid.....	154.05	204			
2017	C ₇ H ₆ O ₄	2, 4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid.....	154.05	206			
2018	C ₇ H ₆ O ₄	2, 5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid.....	154.05	200			
2019	C ₇ H ₆ O ₄	2, 6-Dihydroxybenzoic acid.....	154.05	167 d.			
2020	C ₇ H ₆ O ₄	3, 4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid.....	154.05	199		1.542 ⁴	
2021	C ₇ H ₆ O ₄	3, 5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid.....	154.05	227			
2022	C ₇ H ₆ O ₆	Pyrogallolcarboxylic acid.....	170.05	200 d.			
2023	C ₇ H ₆ O ₅	Gallic acid 3, 4, 5-(HO) ₃ C ₆ H ₂ CO ₂ H...	170.05	220 d.	d.	1.694 ⁴	1333
2024	C ₇ H ₆ O ₅ S	<i>o</i> -Sulfobenzoic acid.....	202.11	141			
2025	C ₇ H ₆ O ₅ S	<i>m</i> -Sulfobenzoic acid HO ₂ SC ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ H...	202.11	141			
2026	C ₇ H ₆ O ₅ S	<i>p</i> -Sulfobenzoic acid HO ₂ SC ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ H...	202.11	200			
2027	C ₇ H ₆ O ₆ S	Salicylsulfonic acid.....	218.11	120			
2028	C ₇ H ₇ AsCl ₂	Benzyl arsine dichloride.....	236.93		175 ⁵⁰		
2029	C ₇ H ₇ Br	Benzyl bromide.....	170.97	-4.0	199	1.438 ²⁰	
2030	C ₇ H ₇ Br	<i>o</i> -Bromotoluene.....	170.97	-28.1	181.8	1.422	738
2031	C ₇ H ₇ Br	<i>m</i> -Bromotoluene.....	170.97	-39.8	183.7	1.410	734
2032	C ₇ H ₇ Br	<i>p</i> -Bromotoluene.....	170.97	28	183.6	1.310	732
2033	C ₇ H ₇ BrO	5-Bromo-2-hydroxytoluene.....	186.97	64	235		
2034	C ₇ H ₇ BrO	5-Bromo-3-hydroxytoluene.....	186.97	62			
2035	C ₇ H ₇ BrO	3-Bromo-4-hydroxytoluene.....	186.97		214	1.547 ^{24,6}	
2036	C ₇ H ₇ BrO ₂	6-Bromo-2-methoxyphenol.....	202.97	63			
2037	C ₇ H ₇ BrO ₂	4-Bromo-2-methoxyphenol.....	202.97	46	182 ⁶⁰		
2038	C ₇ H ₇ Cl	Benzyl chloride.....	126.51	-39	179.4	1.103 ¹⁸	711
2039	C ₇ H ₇ Cl	<i>o</i> -Chlorotoluene.....	126.51	-35.1	159.4	1.080	691
2040	C ₇ H ₇ Cl	<i>m</i> -Chlorotoluene.....	126.51	-47.8	162.4	1.072	672
2041	C ₇ H ₇ Cl	<i>p</i> -Chlorotoluene.....	126.51	7.8	162.5	1.071 ¹⁸	666
2042	C ₇ H ₇ ClO	<i>o</i> -Chlorobenzyl alcohol.....	142.51	72	230		
2043	C ₇ H ₇ ClO	<i>m</i> -Chlorobenzyl alcohol.....	142.51		234		
2044	C ₇ H ₇ ClO	<i>p</i> -Chlorobenzyl alcohol.....	142.51	70.5	235		
2045	C ₇ H ₇ ClO	3-Chloro-2-hydroxytoluene.....	142.51	86	225		
2046	C ₇ H ₇ ClO	4-Chloro-2-hydroxytoluene.....	142.51	49	225		
2047	C ₇ H ₇ ClO	5-Chloro-2-hydroxytoluene.....	142.51	49	220		
2048	C ₇ H ₇ ClO	4-Chloro-3-hydroxytoluene.....	142.51	66	235		
2049	C ₇ H ₇ ClO	6-Chloro-3-hydroxytoluene.....	142.51	53	235		
2050	C ₇ H ₇ ClO	2-Chloro-4-hydroxytoluene.....	142.51		196	1.211 ^{28,26}	
2051	C ₇ H ₇ ClO	3-Chloro-4-hydroxytoluene.....	142.51	55	228		
2052	C ₇ H ₇ ClO ₂	4(5)-Chloro-2-methoxyphenol.....	158.51	<-18	241.5		
2053	C ₇ H ₇ ClO ₂ S	Toluene- <i>o</i> -sulfonechloride.....	190.58	10	126 ²¹	1.339	
2054	C ₇ H ₇ ClO ₃ S	Toluene- <i>p</i> -sulfonechloride.....	190.58	69	146 ¹⁶		
2055	C ₇ H ₇ ClO ₃ S	2-Chlorotoluene-5-sulfonic acid.....	206.58	78			
2056	C ₇ H ₇ Cl ₂ NO ₂ S	Toluene- <i>p</i> -sulfon dichloroamine.....	240.04	83			
2057	C ₇ H ₇ F	<i>o</i> -Fluorotoluene.....	110.05	<-80	114	1.001	505
2058	C ₇ H ₇ F	<i>m</i> -Fluorotoluene.....	110.05	-110.8	116	0.999	500
2059	C ₇ H ₇ F	<i>p</i> -Fluorotoluene.....	110.05		117	1.001 ^{15,3}	502
2060	C ₇ H ₇ I	Benzyl iodide.....	217.99	24.1	d.	1.733 ²⁵	
2061	C ₇ H ₇ I	<i>o</i> -Iodotoluene.....	217.99		211	1.697	785
2062	C ₇ H ₇ I	<i>m</i> -Iodotoluene.....	217.99		204	1.698	
2063	C ₇ H ₇ I	<i>p</i> -Iodotoluene.....	217.99	35	211.5		
2064	C ₇ H ₇ IO	<i>o</i> -Iodoanisole <i>o</i> -CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ I.....	233.99		240	1.800	
2065	C ₇ H ₇ IO ₂	5-Iodo-2-methoxyphenol.....	249.99	88			
2066	C ₇ H ₇ IO ₂	4-Iodo-2-methoxyphenol.....	249.99	43	180 d.	1.5	
2067	C ₇ H ₇ NO	<i>o</i> -Aminobenzaldehyde.....	121.06	40			
2068	C ₇ H ₇ NO	<i>m</i> -Aminobenzaldehyde.....	121.06	71.5			
2069	C ₇ H ₇ NO	<i>p</i> -Aminobenzaldehyde.....	121.06	71			
2070	C ₇ H ₇ NO	<i>syn</i> -Benzaldoxime C ₆ H ₅ C ₆ NOH.....	121.06	130			
2071	C ₇ H ₇ NO	<i>anti</i> -Benzaldoxime C ₆ H ₅ C ₆ NOH.....	121.06	35	153 ⁵³	1.111	972
2072	C ₇ H ₇ NO	Benzamide C ₆ H ₅ CONH ₂	121.06	130	290	1.341 ⁴	
2073	C ₇ H ₇ NO	Formanilide HCONHC ₆ H ₅	121.06	47.5	271	1.112 ⁶⁰	

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
2074	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	Anthranilic acid $\text{o-H}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$	137.06	145			
2075	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>m</i> -Aminobenzoic acid.....	137.06	174		1.511 ⁴	
2076	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>p</i> -Aminobenzoic acid.....	137.06	187			
2077	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	Benzohydroxamic acid.....	137.06	125			
2078	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>o</i> -Hydroxybenzamide.....	137.06	140	270 d.		
2079	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>m</i> -Hydroxybenzamide.....	137.06	170.5			
2080	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>p</i> -Hydroxybenzamide.....	137.06	162			
2081	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>o</i> -Nitrotoluene.....	137.06	α -10.6; β -4.1	222.3	1.168 ¹⁵	724
2082	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>m</i> -Nitrotoluene.....	137.06	15.5	231	1.164 ¹⁵	729
2083	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>p</i> -Nitrotoluene.....	137.06	51.3	238	1.098 ¹⁵	1096
2084	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	Phenylnitromethane.....	137.06		227	1.160	702
2085	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>o</i> -Nitrobenzyl alcohol.....	153.06	74	168 ²⁶		
2086	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>m</i> -Nitrobenzyl alcohol.....	153.06	27	180 ⁴		
2087	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>p</i> -Nitrobenzyl alcohol.....	153.06	93	185 ²²		
2088	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	3-Nitro- <i>o</i> -cresol.....	153.06	145			
2089	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	4-Nitro- <i>o</i> -cresol.....	153.06	94.6			
2090	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	5-Nitro- <i>o</i> -cresol.....	153.06	118			
2091	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	6-Nitro- <i>o</i> -cresol.....	153.06	69.5			
2093	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	4-Nitro- <i>m</i> -cresol.....	153.06	129			
2094	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	5-Nitro- <i>m</i> -cresol.....	153.06	91			
2095	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	6-Nitro- <i>m</i> -cresol.....	153.06	56			
2096	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	3-Nitro-4-hydroxytoluene.....	153.06	36.5	125 ²²	1.240 ¹³	1053
2098	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>o</i> -Nitroanisol.....	153.06	9.4	277	1.268	749
2099	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>m</i> -Nitroanisol.....	153.06	38	258	1.373	
2100	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>p</i> -Nitroanisol.....	153.06	54	260	1.233	
2101	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	4-Amino-2-hydroxybenzoic acid.....	153.06	220			
2102	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	5-Amino-2-hydroxybenzoic acid.....	153.06	280 d.			
2103	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₄	6-Nitro-2-methoxyphenol.....	169.06	62			
2104	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₄	5-Nitro-2-methoxyphenol.....	169.06	104			
2105	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₄	3-Nitro-2-methoxyphenol.....	169.06	103			
2106	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₄ S	<i>o</i> -Sulfoaminobenzoic acid.....	201.13	167			
2107	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₄ S	<i>m</i> -Sulfoaminobenzoic acid.....	201.13	238			
2108	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₄ S	<i>p</i> -Sulfoaminobenzoic acid.....	201.13	280 d.			
2109	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₄ S	<i>p</i> -Nitrotoluene- <i>o</i> -sulfonic acid.....	217.13	130			
2110	C ₇ H ₇ NS	Thiobenzamide C ₆ H ₅ CSNH ₂	137.13	116			
2111	C ₇ H ₉	Tropylidene.....	92.062		118	0.888	686
2112	C ₇ H ₉	Toluene.....	92.062	-95.1	110.5	0.866	579
2114	C ₇ H ₅ BrN	4-Bromo- <i>o</i> -toluidine.....	185.99	32	257 d.		
2115	C ₇ H ₅ BrN	5-Bromo- <i>o</i> -toluidine.....	185.99	59.5	240		
2116	C ₇ H ₅ BrN	5-Bromo- <i>m</i> -toluidine.....	185.99	36	260	1.144 ¹⁹	
2117	C ₇ H ₅ BrN	6-Bromo- <i>m</i> -toluidine.....	185.99	78.8	240		
2118	C ₇ H ₅ BrN	2-Bromo- <i>p</i> -toluidine.....	185.99	26	257		
2119	C ₇ H ₅ BrN	3-Bromo- <i>p</i> -toluidine.....	185.99	26	240	1.498	
2120	C ₇ H ₅ ClN	4-Chloro- <i>o</i> -toluidine.....	141.53	22	238.5		
2120.1	C ₇ H ₅ ClN	5-Chloro- <i>o</i> -toluidine.....	141.53	30	239.2		
2121	C ₇ H ₅ ClN	6-Chloro- <i>o</i> -toluidine.....	141.53	245			
2122	C ₇ H ₅ ClN	2-Chloro- <i>m</i> -toluidine.....	141.53	229			
2123	C ₇ H ₅ ClN	4-Chloro- <i>m</i> -toluidine.....	141.53	30	230		
2124	C ₇ H ₅ ClN	5-Chloro- <i>m</i> -toluidine.....	141.53	243			
2125	C ₇ H ₅ ClN	6-Chloro- <i>m</i> -toluidine.....	141.53	83	241		
2126	C ₇ H ₅ ClN	2-Chloro- <i>p</i> -toluidine.....	141.53	26	245		
2127	C ₇ H ₅ ClN	3-Chloro- <i>p</i> -toluidine.....	141.53	219		1.151	
2128	C ₇ H ₅ N ₂	Benzalhydrazine C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ NHNH ₂	120.08	16	140 ¹⁴		
2129	C ₇ H ₅ N ₂	Benzamidine C ₆ H ₅ C(NH)NH ₂	120.08	80			
2130	C ₇ H ₅ N ₂ O	<i>o</i> -Aminobenzamide.....	136.08	108			
2131	C ₇ H ₅ N ₂ O	<i>m</i> -Aminobenzamide.....	136.08	79			
2132	C ₇ H ₅ N ₂ O	<i>p</i> -Aminobenzamide NH ₂ C ₆ H ₄ CONH ₂	136.08	183			
2133	C ₇ H ₅ N ₂ O	Benzoylhydrazine C ₆ H ₅ CONHNH ₂	136.08	112			
2134	C ₇ H ₅ N ₂ O	Nitrosomethylaniline.....	136.08	15	225 d.	1.121 ^{22,7}	998
2135	C ₇ H ₅ N ₂ O	Phenylures C ₆ H ₅ NHCONH ₂	136.08	147			1330
2136	C ₇ H ₅ N ₂ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Nitromethylaniline.....	152.08	34			
2137	C ₇ H ₅ N ₂ O ₂	<i>m</i> -Nitromethylaniline.....	152.08	66			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
2138	C ₇ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Nitromethylaniline.....*	152.08	152		1.201 ^{155,2}	
2139	C ₇ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	3-Nitro- <i>o</i> -toluidine.....	152.08	96		1.190 ¹⁰⁰	
2140	C ₇ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	4-Nitro- <i>o</i> -toluidine.....	152.08	105		1.365 ¹⁵	
2141	C ₇ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	5-Nitro- <i>o</i> -toluidine.....	152.08	127.5		1.366 ¹⁵	
2142	C ₇ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	6-Nitro- <i>o</i> -toluidine.....	152.08	91.5		1.378 ¹⁵	
2143	C ₇ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	2-Nitro-3-aminotoluene.....	152.08	53			
2144	C ₇ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	4-Nitro-3-aminotoluene.....	152.08	109			
2145	C ₇ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	5-Nitro-3-aminotoluene.....	152.08	98.4			
2146	C ₇ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	6-Nitro-3-aminotoluene.....	152.08	138			
2147	C ₇ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	2-Nitro-4-aminotoluene.....	152.08	77.5			
2148	C ₇ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	3-Nitro- <i>p</i> -toluidine.....	152.08	117		1.312 ¹⁷	
2149	C ₇ H ₈ N ₂ O ₃	5-Nitro-4-amino-4-hydroxytoluene.....	168.08	110			
2150	C ₇ H ₈ N ₂ S	Phenylthiourea C ₆ H ₅ NHCSNH ₂	152.14	154			
2151	C ₇ H ₈ N ₄ O ₂	Theophylline.....	180.09	272			
2152	C ₇ H ₈ N ₄ O ₂	Paraxanthine.....	180.09	299			
2153	C ₇ H ₈ N ₄ O ₂	Theobromine.....	180.09	337			
2154	C ₇ H ₈ N ₄ O ₃	1, 3-Dimethyluric acid.....	196.09	410 d.			
2155	C ₇ H ₈ N ₄ O ₃	1, 7-Dimethyluric acid.....	196.09	390 d.			
2156	C ₇ H ₈ N ₄ O ₃	1, 9-Dimethyluric acid.....	196.09	400 d.			
2157	C ₇ H ₈ N ₄ O ₃	3, 9-Dimethyluric acid.....	196.09	340 d.			
2158	C ₇ H ₈ N ₆ O ₇	Guanidine picrate.....	288.11	290			
2159	C ₇ H ₈ O	Benzyl alcohol C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH.....	108.06	-15.3	205.8	1.046	713
2160	C ₇ H ₈ O	<i>o</i> -Cresol.....	108.06	30.1	190.8	1.051	727
2161	C ₇ H ₈ O	<i>m</i> -Cresol.....	108.06	10	202.8	1.035	714
2162	C ₇ H ₈ O	<i>p</i> -Cresol.....	108.06	34.8	201.1	1.039 ^{15,5}	715
2163	C ₇ H ₈ O	Phenyl methyl ether (Anisol).....	108.06	-37.3	155.8	0.994	659
2164	C ₇ H ₈ O	4, 6-Dihydrobenzaldehyde.....	108.06	< -20	171.5 d.	1.020 ^{14,5}	
2165	C ₇ H ₈ OS	Thioguaiacol CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ SH.....	140.13		219		
2166	C ₇ H ₈ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Hydroxybenzyl alcohol.....	124.06	86		1.161	
2167	C ₇ H ₈ O ₂	<i>m</i> -Hydroxybenzyl alcohol.....	124.06	67	300 d.		
2168	C ₇ H ₈ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Hydroxybenzyl alcohol.....	124.06	110			
2169	C ₇ H ₈ O ₂	2, 4-Dihydroxytoluene.....	124.06	104			
2170	C ₇ H ₈ O ₂	2, 5-Dihydroxytoluene.....	124.06	125			
2171	C ₇ H ₈ O ₂	2, 6-Dihydroxytoluene.....	124.06	66			
2172	C ₇ H ₈ O ₂	Homocatechol 3, 4-(HO) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ CH ₃	124.06	65	252	1.129 ⁷⁴	1103
2173	C ₇ H ₈ O ₂	Orcinol 3, 5-(HO) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ CH ₃	124.06	108	290	1.290 ⁴	
2174	C ₇ H ₈ O ₂	Guaiaacol <i>o</i> -HOC ₆ H ₄ OCH ₃	124.06	28	205.1	1.143 ¹⁵	1179
2175	C ₇ H ₈ O ₂	Resorcinol methyl ether.....	124.06	< -17.5	244.3	> 1	
2176	C ₇ H ₈ O ₂	Hydroquinol methyl ether.....	124.06	53	243		
2176.1	C ₇ H ₈ O ₂	Dimethyl- γ -pyrone.....	124.06	132		0.9953 ¹³⁷	
2178	C ₇ H ₈ O ₂	Furfurylacetone.....	124.06	40	229		
2179	C ₇ H ₈ O ₂ S	Toluene- <i>o</i> -sulfonic acid.....	156.13	80			
2180	C ₇ H ₈ O ₃	2, 5-Dimethylfurfurane-3-carboxylic acid (Uvinic acid).....	140.06	135			
2181	C ₇ H ₈ O ₃ S	Toluene- <i>o</i> -sulfonic acid.....	172.13		128.8 ²⁵		
2183	C ₇ H ₈ O ₃ S	Toluene- <i>p</i> -sulfonic acid.....	172.13	105	140 ²⁰		
2184	C ₇ H ₈ O ₄	Iretol 2, 4, 6-(OH) ₃ C ₆ H ₂ OCH ₃	156.06	186			
2185	C ₇ H ₈ O ₄	Hydrochelidonic anhydride.....	156.06	69	210		
2186	C ₇ H ₈ O ₄ S	4-Hydroxytoluene-2-sulfonic acid.....	188.13	188			
2187	C ₇ H ₈ O ₄ S	2-Hydroxytoluene-6-sulfonic acid.....	188.13	118			
2188	C ₇ H ₈ O ₆	Cinchonic acid.....	188.06	169			
2189	C ₇ H ₈ S	Benzyl mercaptan C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ SH.....	124.13		195	1.058 ²⁰	
2190	C ₇ H ₈ S	<i>o</i> -Thiocresol <i>o</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ SH.....	124.13	15	194.3		
2191	C ₇ H ₈ S	<i>m</i> -Thiocresol <i>m</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ SH.....	124.13	< -20	195.4	1.052 ¹²	
2192	C ₇ H ₈ S	<i>p</i> -Thiocresol <i>p</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ SH.....	124.13	43	195		
2193	C ₇ H ₇ AsO ₃	Benzylarsonic acid C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ AsO(OH) ₂	216.03	167			
2194	C ₇ H ₇ ClN ₄ O ₂	Theobromine hydrochloride.....	216.56				1333
2195	C ₇ H ₇ N	Benzylamine C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ NH ₂	107.08		184	0.980	720
2196	C ₇ H ₇ N	2, 4-Lutidine.....	107.08		157	0.949 ⁹	
2197	C ₇ H ₇ N	2, 6-Lutidine.....	107.08		143	0.942 ⁹	
2198	C ₇ H ₇ N	3, 4-Lutidine.....	107.08		164.5		
2199	C ₇ H ₇ N	2-Ethylpyridine.....	107.08		148.8	0.950	990
2200	C ₇ H ₇ N	3-Ethylpyridine.....	107.08		165.3	0.959	

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
2201	C ₇ H ₉ N	4-Ethylpyridine.....	107.08		166	0.936	
2202	C ₇ H ₉ N	α -Lutidine.....	107.08		156.5	0.947 ¹	
2203	C ₇ H ₉ N	Methylaniline C ₆ H ₅ NHCH ₃	107.08	-57.0	195.70	0.986	757
2204	C ₇ H ₉ N	<i>o</i> -Toluidine <i>o</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ NH ₂	107.08	α -24.4; β -16.3	200.7	0.998	758
2205	C ₇ H ₉ N	<i>m</i> -Toluidine <i>m</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ NH ₂	107.08	-31.5	203.3	0.989	989
2206	C ₇ H ₉ N	<i>p</i> -Toluidine <i>p</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ NH ₂	107.08	43.7	200.5	1.046	1087
2207	C ₇ H ₉ NO	<i>o</i> -Aminobenzyl alcohol.....	123.08	82	280 s. d.		
2208	C ₇ H ₉ NO	<i>p</i> -Aminobenzyl alcohol.....	123.08	95			
2209	C ₇ H ₉ NO	4-Amino-2-hydroxytoluene.....	123.08	161			
2210	C ₇ H ₉ NO	5-Amino-2-hydroxytoluene.....	123.08	175			
2211	C ₇ H ₉ NO	6-Amino-2-hydroxytoluene.....	123.08	128			
2212	C ₇ H ₉ NO	5-Amino- <i>m</i> -cresol.....	123.08	79	345		
2213	C ₇ H ₉ NO	4-Amino-3-hydroxytoluene.....	123.08	174			
2214	C ₇ H ₉ NO	2-Amino-4-hydroxytoluene.....	123.08	144.5			
2215	C ₇ H ₉ NO	3-Amino-4-hydroxytoluene.....	123.08	135			
2216	C ₇ H ₉ NO	<i>o</i> -Anisidine <i>o</i> -CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ NH ₂	123.08	5.2	224	1.108 ²⁵	
2217	C ₇ H ₉ NO	<i>m</i> -Anisidine <i>m</i> -CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ NH ₂	123.08		251		
2218	C ₇ H ₉ NO	<i>p</i> -Anisidine <i>p</i> -CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ NH ₂	123.08	57.7	245	1.071 ⁵⁵	
2219	C ₇ H ₉ NO	Benzylhydroxylamine C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ NHOH.....	123.08		123 ⁵⁰		
2220	C ₇ H ₉ NO	Salicylamine <i>o</i> -OHC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂ NH ₂	123.08	129			
2221	C ₇ H ₉ NO	<i>m</i> -Tolylhydroxylamine.....	123.08	68			
2222	C ₇ H ₉ NO	<i>p</i> -Tolylhydroxylamine.....	123.08	94			
2223	C ₇ H ₉ NO	4, 6-Dihydrobenzaldoxime.....	123.08	44			
2224	C ₇ H ₉ NO ₂	6-Amino-2-methoxyphenol.....	139.08	127			
2225	C ₇ H ₉ NO ₂	Ammonium benzoate C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂ NH ₄	139.08	198		1.262 ¹	
2226	C ₇ H ₉ NO ₂ S	Toluene- <i>o</i> -sulfoneamide.....	171.14	156.3			
2227	C ₇ H ₉ NO ₂ S	Toluene- <i>m</i> -sulfoneamide.....	171.14	108			
2228	C ₇ H ₉ NO ₂ S	Toluene- <i>p</i> -sulfoneamide.....	171.14	137.5			
2229	C ₇ H ₉ NO ₃	Ammonium salicylate.....	155.08				1333
2234. 1	C ₇ H ₉ NO ₃ S	Ammonium <i>o</i> -sulfobenzoate.....	219.14	> 250		1.524	1200
2235	C ₇ H ₉ N ₃ O	1-Phenylsemicarbazide.....	151.09	172			
2236	C ₇ H ₉ N ₃ O	4-Phenylsemicarbazide.....	151.09	122			
2237	C ₇ H ₁₀	2, 3-Dihydrocycloheptene.....	94.077		121		
2238	C ₇ H ₁₀	1, 2-Dihydrotoluene.....	94.077		108		
2239	C ₇ H ₁₀	1, 3-Dihydrotoluene.....	94.077		110.1	0.835	524
2240	C ₇ H ₁₀	2, 4-Dihydrotoluene.....	94.077		106	0.827	498
2241	C ₇ H ₁₀	1, 3, 5-Heptatriene.....	94.077		114	0.764	
2243	C ₇ H ₁₀ ClN	<i>o</i> -Toluidine hydrochloride.....	143.54	214.5	242		
2244	C ₇ H ₁₀ ClN	<i>m</i> -Toluidine hydrochloride.....	143.54	228	249.8		
2245	C ₇ H ₁₀ ClN	<i>p</i> -Toluidine hydrochloride.....	143.54	239	257.5		
2247	C ₇ H ₁₀ N ₂	Methyl- <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine.....	122.09	35.5	259.5		
2248	C ₇ H ₁₀ N ₂	Benzylhydrazine C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ NHNH ₂	122.09	26	103 ⁴¹		
2249	C ₇ H ₁₀ N ₂	2, 3-Diaminotoluene.....	122.09	62	255		
2250	C ₇ H ₁₀ N ₂	2, 4-Diaminotoluene.....	122.09	99	280		
2251	C ₇ H ₁₀ N ₂	2, 5-Diaminotoluene.....	122.09	64	274		
2252	C ₇ H ₁₀ N ₂	Toluylene-2, 6-diamine.....	122.09	105			
2253	C ₇ H ₁₀ N ₂	3, 4-Diaminotoluene.....	122.09	88.5	265		
2254	C ₇ H ₁₀ N ₂	3, 5-Diaminotoluene.....	122.09		285		
2255	C ₇ H ₁₀ N ₂	1, 1-Methylphenylhydrazine.....	122.09		227.5	1.040	766
2256	C ₇ H ₁₀ N ₂	<i>o</i> -Tolylhydrazine <i>o</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ NHNH ₂	122.09	56			
2257	C ₇ H ₁₀ N ₂	<i>m</i> -Tolylhydrazine.....	122.09		224		
2258	C ₇ H ₁₀ N ₂	<i>p</i> -Tolylhydrazine <i>p</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ NHNH ₂	122.09	61			
2259	C ₇ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₃	5-Ethyl-5-methylbarbituric acid.....	170.09	212			
2260	C ₇ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₃	Trimethylbarbituric acid.....	170.09	165			
2260. 1	C ₇ H ₁₀ N ₄ O ₃	Dimethyl ureindihydroxysuccinate.....	234.10	203/180			1204
2260. 2	C ₇ H ₁₀ N ₄ O ₇	Isodihydroxydimethylurea acid.....	230.11	180/203			1212
2261	C ₇ H ₁₀ O	1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrahydrobenzaldehyde.....	110.08			1.009 ⁹	
2262	C ₇ H ₁₀ O ₂	Δ^1 -Tetrahydrobenzoic acid.....	126.08			1.072 ^{47, 2}	552
2263	C ₇ H ₁₀ O ₂	Diacetylacetone CO(CH ₃ COCH ₃) ₂	142.08	49	121 ¹⁰	1.068 ⁴⁹	1090
2264	C ₇ H ₁₀ O ₄	<i>cis</i> -Pentamethylene-1, 2-dicarboxylic acid.....	158.08	140			
2265	C ₇ H ₁₀ O ₄	Teraconic acid.....	158.08	161 d.			
2266	C ₇ H ₁₀ O ₄	Terebic acid.....	158.08	175		0.816	

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
2267	C ₇ H ₁₀ O ₄	Dimethyl citraconate.....	158.08		210.5	1.110	922
2268	C ₇ H ₁₀ O ₆	3-Ketopimelic acid.....	174.08	143			
2269	C ₇ H ₁₀ O ₆	Ethyl mesoxalate (HO) ₂ C(CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅) ₂ ..	174.08	< -31	220	1.119 ₂₀ ²⁰	
2270	C ₇ H ₁₀ O ₆	Quinic lactone.....	174.08	187			
2271	C ₇ H ₁₁ BrO ₄	Diethyl bromomalonate.....	239.00		235	1.426 ₁₆ ¹⁶	
2272	C ₇ H ₁₁ NO	Nortropinone.....	125.09	70			
2273	C ₇ H ₁₁ NO ₂	Arecaidine.....	141.09	224 d.			
2274	C ₇ H ₁₁ NO ₂	Arecaine.....	141.09	214 d.			
2275	C ₇ H ₁₂	<i>n</i> -Amylacetylene C ₅ H ₁₁ C:CH.....	96.092	> -70	110.5	0.738 ₄ ^{12,6}	160
2276	C ₇ H ₁₂	2, 4-Dimethyl-1, 3-pentadiene.....	96.092		93.3	0.749 ₄ ¹²	815
2277	C ₇ H ₁₂	2, 4-Dimethyl-2, 3-pentadiene.....	96.092		70		
2278	C ₇ H ₁₂	3-Heptene C ₂ H ₇ C:CC ₂ H ₅	96.092		106	0.760 ⁰	
2279	C ₇ H ₁₂	2, 4-Heptadiene.....	96.092		107	0.731	896
2280	C ₇ H ₁₂	2-Heptene CH ₃ C:CC ₂ H ₅	96.092		113.3	0.763 ⁰	
2281	C ₇ H ₁₂	4-Methylcyclohexene.....	96.092		102.2	0.800	385
2282	C ₇ H ₁₂	Δ ¹ -Tetrahydrotoluene.....	96.092		111	0.809	431
2283	C ₇ H ₁₂	Δ ² -Tetrahydrotoluene.....	96.092		105	0.805	408
2284	C ₇ H ₁₂	Δ ³ -Tetrahydrotoluene.....	96.092		103	0.799	394
2284.1	C ₇ H ₁₂ Cl ₂ O ₂	Isobutyl 1, 2-dichloropropionate.....	199.01			1.156 ²¹	
2285	C ₇ H ₁₂ N ₂ O	Sinapoline.....	140.11	100			
2286	C ₇ H ₁₂ N ₄ O	Caffeidine.....	168.12	94			
2287	C ₇ H ₁₂ N ₄ O ₃	Caffoline.....	200.12	197			
2288	C ₇ H ₁₂ O	Diallyl carbinol (CH ₂ :CHCH) ₂ CHOH..	112.09		151	0.857	
2289	C ₇ H ₁₂ O	Hexahydrobenzaldehyde.....	112.09		161	0.926	
2289.1	C ₇ H ₁₂ O	<i>o</i> -Methylcyclohexanone.....	112.09		167 ⁷⁴⁰	0.930 _{16.1} ^{16.1}	842
2289.2	C ₇ H ₁₂ O	<i>m</i> -Methylcyclohexanone.....	112.09		60 ¹⁶	0.914 _{26.2} ^{26.2}	1027
2289.3	C ₇ H ₁₂ O	<i>p</i> -Methylcyclohexanone.....	112.09		56.4 ^{10.5}	0.912 _{24.4} ^{24.4}	1021
2290	C ₇ H ₁₂ O	Suberone <(CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂) ₂ > CO.....	112.09		179.5	0.969 ⁰	
2291	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₂	Pimelic aldehyde OCH(CH ₂) ₅ CHO.....	128.09		112 ¹³		
2292	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₂	Teracrylic acid.....	128.09	< -18	218		
2293	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₂	Hexahydrobenzoic acid.....	128.09	31	233	1.048	1040
2294	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₂	1, 2-Isoheptenic acid.....	128.09	16.5	227	0.942	442
2295	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₂	Allyl butyrate C ₃ H ₇ CO ₂ CH ₂ CH:CH ₂ ..	128.09		143		
2296	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₂	Allyl isobutyrate.....	128.09		133.5		
2297	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₂	Cyclohexyl formate HCO ₂ C ₆ H ₁₁	128.09	< 0	162.5	1.010 ⁰	
2298	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₂	Ethyl angelate.....	128.09		142	0.918	963
2299	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₂	Ethyl tiglate CH ₃ CH:C(CH ₃)CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅ ..	128.09		152	0.924	964
2300	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₂	Hexahydrosalicylic acid.....	144.09	111			
2301	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₃	Ethyl levulinate.....	144.09		205.3	1.017 ₄ ¹⁶	263
2302	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₃	Ethyl methylacetoacetate.....	144.09		186.8	1.019	239
2303	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₃	Methyl dimethylacetoacetate.....	144.09		174	0.999 ₂₆ ²⁶	
2304	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₄	Butylmalonic acid C ₄ H ₉ CH(CO ₂ H) ₂ ..	160.09	101.5	150 d.		
2305	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₄	Isobutylmalonic acid.....	160.09	107			
2306	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₄	<i>sec</i> -Butylmalonic acid.....	160.09	76			
2307	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₄	Diethylmalonic acid (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ C(CO ₂ H) ₂ ..	160.09	121			
2308	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₄	<i>n</i> -Pimelic acid HO ₂ C(CH ₂) ₅ CO ₂ H.....	160.09	103	272 ¹⁰⁰		
2308.1	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₄	Trimethylsuccinic acid.....	160.09	152		1.242	
2309	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₄	Diethyl malonate CH ₂ (CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅) ₂	160.09	-49.9	198.9	1.054	208
2310	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₄	Dimethyl pyrotartrate.....	160.09		198	1.078	
2311	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₄	Methyl ethyl succinate.....	160.09	< -20	208.2	1.093 ⁰	
2312	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₅	Glycerol diacetate (Diacetin).....	176.09		176 ⁴⁰	1.178 ₁₆ ¹⁶	
2313	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₆	Quinic acid.....	192.09	163	d.	1.637	1333
2314	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₆	Diethyl mesoxalate.....	192.09	57	200		
2315	C ₇ H ₁₃ BrN ₂ O ₂	Adalin (CH ₃) ₂ CHCONHCONH(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ ..	237.03	116			
2316	C ₇ H ₁₃ BrO ₂	Ethyl 1-bromo- <i>n</i> -valerate.....	209.02		192	1.226 ₁₈ ¹⁸	
2317	C ₇ H ₁₃ BrO ₂	Ethyl 1-bromoisovalerate.....	209.02		186	1.278 ₁₂ ¹²	
2318	C ₇ H ₁₃ ClO ₂	Amyl chloroacetate ClCH ₂ CO ₂ C ₄ H ₁₁ ..	164.56		192	1.055	345
2319	C ₇ H ₁₃ ClO ₂	Isoamyl chloroacetate.....	164.56		192	1.041 ₂₆ ²⁶	
2320	C ₇ H ₁₃ N	Heptylnitrile C ₆ H ₁₃ CN.....	111.11		183	0.815	240
2321	C ₇ H ₁₃ NO	Nortropanol.....	127.11	161			
2322	C ₇ H ₁₃ NO	Suberoxime (CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂) ₂ C:NOH....	127.11	23	230	1.023	
2323	C ₇ H ₁₃ NO ₂	Stachydrine.....	143.11	210			
2324	C ₇ H ₁₃ NO ₆	Quinic amide (OH) ₄ C ₆ H ₇ CONH ₂	191.11	132			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
2325	C ₇ H ₁₄	2, 4-Dimethyl-2-pentene.....	98.108		84	0.699 ²⁵	
2326	C ₇ H ₁₄	3-Ethyl-2-pentene (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ C:CHCH ₃ ...	98.108		98	0.725 ¹⁵	192
2327	C ₇ H ₁₄	Heptamethylene (Cycloheptane).....	98.108	-12	118.1	0.811	405
2328	C ₇ H ₁₄	Hexahydrotoluene.....	98.108	147.5	103	0.764	910
2329	C ₇ H ₁₄	2-Heptene CH ₃ CH:CHC ₄ H ₉	98.108		98.5	0.764 ¹	
2330	C ₇ H ₁₄	Methylcyclohexane.....	98.108	-126.3	100.3	0.718	272
2331	C ₇ H ₁₄	3-Methyl-2(3)-hexene.....	98.108		97.4		186
2332	C ₇ H ₁₄	1-Heptene C ₆ H ₁₃ :CH:CH ₂	98.108		99		
2333	C ₇ H ₁₄	2, 2, 3-Trimethyl-1-butene.....	98.108		80		
2334	C ₇ H ₁₄	2, 3-Dimethyl-2-pentene.....	98.108		95.1	0.719	
2335	C ₇ H ₁₄ O	Cycloheptanol.....	114.11		185.2	0.958	
2336	C ₇ H ₁₄ O	2-Heptene-4-ol.....	114.11		63 ¹¹	0.842 ^{14,4}	838
2337	C ₇ H ₁₄ O	Hexahydrobenzyl alcohol.....	114.11		181.2	0.916	816
2338	C ₇ H ₁₄ O	1-Methylcyclohexane-1-ol.....	114.11	26	168.3	0.919 ²⁵	1029
2339	C ₇ H ₁₄ O	<i>o</i> -Hexahydrocresol.....	114.11		169	0.923	478
2340	C ₇ H ₁₄ O	<i>m</i> -Hexahydrocresol.....	114.11	-47	176	0.914	466
2341	C ₇ H ₁₄ O	<i>dl</i> - <i>m</i> -Hexahydrocresol.....	114.11		175	0.923	467
2342	C ₇ H ₁₄ O	<i>p</i> -Hexahydrocresol.....	114.11		174	0.924 ¹⁴	833
2343	C ₇ H ₁₄ O	Heptaldehyde C ₆ H ₁₃ CHO.....	114.11	-45.0	155	0.850	202
2344	C ₇ H ₁₄ O	Dipropyl ketone (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ CO.....	114.11	-32.6	143.5	0.821 ¹⁵	173
2345	C ₇ H ₁₄ O	Diisopropyl ketone [(CH ₃) ₂ CH] ₂ CO.....	114.11		123.7	0.806	
2346	C ₇ H ₁₄ O	Ethyl <i>n</i> -butyl ketone C ₂ H ₅ COC ₄ H ₉	114.11		148.5		
2347	C ₇ H ₁₄ O	Ethyl isobutyl ketone.....	114.11		136	0.815	
2348	C ₇ H ₁₄ O	Methyl <i>n</i> -amyl ketone CH ₃ COC ₅ H ₁₁	114.11		150	0.822 ¹⁵	
2349	C ₇ H ₁₄ O	Methyl isoamyl ketone.....	114.11		144	0.821 ¹⁷	
2350	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₂	Isoamylacetic acid.....	130.11		216.5	0.926 ¹⁵	
2351	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₂	Heptylic acid C ₆ H ₁₃ CO ₂ H.....	130.11	-10	223.5	0.922	269
2353	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₂	<i>n</i> -Amyl acetate CH ₃ CO ₂ C ₆ H ₁₁	130.11		147.6	0.879 ²⁰	130
2354	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₂	Isoamyl acetate.....	130.11		142.5	0.875	122
2354.1	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₂	<i>d</i> - <i>β</i> -Amyl acetate.....	130.11		131	0.868	100
2355	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₂	<i>tert</i> -Amyl acetate.....	130.11		124.8	0.874 ¹⁹	
2356	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₂	Ethyl <i>n</i> -valerate C ₄ H ₉ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	130.11		145.5	0.877	1109
2357	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₂	Ethyl isovalerate.....	130.11	-99.3	135	0.866	126
2358	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₂	<i>n</i> -Hexyl formate HCO ₂ C ₆ H ₁₃	130.11		153.6	0.898 ⁹	
2359	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₂	Isobutyl propionate.....	130.11	-71.4	138	0.869	108
2359.1	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₂	<i>d</i> - <i>sec</i> -Butyl propionate.....	130.11		132	0.8657	
2360	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₂	Methyl <i>n</i> -caproate C ₆ H ₁₁ CO ₂ CH ₃	130.11		149.5	0.904 ²	
2361	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₂	Propyl <i>n</i> -butyrate C ₂ H ₅ CO ₂ C ₃ H ₇	130.11	-95.2	143	0.879 ¹⁵	123
2362	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₂	Propyl isobutyrate (CH ₃) ₂ CHCO ₂ C ₃ H ₇	130.11		135.4	0.884 ²	97
2363	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₂	Isopropyl butyrate C ₂ H ₅ CO ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	130.11		128	0.865 ¹³	
2364	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₂	Isopropyl isobutyrate.....	130.11		120.8	0.869 ²	
2365	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₃	Di- <i>n</i> -propyl carbonate CO(OC ₂ H ₅) ₂	146.11		168.2	0.968 ²²	
2366	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₃	Ethyl butyl carbonate.....	146.11		169		
2367	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₄	Glycerol 1-butyrate.....	162.11		271		
2367.1	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₅	<i>l</i> -Methyl rhamnoside.....	178.11	109			1227
2368	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₆	<i>α</i> -Methyl galactoside.....	194.11	112			
2369	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₆	<i>β</i> -Methyl galactoside.....	194.11	176			
2370	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₆	<i>α</i> -Methyl glucose.....	194.11	161			
2371	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₆	<i>β</i> -Methyl glucose.....	194.11	135			
2372	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₆	<i>α</i> -Methyl glucoside.....	194.11	168	200 ^{3,2}		1230
2373	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₆	<i>β</i> -Methyl glucoside.....	194.11	104			1171
2373.1	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₆	<i>α</i> -Methyl mannoside.....	194.11	194			1217
2374	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₆	<i>d</i> -Inositol methyl ether (<i>β</i> -Pinite).....	194.11	187		1.52	
2375	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₆	<i>l</i> -Inositol methyl ether (Quebrachite).....	194.11	191	210 ^{vac.}	1.54	
2376	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₇	<i>d</i> , <i>β</i> -Galaheptose.....	210.11	199			
2377	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₇	<i>d</i> , <i>α</i> -Glucoheptose.....	210.11	215 d.			
2378	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₈	<i>d</i> -Mannoheptonic acid.....	226.11	175 d.			
2379	C ₇ H ₁₄ S	<i>m</i> -Hexahydrothiocresol.....	130.17		174		
2380	C ₇ H ₁₅ Br	<i>n</i> -Heptyl bromide C ₇ H ₁₅ Br.....	179.03		178.8	1.133 ¹⁶	
2381	C ₇ H ₁₅ Cl	<i>n</i> -Heptyl chloride C ₇ H ₁₅ Cl.....	134.57		159.5	0.881 ¹⁶	
2382	C ₇ H ₁₅ F	<i>n</i> -Heptyl fluoride C ₇ H ₁₅ F.....	118.12	-73	119.2	0.804	61
2383	C ₇ H ₁₅ I	<i>n</i> -Heptyl iodide C ₇ H ₁₅ I.....	226.05		203.8	1.401 ¹⁰	469
2384	C ₇ H ₁₅ N	Ethylpiperidine.....	113.12		128	0.857 ²³	1000

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
2385	C ₇ H ₁₆ NO	<i>n</i> -Heptylamide C ₆ H ₁₃ CONH ₂	129.12	96			
2386	C ₇ H ₁₆ NO	Heptaldoxime C ₆ H ₁₃ CH:NOH.....	129.12	55.5	195	0.834 ⁸²	1124
2386.1	C ₇ H ₁₆ NO ₂	Isobutylurethane C ₄ H ₉ NHCO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	145.12	< -65	96 ¹⁷	0.943	311
2387	C ₇ H ₁₆	2, 4-Dimethylpentane CH ₃ [CH(CH ₃) ₂] ₂ ...	100.12		83.9	0.681	45 Former curate see 1,5115
2388	C ₇ H ₁₆	3, 3-Dimethylpentane.....	100.12		87	0.711 ⁹	
2389	C ₇ H ₁₆	<i>n</i> -Heptane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₅ CH ₃	100.12	-90.0	98.4	0.684	55
2390	C ₇ H ₁₆	2-Methylhexane (CH ₃) ₂ CHC ₄ H ₉	100.12		90.4	0.707 ⁴	
2391	C ₇ H ₁₆	<i>d</i> , 3-Methylhexane C ₃ H ₇ CH(CH ₃)C ₂ H ₅ ...	100.12		92	0.687	
2392	C ₇ H ₁₆	3-Ethylpentane (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ CH.....	100.12		93.8	0.678	89
2393	C ₇ H ₁₆	2, 2, 3-Trimethylbutane.....	100.12	-25	80.8	0.695 ⁵	77
2394	C ₇ H ₁₆	2, 2-Dimethylpentane (CH ₃) ₂ CC ₃ H ₇	100.12		78.6	0.674	
2396	C ₇ H ₁₆ O	Dimethylbutyl carbinol.....	116.12		142.2	0.816	224
2397	C ₇ H ₁₆ O	Dimethylisobutyl carbinol.....	116.12		130	0.816	228
2398	C ₇ H ₁₆ O	Dimethyl- <i>tert</i> -butyl carbinol.....	116.12	17	132		
2399	C ₇ H ₁₆ O	Dipropyl carbinol (C ₃ H ₇) ₂ CHOH.....	116.12		155.4	0.820	256
2400	C ₇ H ₁₆ O	Diisopropyl carbinol.....	116.12		140	0.829	265
2400.1	C ₇ H ₁₆ O	<i>d</i> -Ethylbutyl carbinol.....	116.12		66 ¹⁸	0.823	251
2401	C ₇ H ₁₆ O	Ethylisobutyl carbinol.....	116.12		148.2		
2402	C ₇ H ₁₆ O	Ethyl- <i>sec</i> -butyl carbinol.....	116.12		150	0.852 ⁹	
2403	C ₇ H ₁₆ O	<i>n</i> -Heptyl alcohol C ₇ H ₁₅ OH.....	116.12	-34.6	175.8	0.817 ²²	287
2404	C ₇ H ₁₆ O	2-Hydroxy-3-ethylpentane.....	116.12		152	0.853 ⁹	
2405	C ₇ H ₁₆ O	1-Hydroxy-2-methylhexane.....	116.12		162.5	0.831 ¹³	266
2406	C ₇ H ₁₆ O	Isoheptyl alcohol.....	116.12		167.2	0.831 ⁹	291
2407	C ₇ H ₁₆ O	Methyl- <i>n</i> -amyl carbinol.....	116.12		158	0.819	259
2407.1	C ₇ H ₁₆ O	<i>d</i> -Methylamyl carbinol.....	116.12		73.5 ²⁰	0.819	253
2408	C ₇ H ₁₆ O	Methylisoamyl carbinol.....	116.12		150	0.819 ^{17.8}	
2409	C ₇ H ₁₆ O	Methylethylpropyl carbinol.....	116.12		141	0.823	270
2410	C ₇ H ₁₆ O	Methylethylisopropyl carbinol.....	116.12		140	0.833	
2411	C ₇ H ₁₆ O	Propylisopropyl carbinol.....	116.12		141	0.821 ¹⁷	215
2412	C ₇ H ₁₆ O	Triethyl carbinol (C ₂ H ₅) ₃ COH.....	116.12		142	0.840	334
2413	C ₇ H ₁₆ O	Ethyl isoamyl ether.....	116.12		112	0.764 ¹⁸	
2414	C ₇ H ₁₆ O	Propyl butyl ether C ₄ H ₉ OC ₃ H ₇	116.12		117.1	0.777 ⁹	
2415	C ₇ H ₁₆ O ₃	Ethyl orthoformate HC(OC ₂ H ₅) ₃	148.12	-76.1	145.9	0.897	
2416	C ₇ H ₁₆ O ₄ S ₂	Sulfonal (CH ₃) ₂ C(SO ₂ C ₂ H ₅) ₂	228.25	128	300 d.		
2417	C ₇ H ₁₆ O ₇	<i>d</i> -Mannoheptitol.....	212.12	188			
2418	C ₇ H ₁₆ O ₇	Volemitol.....	212.12	155			
2419	C ₇ H ₁₇ N	<i>n</i> -Heptylamine C ₇ H ₁₅ NH ₂	115.14	-23.0	155.1	0.777	278
2420	C ₈ Cl ₄ O ₃	Tetrachloro- <i>o</i> -phthalic anhydride.....	285.83	257			
2421	C ₈ H ₂ Cl ₂ O ₃	3, 6-Dichloro- <i>o</i> -phthalic anhydride.....	216.93	191	339		
2422	C ₈ H ₂ Cl ₄ O ₄	Tetrachloro- <i>o</i> -phthalic acid.....	303.85	250			
2422.1	C ₈ H ₄ BrNO ₂	<i>m</i> -Bromoisatine.....	225.96	255			
2422.2	C ₈ H ₄ ClNO	Isatine chloride.....	165.50	180 d.			
2423	C ₈ H ₄ Cl ₂ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Phthalyl dichloride <i>o</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (COCl) ₂ ...	202.95	0	276.7	1.408	755
2424	C ₈ H ₄ Cl ₂ O ₂	Isophthalyl dichloride <i>m</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (COCl) ₂ ...	202.95	41	276		
2425	C ₈ H ₄ Cl ₂ O ₂	Terephthalyl dichloride <i>p</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (COCl) ₂ ...	202.95	78	259		
2426	C ₈ H ₄ Cl ₂ O ₄	3, 6-Dichloro- <i>o</i> -phthalic acid.....	234.95	185			
2427	C ₈ H ₄ Cl ₄ O	Trichloromethyl <i>p</i> -chlorophenylketone...	257.86	28	181 ⁴⁶		
2428	C ₈ H ₄ N ₂	Isophthalic nitrile <i>m</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (CN) ₂	128.05	161			
2429	C ₈ H ₄ N ₂	Terephthalic nitrile <i>p</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (CN) ₂	128.05	222			
2430	C ₈ H ₄ N ₂ O ₄	Nitroisatine.....	192.05	230			
2431	C ₈ H ₄ O ₃	<i>o</i> -Phthalic anhydride.....	148.03	130.8	284.5	1.527 ⁴	
2432	C ₈ H ₅ Cl ₃ O	Dichloromethyl <i>p</i> -chlorophenyl ketone...	223.41	51	178 ⁴⁶		
2433	C ₈ H ₅ Cl ₄ NO	2, 3, 4, 6-Tetrachloroacetanilide.....	272.88	181			
2434	C ₈ H ₅ NO	Benzoyl cyanide C ₆ H ₅ .COCN.....	131.05	34	208		
2435	C ₈ H ₅ NO ₂	<i>o</i> -Cyanobenzoic acid.....	147.05	190			
2436	C ₈ H ₅ NO ₂	<i>m</i> -Cyanobenzoic acid.....	147.05	217			
2437	C ₈ H ₅ NO ₂	<i>p</i> -Cyanobenzoic acid.....	147.05	214			
2438	C ₈ H ₅ NO ₂	Isatine.....	147.05	201			
2439	C ₈ H ₅ NO ₂	<i>o</i> -Phthalimide <i>o</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (CO) ₂ NH.....	147.05	238			
2440	C ₈ H ₅ NO ₆	3-Nitro- <i>o</i> -phthalic acid.....	211.05	220			
2441	C ₈ H ₅ NO ₆	4-Nitro- <i>o</i> -phthalic acid.....	211.05	164			
2442	C ₈ H ₅ NO ₆	2-Nitroisophthalic acid.....	211.05	300			
2443	C ₈ H ₅ NO ₆	4-Nitroisophthalic acid.....	211.05	245			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
2444	C ₈ H ₆ NO ₆	5-Nitroisophthalic acid.....	211.05	255			
2445	C ₈ H ₆ NO ₆	2-Nitrotetraphthalic acid.....	211.05	270			
2446	C ₈ H ₆ NO ₆	Pyridine-2, 3, 4-tricarboxylic acid.....	211.05	250 d.			
2447	C ₈ H ₆ NO ₆	Pyridine-2, 3, 5-tricarboxylic acid.....	211.05	323			
2448	C ₈ H ₆ NO ₆	Pyridine-2, 3, 6-tricarboxylic acid.....	211.05	100			
2449	C ₈ H ₆ NO ₆	Pyridine-2, 4, 5-tricarboxylic acid.....	211.05	235			
2450	C ₈ H ₆ NO ₆	Pyridine-2, 4, 6-tricarboxylic acid.....	211.05	227			
2451	C ₈ H ₆ NO ₆	Pyridine-3, 4, 5-tricarboxylic acid.....	211.05	261			
2452	C ₈ H ₆ N ₃ O ₈	Picryl acetate.....	271.06	76	120 d.		
2453	C ₈ H ₆	Phenylacetylene C ₆ H ₅ C≡CH.....	102.05		143	0.930	820
2454	C ₈ H ₆ BrN	Bromobenzyl cyanide C ₆ H ₅ CHBrCN...	195.97	> -17	231.7	1.519	1185
2455	C ₈ H ₆ Br ₂	Styrene-1, 2-dibromide.....	261.88	73.5	134 ¹⁵		
2456	C ₈ H ₆ Br ₂ O	<i>p</i> -Bromophenacyl bromide.....	277.88	109.7			
2457	C ₈ H ₆ Cl ₂ O ₂	Piperonal chloride.....	204.96		240 s. d.		
2458	C ₈ H ₆ Cl ₃ NO	2, 3, 4-Trichloroacetanilide.....	238.43	122			
2459	C ₈ H ₆ Cl ₃ NO	2, 4, 5-Trichloroacetanilide.....	238.43	190			
2460	C ₈ H ₆ Cl ₃ NO	2, 4, 6-Trichloroacetanilide.....	238.43	204			
2461	C ₈ H ₆ I ₂ O ₃	Methyl 3, 5-diiodosalicylate.....	403.91	110.5			
2462	C ₈ H ₆ N ₂	Phthalazine.....	130.06	91	317		
2463	C ₈ H ₆ N ₂	Quinazoline.....	130.06	48	243		
2464	C ₈ H ₆ N ₂	Quinoxaline.....	130.06	30.5	226	1.133 ¹⁸	1075
2465	C ₈ H ₆ N ₂ O ₂	Isatoxime (Nitrosooxindol).....	162.06	202			
2466	C ₈ H ₆ N ₂ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Nitrobenzyl cyanide.....	162.06	117			
2467	C ₈ H ₆ N ₄ O ₈	Alloxantin.....	286.08	170 d.			
2468	C ₈ H ₆ O	Coumarone.....	118.05	> -18	175	1.091	997
2469	C ₈ H ₆ O ₂	Phenylglyoxal C ₆ H ₅ CO.CHO.....	134.05	73	142 ¹²⁵		
2470	C ₈ H ₆ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Phthalic aldehyde <i>o</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (CHO) ₂	134.05	56			
2471	C ₈ H ₆ O ₂	Isophthalic aldehyde <i>m</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (CHO) ₂	134.05	89.5			
2472	C ₈ H ₆ O ₂	Terephthalic aldehyde <i>p</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (CHO) ₂	134.05	116	248		
2473	C ₈ H ₆ O ₂	Phthalide.....	134.05	73; 65	290		
2474	C ₈ H ₆ O ₂	Piperonal (Heliotropin).....	150.05	37	263		
2475	C ₈ H ₆ O ₃	<i>o</i> -Aldehydobenzoic acid.....	150.05	100.5		1.404	
2476	C ₈ H ₆ O ₃	<i>m</i> -Aldehydobenzoic acid.....	150.05	175			
2477	C ₈ H ₆ O ₃	<i>p</i> -Aldehydobenzoic acid.....	150.05	250			
2478	C ₈ H ₆ O ₃	Phenylglyoxylic acid.....	150.05	66	148 ⁶		
2479	C ₈ H ₆ O ₄	<i>o</i> -Phthalic acid <i>o</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (CO ₂ H) ₂	166.05	191 d.		1.593	
2480	C ₈ H ₆ O ₄	Isophthalic acid <i>m</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (CO ₂ H) ₂	166.05	330			
2482	C ₈ H ₆ O ₄	Piperonylic acid CH ₂ :O ₂ :C ₆ H ₃ .CO ₂ H...	166.05	228			
2483	C ₈ H ₆ O ₅	2-Hydroxy- <i>o</i> -phthalic acid.....	182.05	244			
2485	C ₈ H ₆ O ₅	4-Hydroxy- <i>o</i> -phthalic acid.....	182.05	181 d.			
2486	C ₈ H ₆ O ₅	2-Hydroxyisophthalic acid.....	182.05	239			
2487	C ₈ H ₆ O ₅	4-Hydroxyisophthalic acid.....	182.05	306			
2488	C ₈ H ₆ O ₅	5-Hydroxyisophthalic acid.....	182.05	288			
2489	C ₈ H ₆ O ₅	Noropianic acid.....	182.05	171			
2490	C ₈ H ₆ S	Thionaphthene.....	134.11	32	221	1.165	1049
2491	C ₈ H ₇ Br	α -Bromostyrene C ₆ H ₅ CBr:CH ₂	182.97	-43.5	160 ⁷⁵	1.4057	770
2492	C ₈ H ₇ Br	ω -Bromostyrene (isomer 1).....	182.97	7	221	1.4224	786
2493	C ₈ H ₇ Br	ω -Bromostyrene (isomer 2).....	182.97	-7.5	108 ²⁶	1.427	992
2493.1	C ₈ H ₇ BrN ₂ O ₃	α -Bromonitroacetanilide.....	258.99	131		1.765	
2494	C ₈ H ₇ BrO	ω -Bromoacetophenone.....	198.97	50	119	1.647	
2495	C ₈ H ₇ Cl	α -Chlorostyrene C ₆ H ₅ C.Cl:CH ₂	138.51		199		
2496	C ₈ H ₇ Cl	ω -Chlorostyrene C ₆ H ₅ CH:CHCl.....	138.51		198.8	1.112 ²³	
2497	C ₈ H ₇ ClO	ω -Chloroacetophenone.....	154.51	59	247	1.324 ¹⁶	
2498	C ₈ H ₇ ClO	<i>p</i> -Chloroacetophenone.....	154.51	20	232	1.188	
2499	C ₈ H ₇ ClO	Phenylacetyl chloride C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ COCl..	154.51		102.5 ¹⁷	1.168	
2500	C ₈ H ₇ ClO ₂	<i>p</i> -Anisyl chloride <i>p</i> -CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ COCl..	170.51	27			
2501	C ₈ H ₇ ClO ₂	Phenyl chloroacetate ClCH ₂ CO ₂ C ₆ H ₅ ..	170.51	45	235		
2502	C ₈ H ₇ F ₂ NO	2, 5-Difluoroacetanilide.....	171.06	122.5			
2503	C ₈ H ₇ N	Benzyl cyanide C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ CN.....	117.06	-23.8	233.9	1.015 ¹⁸	679
2504	C ₈ H ₇ N	Indole.....	117.06	52.5	254		1333
2505	C ₈ H ₇ N	<i>o</i> -Tolunitrile <i>o</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CN.....	117.06		204	0.995 ²⁵ ₂₆	1004
2506	C ₈ H ₇ N	<i>m</i> -Tolunitrile <i>m</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CN.....	117.06		214	0.984 ²⁵ ₂₆	
2507	C ₈ H ₇ N	<i>p</i> -Tolunitrile <i>p</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CN.....	117.06	29.5	217		

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
2508	C ₈ H ₇ NO	<i>p</i> -Anisonitrile <i>p</i> -CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CN.....	133.06	60	256		
2509	C ₈ H ₇ NO	<i>dl</i> -Mandelonitrile C ₆ H ₅ CH(OH)CN....	133.06	-10	d.	1.124	
2510	C ₈ H ₇ NO	Indoxyl.....	133.06	85	110		
2511	C ₈ H ₇ NO	Oxindol.....	133.06	120			
2512	C ₈ H ₇ NO ₂	Hydrindic acid (Dioxindol).....	149.06	180	195 d.		
2513	C ₈ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>o</i> -Nitrostyrene <i>o</i> -NO ₂ .C ₆ H ₄ .CH:CH ₂ ...	149.06	13.5			
2514	C ₈ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>m</i> -Nitrostyrene <i>m</i> -NO ₂ .C ₆ H ₄ .CH:CH ₂ ...	149.06	-5			
2515	C ₈ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>p</i> -Nitrostyrene <i>p</i> -NO ₂ .C ₆ H ₄ .CH:CH ₂ ...	149.06	29			
2516	C ₈ H ₇ NO ₃	Oxanilic acid CO ₂ H.CONHC ₆ H ₅	165.06	150			
2517	C ₈ H ₇ NO ₃	<i>o</i> -Phthalamic acid.....	165.06	149	155 d.		
2518	C ₈ H ₇ NO ₄	Methyl <i>o</i> -nitrobenzoate.....	181.06	-8	269	1.284 ₂₅	
2519	C ₈ H ₇ NO ₄	Methyl <i>m</i> -nitrobenzoate.....	181.06	70	279		
2520	C ₈ H ₇ NO ₄	Methyl <i>p</i> -nitrobenzoate.....	181.06	96			
2521	C ₈ H ₇ NO ₄	Uvitonic acid.....	181.06	274			
2522	C ₈ H ₇ NS	Benzyl isothiocyanate.....	149.13		243		
2522.1	C ₈ H ₇ NS	Benzyl thiocyanate.....	149.13	41	235		
2523	C ₈ H ₇ NS	<i>o</i> -Tolyl isothiocyanate.....	149.13		239	1.104 ₂₅	
2524	C ₈ H ₇ NS	<i>m</i> -Tolyl isothiocyanate.....	149.13		245		
2525	C ₈ H ₇ NS	<i>p</i> -Tolyl isothiocyanate.....	149.13	26	237	1.087 ₂₅	
2526	C ₈ H ₇ N ₃ O ₆	2, 3-Dinitroacetanilide.....	225.08	186			
2527	C ₈ H ₇ N ₃ O ₆	2, 4-Dinitroacetanilide.....	225.08	120			
2528	C ₈ H ₇ N ₃ O ₆	2, 6-Dinitroacetanilide.....	225.08	197			
2529	C ₈ H ₇ N ₃ O ₆	3, 4-Dinitroacetanilide.....	225.08	144			
2530	C ₈ H ₇ N ₃ O ₆	3, 6-Dinitroacetanilide.....	225.08	121			
2531	C ₈ H ₇ N ₃ O ₆	3, 4, 5-Trinitro- <i>o</i> -xylene.....	241.08	115			
2532	C ₈ H ₇ N ₃ O ₆	3, 4, 6-Trinitro- <i>o</i> -xylene.....	241.08	72			
2533	C ₈ H ₇ N ₃ O ₆	2, 4, 5-Trinitro- <i>m</i> -xylene.....	241.08	90			
2534	C ₈ H ₇ N ₃ O ₆	2, 4, 6-Trinitro- <i>m</i> -xylene.....	241.08	181.5			
2535	C ₈ H ₇ N ₃ O ₆	4, 5, 6-Trinitro- <i>m</i> -xylene.....	241.08	125			
2536	C ₈ H ₇ N ₃ O ₆	2, 3, 6-Trinitro- <i>p</i> -xylene.....	241.08	140 ²⁰			
2537	C ₈ H ₇ N ₃ O ₇	Ethyl picrate.....	257.08	78.5			
2538	C ₈ H ₈	Styrene (Phenylethylene).....	104.06		146	0.903	907
2539	C ₈ H ₈ BrNO	<i>o</i> -Bromoacetanilide.....	213.99	99			
2540	C ₈ H ₈ BrNO	<i>p</i> -Bromoacetanilide.....	213.99	165			
2540.1	C ₈ H ₈ Br ₂	<i>o</i> -Xylenedibromide <i>o</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (CH ₂ Br) ₂ ...	263.89	94.5	d.	1.988	
2540.2	C ₈ H ₈ Br ₂	<i>m</i> -Xylenedibromide <i>m</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (CH ₂ Br) ₂ ...	263.89	77	140	1.959	
2541	C ₈ H ₈ Br ₂	<i>p</i> -Xylenedibromide <i>p</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (CH ₂ Br) ₂ ...	263.89	144	245	2.102 ⁰	
2542	C ₈ H ₈ ClNO	<i>o</i> -Chloroacetanilide.....	169.53	88			
2543	C ₈ H ₈ ClNO	<i>m</i> -Chloroacetanilide.....	169.53	72.5			
2544	C ₈ H ₈ ClNO	<i>p</i> -Chloroacetanilide.....	169.53	172.5			
2544.1	C ₈ H ₈ Cl ₂	<i>o</i> -Xylenedichloride <i>o</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (CH ₂ Cl) ₂ ...	174.98	55	241	1.393	
2544.2	C ₈ H ₈ Cl ₂	<i>m</i> -Xylenedichloride <i>m</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (CH ₂ Cl) ₂ ...	174.98	34.2	255	1.302	
2545	C ₈ H ₈ Cl ₂	<i>p</i> -Xylenedichloride <i>p</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (CH ₂ Cl) ₂ ...	174.98	100.5	120 ²⁰	1.417 ⁰	
2546	C ₈ H ₈ I NO	<i>p</i> -Iodoacetanilide <i>p</i> -CH ₃ CONHC ₆ H ₄ I..	261.00	184			
2547	C ₈ H ₈ N ₂	Apharmine.....	132.08	183			
2548	C ₈ H ₈ N ₂	1-Methylindazole.....	132.08		107 ¹⁵	1.032 ₄ ^{99.2}	1129
2549	C ₈ H ₈ N ₂ OS	Benzoylthiourea C ₆ H ₅ CONHCSNH ₂ ...	180.14	169			
2550	C ₈ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	Benzoylurea C ₆ H ₅ CONHCONH ₂ ...	164.08	200			
2551	C ₈ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Phthalic diamide <i>o</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (CONH ₂) ₂ ...	164.08	220			
2552	C ₈ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	Isophthalic diamide <i>m</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (CONH ₂) ₂ ...	164.08	265			
2553	C ₈ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	<i>N</i> -Nitrosoacetanilide.....	164.08	41			
2554	C ₈ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	Ricinine.....	164.08	201			
2555	C ₈ H ₈ N ₂ O ₃	<i>o</i> -Nitroacetanilide.....	180.08	93			
2556	C ₈ H ₈ N ₂ O ₃	<i>m</i> -Nitroacetanilide.....	180.08	150.5			
2557	C ₈ H ₈ N ₂ O ₃	<i>p</i> -Nitroacetanilide.....	180.08	214			
2558	C ₈ H ₈ N ₂ O ₄	3, 4-Dinitro- <i>o</i> -xylene.....	196.08	82			
2559	C ₈ H ₈ N ₂ O ₄	3, 6-Dinitro- <i>o</i> -xylene.....	196.08	56			
2560	C ₈ H ₈ N ₂ O ₄	4, 5-Dinitro- <i>o</i> -xylene.....	196.08	115			
2561	C ₈ H ₈ N ₂ O ₄	4, 6-Dinitro- <i>o</i> -xylene.....	196.08	75			
2562	C ₈ H ₈ N ₂ O ₄	2, 5-Dinitro- <i>m</i> -xylene.....	196.08	101			
2563	C ₈ H ₈ N ₂ O ₄	4, 5-Dinitro- <i>m</i> -xylene.....	196.08	132			
2564	C ₈ H ₈ N ₂ O ₄	2, 3-Dinitro- <i>p</i> -xylene.....	196.08	93			
2565	C ₈ H ₈ N ₂ O ₄	2, 5-Dinitro- <i>p</i> -xylene.....	196.08	147			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
2566	C ₈ H ₈ N ₂ O ₄	2, 6-Dinitro- <i>p</i> -xylene.....	196.08	124			
2566.1	C ₈ H ₈ N ₂ O ₆	4, 5-Dinitro-1, 2-dimethoxybenzene.....	228.08	130.5		1.326 ¹³¹	
2566.2	C ₈ H ₈ N ₂ O	4-Methoxyphenyltetrazole.....	128.09	228			1306
2567	C ₈ H ₈ O	Phenylacetaldehyde C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ CHO.....	120.06		194	1.027	
2568	C ₈ H ₈ O	<i>o</i> -Toluic aldehyde <i>o</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CHO.....	120.06		195.5	1.039	960
2569	C ₈ H ₈ O	<i>m</i> -Toluic aldehyde <i>m</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CHO.....	120.06		195.5	1.019	971
2570	C ₈ H ₈ O	<i>p</i> -Toluic aldehyde <i>p</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CHO.....	120.06		204	1.020	814; 906
2571	C ₈ H ₈ O	Acetophenone CH ₃ COC ₆ H ₅	120.06	19.7	202.3	1.026	705
2572	C ₈ H ₈ O	Coumarane.....	120.06		189.5	1.074	
2573	C ₈ H ₈ O ₂	Phenacyl alcohol C ₆ H ₅ COCH ₂ OH.....	136.06	86		1.013	
2574	C ₈ H ₈ O ₂	5-Hydroxytoluene-2-aldehyde.....	136.06	108.9			
2575	C ₈ H ₈ O ₂	4-Hydroxytoluene-3-aldehyde.....	136.06	55.1	21.8		
2576	C ₈ H ₈ O ₂	6-Hydroxytoluene-3-aldehyde.....	136.06	117.4			
2577	C ₈ H ₈ O ₂	3-Hydroxytoluene-4-aldehyde.....	136.06	54	223		
2578	C ₈ H ₈ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Methoxybenzaldehyde.....	136.06	35	242	1.133	745
2579	C ₈ H ₈ O ₂	<i>m</i> -Methoxybenzaldehyde.....	136.06		230	1.118	836
2580	C ₈ H ₈ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Methoxybenzaldehyde.....	136.06	2.5	247	1.123	821
2581	C ₈ H ₈ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Hydroxyacetophenone.....	136.06		213		
2582	C ₈ H ₈ O ₂	<i>m</i> -Hydroxyacetophenone.....	136.06	95			
2583	C ₈ H ₈ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Hydroxyacetophenone.....	136.06	109			
2584	C ₈ H ₈ O ₂	Phenylacetic acid C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ CO ₂ H.....	136.06	76.7	265.5	1.078 ⁸³	
2585	C ₈ H ₈ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Toluic acid <i>o</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ H.....	136.06	102.4	259.2	1.062 ^{114.6}	1157
2586	C ₈ H ₈ O ₂	<i>m</i> -Toluic acid <i>m</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ H.....	136.06	110.5	263	1.054 ^{111.6}	640
2587	C ₈ H ₈ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Toluic acid <i>p</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ H.....	136.06	176.8	275		
2588	C ₈ H ₈ O ₂	Benzyl formate HCO ₂ CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	136.06		203.4	1.081	
2589	C ₈ H ₈ O ₂	Methyl benzoate C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂ CH ₃	136.06	-12.5	199.6	1.094	656
2590	C ₈ H ₈ O ₂	Phenyl acetate CH ₃ CO ₂ C ₆ H ₅	136.06		195.5	1.078	610
2591	C ₈ H ₈ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Xyloquinone 1, 2-(CH ₃) ₂ C ₆ H ₂ O ₂ -3, 6..	136.06	55			
2592	C ₈ H ₈ O ₂	<i>m</i> -Xyloquinone 1, 3-(CH ₃) ₂ C ₆ H ₂ O ₂ -2, 5.	136.06	73			
2593	C ₈ H ₈ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Xyloquinone 1, 4-(CH ₃) ₂ C ₆ H ₂ O ₂ -2, 5.	136.06	125			
2594	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	Piperonyl alcohol.....	152.06	51			
2595	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	Isovanillin 4, 3-CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₃ (OH)CHO.....	152.06	116		1.196	
2596	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	Vanillin 3, 4-CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₃ (OH)CHO.....	152.06	81	285		
2597	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	<i>o</i> -Hydroxymethylbenzoic acid.....	152.06	120			
2598	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	<i>m</i> -Hydroxymethylbenzoic acid.....	152.06	111	190 ¹¹		
2599	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	<i>p</i> -Hydroxymethylbenzoic acid.....	152.06	181			
2600	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	<i>o</i> -Hydroxyphenylacetic acid.....	152.06	137			
2601	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	<i>m</i> -Hydroxyphenylacetic acid.....	152.06	129			
2602	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	<i>p</i> -Hydroxyphenylacetic acid.....	152.06	148			
2603	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	3-Hydroxytoluene-2-carboxylic acid.....	152.06	167			
2604	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	4-Hydroxytoluene-2-carboxylic acid.....	152.06	172.4			
2605	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	5-Hydroxytoluene-2-carboxylic acid.....	152.06	178			
2606	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	6-Hydroxytoluene-2-carboxylic acid.....	152.06	183			
2607	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	4-Hydroxytoluene-3-carboxylic acid.....	152.06	152.5			
2608	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	5-Hydroxytoluene-3-carboxylic acid.....	152.06	208			
2609	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	6-Hydroxytoluene-3-carboxylic acid.....	152.06	172			
2610	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	2-Hydroxytoluene-4-carboxylic acid.....	152.06	207			
2611	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	3-Hydroxytoluene-4-carboxylic acid.....	152.06	177.8			
2612	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-Mandelic acid C ₆ H ₅ CH(OH)CO ₂ H.....	152.06	133			
2613	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	<i>dl</i> -Mandelic acid C ₆ H ₅ CH(OH)CO ₂ H.....	152.06	118		1.361 ⁴	
2614	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	<i>o</i> -Methoxybenzoic acid.....	152.06	98	200		
2615	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	<i>m</i> -Methoxybenzoic acid.....	152.06	100			
2616	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	<i>p</i> -Methoxybenzoic acid.....	152.06	184.2	280	1.385 ⁴	1333
2617	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	Phenoxyacetic acid C ₆ H ₅ OCH ₂ CO ₂ H.....	152.06	99	285 s. d.		
2618	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	Methyl salicylate HOC ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ CH ₃	152.06	-8.6	223.3	1.184	708
2619	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	Resorcinol acetate.....	152.06		283		
2620	C ₈ H ₈ O ₄	Phloracetophenone.....	168.06	285			
2621	C ₈ H ₈ O ₄	Berberonic acid 2, 4, 5-C ₆ H ₃ N(CO ₂ H) ₃	168.06	165			
2622	C ₈ H ₈ O ₄	Dehydracetic acid.....	168.06	109	270		
2623	C ₈ H ₈ O ₄	Δ ^{1, 4} -Dihydro- <i>o</i> -phthalic acid.....	168.06	153			
2624	C ₈ H ₈ O ₄	Δ ^{2, 4} -Dihydro- <i>o</i> -phthalic acid.....	168.06	215			
2625	C ₈ H ₈ O ₄	Δ ^{2, 6} -Dihydro- <i>o</i> -phthalic acid.....	168.06	215			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
2626	C ₈ H ₈ O ₄	Homogentisinic acid.....	168.06	147			
2627	C ₈ H ₈ O ₄	Isovanillic acid.....	168.06	250			
2628	C ₈ H ₈ O ₄	Vanillic acid.....	168.06	207			
2630	C ₈ H ₈ O ₆	Methyl gallate.....	184.06	192 d.			
2631	C ₈ H ₈ O ₈	Tetramethylene-1, 1, 2, 2-tetracarboxylic acid.....	232.06	203			
2632	C ₈ H ₉ Br	<i>o</i> -Xylyl bromide.....	184.99	21	217.7	1.381 ²³	740
2633	C ₈ H ₉ Br	4-Bromo- <i>o</i> -xylene.....	184.99	0.2	214.5	1.369	
2634	C ₈ H ₉ Br	<i>m</i> -Xylyl bromide.....	184.99		215.8 s. d.	1.371 ²³	
2635	C ₈ H ₉ Br	2-Bromo- <i>m</i> -xylene.....	184.99	> -10	206		
2636	C ₈ H ₉ Br	4-Bromo- <i>m</i> -xylene.....	184.99		207		
2637	C ₈ H ₉ Br	5-Bromo- <i>m</i> -xylene.....	184.99	> -20	204	1.362	
2638	C ₈ H ₉ Br	<i>p</i> -Xylyl bromide.....	184.99	38	220.7	1.324	
2639	C ₈ H ₉ Br	2-Bromo- <i>p</i> -xylene.....	184.99	10	205.7	1.356	735
2640	C ₈ H ₉ Cl	<i>o</i> -Xylyl chloride.....	140.53		199		
2641	C ₈ H ₉ Cl	3-Chloro- <i>o</i> -xylene.....	140.53	> -20	189.5		
2642	C ₈ H ₉ Cl	4-Chloro- <i>o</i> -xylene.....	140.53	> -20	191.5	1.0692 ¹⁵	
2643	C ₈ H ₉ Cl	<i>m</i> -Xylyl chloride.....	140.53		196		
2644	C ₈ H ₉ Cl	<i>p</i> -Xylyl chloride.....	140.53		202		
2645	C ₈ H ₉ N	2-Allylpyridine.....	119.08		190	0.959 ⁹	
2646	C ₈ H ₉ NO	<i>o</i> -Aminoacetophenone.....	135.08		252 s. d.		
2647	C ₈ H ₉ NO	<i>m</i> -Aminoacetophenone.....	135.08	96.5	290		
2648	C ₈ H ₉ NO	<i>p</i> -Aminoacetophenone.....	135.08	106	295		
2649	C ₈ H ₉ NO	Acetanilide (Antifebrin).....	135.08	114.2	303.8	1.21 ⁴	
2650	C ₈ H ₉ NO	Acetophenoneoxime CH ₃ C(:NOH)C ₆ H ₅	135.08	58			
2651	C ₈ H ₉ NO	Phenylacetamide C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ CONH ₂	135.08	155	284		
2652	C ₈ H ₉ NO	<i>o</i> -Toluic amide <i>o</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CONH ₂	135.08	138			
2653	C ₈ H ₉ NO	<i>m</i> -Toluic amide <i>m</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CONH ₂	135.08	97			
2654	C ₈ H ₉ NO	<i>p</i> -Toluic amide <i>p</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CONH ₂	135.08	159			
2655	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	<i>o</i> -Acetoaminophenol.....	151.08	203			
2656	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	<i>m</i> -Acetoaminophenol.....	151.08	149			
2657	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	<i>p</i> -Acetoaminophenol.....	151.08	168			
2658	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	<i>dl</i> -Aminophenylacetic acid.....	151.08	256	265		
2659	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	Homoanthranilic acid.....	151.08	177 d.			
2660	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	<i>N</i> -Methylantranilic acid.....	151.08	179			
2661	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	<i>dl</i> -Phenylaminoacetic acid.....	151.08	127			
2662	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	Benzyl carbamate C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ CO ₂ NH ₂	151.08	86			
2663	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	Ethyl nicotinate.....	151.08		105 ⁵		
2664	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	Methyl <i>o</i> -aminobenzoate.....	151.08	8.2; 24.3	135.5 ¹⁵	1.168 ¹⁵	
2665	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	Methyl <i>p</i> -aminobenzoate.....	151.08	112			
2666	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	3-Nitro- <i>o</i> -xylene.....	151.08		250.8	1.147 ¹⁵	
2667	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	4-Nitro- <i>o</i> -xylene.....	151.08	30	258	1.139 ³⁰	
2668	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	2-Nitro- <i>m</i> -xylene.....	151.08		225.5	1.112 ¹⁵	
2669	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	4-Nitro- <i>m</i> -xylene.....	151.08	2	246	1.126 ^{17.5}	
2670	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	5-Nitro- <i>m</i> -xylene.....	151.08	71	273.7		
2671	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	2-Nitro- <i>p</i> -xylene.....	151.08		239.9	1.132 ¹⁵	
2672	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	α -Anisaldoxime CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NOH.....	151.08	64			
2673	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	β -Anisaldoxime CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NOH.....	151.08	133			
2674	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	<i>o</i> -Methoxybenzamide.....	151.08	129			
2675	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	<i>p</i> -Methoxybenzamide.....	151.08	162.3			
2676	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	3-Nitro-4-methoxytoluene.....	167.08	8.5	274 d.		
2677	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	<i>o</i> -Nitrophenetol <i>o</i> -C ₂ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ NO ₂	167.08		268	1.190 ¹⁵	718
2678	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₂	<i>p</i> -Nitrophenetol <i>p</i> -C ₂ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ NO ₂	167.08	60	283		
2679	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₃	Methyl 3-hydroxy-4-aminobenzoate.....	167.08	120			
2680	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₃	Methyl 3-amino-4-hydroxybenzoate.....	167.08	143			
2681	C ₈ H ₉ NO ₄	Biliverdic acid.....	183.08	114			
2682	C ₈ H ₉ NS	Thioacetanilide CH ₃ CSNHCC ₆ H ₅	151.14	75	d.		
2682.1	C ₈ H ₉ N ₂ O ₄	2, 4-Dinitrodimethylaniline.....	221.09	87		1.476	
2683	C ₈ H ₁₀	Ethylbenzene C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ CH ₃	106.08	-92.8	136.5 ^{76.7}	0.868	577
2684	C ₈ H ₁₀	<i>o</i> -Xylene <i>o</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (CH ₃) ₂	106.08	-27.1	144	0.879	626
2685	C ₈ H ₁₀	<i>m</i> -Xylene <i>m</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (CH ₃) ₂	106.08	-53.6	139.0	0.865	584
2686	C ₈ H ₁₀	<i>p</i> -Xylene <i>p</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (CH ₃) ₂	106.08	13.2	137.7	0.861	573
2687	C ₈ H ₁₀ ClN	<i>o</i> -Chlorodimethylaniline.....	155.54		208.5	1.107	

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
2688	C ₈ H ₁₀ ClN	<i>p</i> -Chlorodimethylaniline.....	155.54	35.5	231		
2689	C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₂ O	<i>N</i> -Acetyl- <i>o</i> -phenylenediamine.....	150.09	144.8			
2690	C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₂ O	<i>N</i> -Acetyl- <i>m</i> -phenylenediamine.....	150.09	279			
2691	C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₂ O	<i>N</i> -Acetyl- <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine.....	150.09	160.5			
2692	C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₂ O	Benzylurea C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ NHCONH ₂	150.09	147.5			
2693	C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₂ O	Hydracetine CH ₃ COHN.NHC ₆ H ₅	150.09	128			
2694	C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₂ O	1-Methyl-1-phenylurea.....	150.09	82			
2695	C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₂ O	<i>p</i> -Nitrosodimethylaniline.....	150.09	85			
2696	C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Nitrodimehtylaniline.....	166.09		154 ²⁴	1.179	
2697	C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₂	<i>m</i> -Nitrodimehtylaniline.....	166.09	66	285	1.313 ¹⁷	
2698	C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Nitrodimehtylaniline.....	166.09	163			
2699	C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₃	3-Amino-4-methoxy-6-nitrotoluene.....	182.09	131.5			
2700	C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₂ S	Benzylthiurea C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ NHCSNH ₂ ...	166.16	162			
2701	C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₄ O ₂	Caffeine (Theine).....	194.11	237		1.23	
2702	C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₄ O ₃	1, 3, 9-Trimethyluric acid.....	210.11	320 d.			
2703	C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₄ O ₃	1, 7, 9-Trimethyluric acid.....	210.11	340			
2704	C ₈ H ₁₀ N ₄ O ₃	2, 7, 9-Trimethyluric acid.....	210.11	380			
2705	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	2, 3-Dimethylphenol.....	122.08	75	218		
2706	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	2, 4-Dimethylphenol.....	122.08	26	211.5	1.036	
2707	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	2, 6-Dimethylphenol.....	122.08	49	212		
2708	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	3, 4-Dimethylphenol.....	122.08	65	225.1		
2709	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	3, 5-Dimethylphenol.....	122.08	68	219.5		
2710	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	<i>o</i> -Ethylphenol.....	122.08	> -18	207.5	1.037 ⁹	
2711	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	<i>m</i> -Ethylphenol.....	122.08	-4	214	1.025 ⁹	
2712	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	<i>p</i> -Ethylphenol.....	122.08	46	219		
2713	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	Methylphenyl carbinol.....	122.08		205	1.003 ²⁵	
2713.1	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	<i>d</i> -Methylphenyl carbinol.....	122.08		100 ¹⁸	1.014	668
2714	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	2-Phenylethyl alcohol C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ CH ₂ OH	122.08		221	1.024 ¹⁵	677
2715	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	<i>o</i> -Tolyl carbinol <i>o</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CH ₂ OH...	122.08	34	223.3	1.023 ¹⁰	
2716	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	<i>m</i> -Tolyl carbinol <i>m</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CH ₂ OH...	122.08	> -20	217	1.036 ⁹	
2717	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	<i>p</i> -Tolyl carbinol <i>p</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CH ₂ OH...	122.08	59.5	217		
2718	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	Benzyl methyl ether C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OCH ₃ ...	122.08		174	0.987 ²⁰	
2719	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	<i>o</i> -Cresyl methyl ether <i>o</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ OCH ₃ ...	122.08		171.3	0.981	619
2720	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	<i>m</i> -Cresyl methyl ether.....	122.08		177.2	0.978 ¹³	627
2721	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	<i>p</i> -Cresyl methyl ether.....	122.08		176.5	0.970	646
2722	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	Phenetol C ₆ H ₅ OC ₂ H ₅	122.08	-30.2	172	0.965	633
2723	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	Anis alcohol <i>p</i> -CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂ OH.....	138.08	45	258.8	1.109 ²⁶	
2724	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	Caffeol.....	138.08		197		
2725	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	Creosol 3, 4-CH ₃ O(OH)C ₆ H ₃ CH ₃	138.08	5.5	221.8	1.092	709
2726	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	3, 5-Dimethyl- <i>o</i> -dihydroxybenzene.....	138.08	74			
2727	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	4, 5-Dimethyl- <i>o</i> -dihydroxybenzene.....	138.08	82			
2728	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	2, 4-Dimethylresorcinol.....	138.08	150			
2729	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	2, 5-Dimethylresorcinol.....	138.08	163	280		
2730	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	4, 5-Dimethylresorcinol.....	138.08	137			
2731	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	4, 6-Dimethylresorcinol.....	138.08	125	279		
2732	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	2, 3-Dimethylhydroquinone.....	138.08	221 s. d.			
2733	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	2, 5-Dimethylhydroquinone.....	138.08	213			
2734	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	2, 6-Dimethylhydroquinone.....	138.08	151			
2735	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Homosaligenin.....	138.08	105			
2736	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	Styrolene alcohol HOCH ₂ CH ₂ OC ₆ H ₅ ...	138.08	68	274.2		
2737	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Dimethoxybenzene <i>o</i> -C ₆ H ₄ (OCH ₃) ₂ ...	138.08	22.5	206	1.086 ¹⁵	
2738	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Ethoxyphenol <i>o</i> -HOC ₆ H ₄ OC ₂ H ₅	138.08	28	241		
2739	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	Hydroquinone dimethyl ether.....	138.08	56	212.6	1.053 ⁶⁵	
2740	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	Hydroquinone monoethyl ether.....	138.08	66	247		
2741	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	Resorcinol dimethyl ether.....	138.08	-55.3	215	1.080 ⁴	
2742	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	Resorcinol monoethyl ether.....	138.08		247		
2743	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂ S	Ethylphenylsulfone C ₂ H ₅ SO ₂ C ₆ H ₅	170.14	42	>300	1.010 ²²	
2744	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₃	3-Methoxy-4-hydroxybenzyl alcohol.....	154.08	115	d.		
2745	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₃	Crotonic anhydride.....	154.08		247.8	1.040	520
2746	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₄	Δ ¹ -Tetrahydro- <i>o</i> -phthalic acid.....	170.08	120			
2747	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₄	Δ ³ -Tetrahydro- <i>o</i> -phthalic acid.....	170.08	215			
2748	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₄	Diallyl oxalate C ₂ O ₄ (C ₃ H ₅) ₂	170.08		217	1.055	
2749	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₄	Dimethyl muconate (CH ₃ :CH.CO ₂ CH ₃) ₂	170.08	75 u.; 156 st.			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
2750	C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₈	Succinic peroxide.....	234.08	127 d.			
2751	C ₈ H ₁₁ BrN ₄ O ₂	Caffeine hydrobromide.....	275.03				1333
2752	C ₈ H ₁₁ ClN ₂ O	<i>p</i> -Nitrosodimethylaniline hydrochloride..	186.56	177			
2753	C ₈ H ₁₁ ClN ₄ O ₂	Caffeine hydrochloride.....	230.58				1333
2753.1	C ₈ H ₁₁ ClO ₄	Ethyl chloromaleate.....	206.54		125.5 ¹⁹	1.191 ²⁵	
2754	C ₈ H ₁₁ Cl ₃ O ₆	α -Chloralose.....	309.46	230			
2755	C ₈ H ₁₁ I ₃ N ₄ O ₂	Caffeine triiodide.....	575.91	171			
2756	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	Dimethylaniline C ₆ H ₅ N(CH ₃) ₂	121.09	1.67	193.50	0.956	771
2757	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	2, 3-Dimethylaniline.....	121.09	> -15	223.8	0.992	756
2758	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	2, 4-Dimethylaniline.....	121.09		216	0.974	744
2759	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	2, 5-Dimethylaniline.....	121.09	15.5	217	0.980 ¹⁵	968
2760	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	2, 6-Dimethylaniline.....	121.09		216.9	0.979	748
2761	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	3, 4-Dimethylaniline.....	121.09	49	226	1.076	
2762	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	3, 5-Dimethylaniline.....	121.09		221	0.972	742
2763	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	<i>N</i> -Ethylaniline C ₆ H ₅ NH.C ₂ H ₅	121.09	-63.5	204.72	0.963	739
2764	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	<i>o</i> -Ethylaniline <i>o</i> -C ₂ H ₅ C ₆ H ₄ NH ₂	121.09		216	0.983 ²²	
2765	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	<i>m</i> -Ethylaniline <i>m</i> -C ₂ H ₅ C ₆ H ₄ NH ₂	121.09		215	0.990 ⁰	
2766	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	<i>p</i> -Ethylaniline <i>p</i> -C ₂ H ₅ C ₆ H ₄ NH ₂	121.09	-5	216.5	0.975 ²²	
2767	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	Methyl- <i>o</i> -toluidine CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ NCH ₃	121.09		207	0.977	750
2768	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	Methyl- <i>m</i> -toluidine.....	121.09		206		
2769	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	Methyl- <i>p</i> -toluidine <i>p</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ NHCH ₃	121.09		206		
2770	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	α -Phenylethylamine C ₆ H ₅ CH(NH ₂)CH ₃	121.09		187.4	0.940 ¹⁵	
2771	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	ω -Phenylethylamine C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ CH ₂ NH ₂	121.09		198.2	0.958 ^{24,4}	761
2772	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	2-Isopropylpyridine.....	121.09		159	0.934 ⁰	
2773	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	4-Isopropylpyridine.....	121.09		178	0.944 ⁰	
2774	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	2-Methyl-5-ethylpyridine.....	121.09		174	0.918 ²³	
2775	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	Nicotine.....	121.09		208	0.955	643
2776	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	2-Propylpyridine (Conyryne).....	121.09		165		
2777	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	2, 3, 4-Trimethylpyridine.....	121.09		188	0.913	
2778	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	2, 4, 5-Trimethylpyridine.....	121.09		168	0.966	
2779	C ₈ H ₁₁ N	2, 4, 6-Trinethylpyridine.....	121.09		172	0.917 ¹⁵	
2780	C ₈ H ₁₁ NO	Hydroxyethylaniline.....	137.09		286	1.110 ⁰	
2781	C ₈ H ₁₁ NO	<i>o</i> -Dimethylaminophenol.....	137.09	45	200		
2782	C ₈ H ₁₁ NO	<i>o</i> -Ethylaminophenol <i>o</i> -HOC ₆ H ₄ NHC ₂ H ₅	139.09	107.5			
2783	C ₈ H ₁₁ NO	<i>m</i> -Ethylaminophenol.....	137.09	62	176 ¹²		
2784	C ₈ H ₁₁ NO	3-Amino-2-methoxytoluene.....	137.09		223		
2785	C ₈ H ₁₁ NO	5-Amino-2-methoxytoluene.....	137.09	53			
2786	C ₈ H ₁₁ NO	<i>o</i> -Phenetidine <i>o</i> -NH ₂ C ₆ H ₄ OC ₂ H ₅	137.09	> -21	229.2		
2787	C ₈ H ₁₁ NO	<i>m</i> -Phenetidine <i>m</i> -NH ₂ C ₆ H ₄ OC ₂ H ₅	137.09		248		
2788	C ₈ H ₁₁ NO	<i>p</i> -Phenetidine <i>p</i> -NH ₂ C ₆ H ₄ OC ₂ H ₅	137.09	2.4	254.2	1.061	
2789	C ₈ H ₁₁ NO	Dimethylaniline oxide C ₆ H ₅ N(CH ₃) ₂ O.....	137.09	153			
2790	C ₈ H ₁₁ NO	Tyramine <i>p</i> -HOC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂ CH ₂ NH ₂	137.09	161			
2791	C ₈ H ₁₁ NO ₃ S	<i>m</i> -Dimethylanilinesulfonic acid.....	201.16	266 d.			
2792	C ₈ H ₁₁ NO ₃ S	<i>p</i> -Dimethylanilinesulfonic acid.....	201.16	257			
2793	C ₈ H ₁₁ NO ₃ S	<i>m</i> -Ethylaniline sulfonic acid.....	201.16	294 d.			
2794	C ₈ H ₁₁ N ₃ O	Maretin <i>m</i> -CH ₃ .C ₆ H ₄ NH.NHCONH ₂	165.11	184			
2795	C ₈ H ₁₂	Dihydro- <i>o</i> -xylene.....	108.09		135		
2796	C ₈ H ₁₂	$\Delta^{1,5}$ -5-Dihydro- <i>m</i> -xylene.....	108.09		130	0.823	497
2797	C ₈ H ₁₂	$\Delta^{1,3}$ -3-Dihydro- <i>p</i> -xylene.....	108.09		135.6	0.830	529
2798	C ₈ H ₁₂ ClN	ω -Phenylethylamine hydrochloride.....	157.56	217			
2799	C ₈ H ₁₂ N ₂	Dimethylketene.....	136.11	86	189		
2800	C ₈ H ₁₂ N ₂	1, 1-Dimethyl- <i>m</i> -phenylenediamine.....	136.11		258	0.995 ²⁵	
2801	C ₈ H ₁₂ N ₂	1, 1-Dimethyl- <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine.....	136.11	41	262.3	1.036	
2802	C ₈ H ₁₂ N ₂	2, 6-Dimethylphenylhydrazine.....	136.11	46			
2803	C ₈ H ₁₂ N ₂	1-Ethyl-1-phenylhydrazine.....	136.11		237	1.018 ¹⁶	
2804	C ₈ H ₁₂ N ₂	1-Ethyl-2-phenylhydrazine.....	136.11		240		
2805	C ₈ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₂	Phenylhydrazine acetate.....	168.11	69			
2806	C ₈ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₃	<i>n</i> -Butylbarbituric acid.....	184.11	215			
2807	C ₈ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₃	1, 3-Diethylbarbituric acid.....	184.11	52	167 ¹⁹		
2808	C ₈ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₃	5, 5-Diethylbarbituric acid.....	184.11	191			
2808.1	C ₈ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₄	Tetraacetylhydrazine [(CH ₃ CO) ₂ N] ₂	200.11	86			1203
2809	C ₈ H ₁₂ O	Amylpropionic aldehyde.....	124.09		187	0.89 ⁰	
2810	C ₈ H ₁₂ O ₂	Ethyl sorbate CH ₃ (CH:CH) ₂ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	140.09		76.5 ¹²	0.936	608

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
2811	C ₈ H ₁₂ O ₄	Terpenylic acid.....	172.09	89			
2812	C ₈ H ₁₂ O ₄	Diethyl fumarate (C ₂ H ₃ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅) ₂	172.09	0.6	218.5	1.052	377
2813	C ₈ H ₁₂ O ₄	Diethyl maleate (C ₂ H ₃ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅) ₂	172.09		225	1.067	375
2814	C ₈ H ₁₂ O ₄	Ethyl diacetoacetate.....	172.09		211 s. d.	1.09	492
2815	C ₈ H ₁₂ O ₄	Dimeric diacetyl.....	172.09	58		1.560 ₄ ^{29.8}	
2816	C ₈ H ₁₂ O ₅	Ethyl oxalacetate.....	188.09		132 ²⁴	1.172	905
2816.1	C ₈ H ₁₂ BrO ₄	Diethyl bromoisosuccinate.....	253.02		122 ¹³	1.3183 ²⁵	
2817	C ₈ H ₁₂ N	Granatic acid.....	123.11	270			
2818	C ₈ H ₁₂ N	Tropidine.....	123.11		163	0.946	946
2819	C ₈ H ₁₂ NO	Tropinone.....	139.11	41	218.5	0.987 ^{99.8}	1141
2820	C ₈ H ₁₂ NO ₂	Arecolidine.....	155.11	110			
2821	C ₈ H ₁₂ NO ₂	Arecoline.....	155.11		220		
2822	C ₈ H ₁₂ NO ₂	Scopoline.....	155.11	110	243	1.016 ₄ ¹⁰⁵	
2823	C ₈ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₂	Iminodiethylbarbituric acid.....	183.12	295			
2824	C ₈ H ₁₄	<i>n</i> -Hexylacetylene C ₆ H ₁₃ C≡CH.....	110.11		125	0.770 ⁹	818
2825	C ₈ H ₁₄	<i>d</i> -Lauroleone.....	110.11		120.5	0.797	397
2826	C ₈ H ₁₄	Methyl- <i>n</i> -amylacetylene.....	110.11		134		
2827	C ₈ H ₁₄	1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrahydro- <i>m</i> -xylene.....	110.11		124	0.801	398
2828	C ₈ H ₁₄ BrNO ₂	Arecoline hydrobromide.....	236.03	168			
2829	C ₈ H ₁₄ ClNO ₂	Arecolidine hydrochloride.....	191.57	98	250 d.		
2830	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	1, 1-Dimethylcyclohexene-3-ol.....	126.11		75 ¹⁶	0.933	926
2831	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	2, 2-Dimethylcyclohexanone.....	126.11		172.5	0.913	426
2832	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	2, 6-Dimethylcyclohexanone.....	126.11		55.3 ¹⁰	0.914	813
2833	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	Crotonyl ether (CH ₃ CH:CHCH ₂) ₂ O.....	126.11		145	0.890 ⁹	
2834	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	2-Methyl-2-heptene-6-one.....	126.11	-67.3	174	0.860	
2835	C ₈ H ₁₄ O	Homomesityl oxide.....	126.11		160 ⁸²⁵	0.863	406
2836	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₂	Allyl isovalerate C ₄ H ₉ CO ₂ C ₃ H ₅	142.11		155		
2837	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₂	Cyclohexyl acetate CH ₃ CO ₂ C ₆ H ₁₁	142.11		177		
2838	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₂	Methyl hexahydrobenzoate.....	142.11		183	0.995 ₄ ¹⁵	
2839	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₂	Dialdan.....	158.11	130			
2840	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₂	<i>n</i> -Butyric anhydride (C ₄ H ₉ CO) ₂ O.....	158.11	-75.0	198.2	0.969	
2841	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₂	Isobutyric anhydride [(CH ₃) ₂ CHCO] ₂ O.....	158.11	-53.5	182.5	0.950	
2842	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₂	1-Ethyl-3-acetylbutyric acid.....	158.11		158 ⁹		
2843	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₄	<i>n</i> -Amylmalonic acid C ₆ H ₁₁ CH(CO ₂ H) ₂	174.11	82	140 d.		
2844	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₄	2, 2'-Dimethyladipic acid.....	174.11	76	321		
2845	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₄	Suberic acid HO ₂ C(CH ₂) ₆ CO ₂ H.....	174.11	140	279 ¹⁰⁰		
2846	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₄	Diethyl methylmalonate.....	174.11		201.4	1.018	203
2847	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₄	Diethyl succinate (CH ₃ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅) ₂	174.11	-20.8	216.5	1.042	246
2848	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₄	Di- <i>n</i> -propyl oxalate (CO ₂ C ₃ H ₇) ₂	174.11		211	1.018 ²²	
2849	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₄	Ethyl isopropyl malonate.....	174.11		217 d.	0.987 ₂₅ ²⁵	
2849.1	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₅	Diethyl malate.....	190.11		253	1.128	355
2850	C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₅	Diethyl <i>d</i> -tartrate [CH(OH)CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅] ₂	206.11	17	280	1.202	421
2851	C ₈ H ₁₅ ClO	Capryl chloride C ₇ H ₁₅ COCl.....	162.57		196	0.975 ⁸	
2852	C ₈ H ₁₅ N	<i>n</i> -Caprylonitrile C ₇ H ₁₅ CN.....	125.12		200	0.820 ^{13.3}	
2853	C ₈ H ₁₅ N	α -Coniceine.....	125.12	-16	158	0.893 ¹⁶	
2854	C ₈ H ₁₅ N	β -Coniceine.....	125.12	41	169		
2855	C ₈ H ₁₅ N	γ -Coniceine.....	125.12	> -50	172	0.872	945
2856	C ₈ H ₁₅ N	δ -Coniceine.....	125.12		161.5	0.901 ₄ ¹⁶	
2857	C ₈ H ₁₅ N	Granatinine.....	125.12	60			
2858	C ₈ H ₁₅ N	Pseudoconiceine.....	125.12		172	0.878	
2859	C ₈ H ₁₅ N	Tropane.....	125.12		167	0.930	975
2860	C ₈ H ₁₅ NO	Granatoline.....	141.12	134			
2861	C ₈ H ₁₅ NO	Hygrine.....	141.12		195	0.935	
2862	C ₈ H ₁₅ NO	Pelletierine.....	141.12		195 d.	0.988 ⁹	
2863	C ₈ H ₁₅ NO	Pseudotropine.....	141.12	108	243		
2864	C ₈ H ₁₅ NO	Tropine.....	141.12	63	233	1.016 ₄ ¹⁰⁰	1146
2865	C ₈ H ₁₆	Cyclooctane (CH ₂) ₈	112.12	14.4	150.6	0.839	
2866	C ₈ H ₁₆	Diisobutylene (CH ₃) ₂ C:CHC(CH ₃) ₂	112.12		102.6	0.715 ¹⁸	
2867	C ₈ H ₁₆	α -Dimethylcyclohexane.....	112.12	-57.5	129.4	0.779	317
2868	C ₈ H ₁₆	<i>m</i> -Dimethylcyclohexane.....	112.12	-85	123.7	0.771	288
2869	C ₈ H ₁₆	<i>p</i> -Dimethylcyclohexane.....	112.12	-86	120.5	0.769	257
2870	C ₈ H ₁₆	Ethylcyclohexane C ₂ H ₅ C ₆ H ₁₁	112.12		128		
2871	C ₈ H ₁₆	2-Methyl-3-ethyl-2-pentene.....	112.12		117.1		

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
2872	C ₈ H ₁₆	2-Methyl-2-heptene (CH ₃) ₂ C:CHC ₄ H ₉ ..	112.12		125.2	0.816	
2873	C ₈ H ₁₆	4-Methyl-3-heptene.....	112.12		120.4	0.724	219
2874	C ₈ H ₁₆	<i>n</i> -Octylene CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₆ CH:CH ₂	112.12		123	0.722 ¹⁷	
2875	C ₈ H ₁₆ BrNO	Pelletierine hydrobromide.....	222.05	140			
2876	C ₈ H ₁₆ ClNO	Pelletierine hydrochloride.....	177.59	145			
2877	C ₈ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₄	Ethylidene diurethane.....	204.14	126			
2878	C ₈ H ₁₆ O	1, 2-Dimethylcyclohexanol.....	128.12		166	0.926 ¹⁴	834
2879	C ₈ H ₁₆ O	<i>d</i> -1, 3-Dimethylcyclohexanol.....	128.12	72	69 ¹⁴		
2880	C ₈ H ₁₆ O	<i>dl</i> -1, 3-Dimethylcyclohexanol.....	128.12		169	0.911 ¹⁴	832
2881	C ₈ H ₁₆ O	1, 4-Dimethylcyclohexanol.....	128.12	50	170		
2882	C ₈ H ₁₆ O	2, 2-Dimethylcyclohexanol.....	128.12	8	72.2 ¹³	0.923	496
2883	C ₈ H ₁₆ O	2, 4-Dimethylcyclohexanol.....	128.12		179	0.912	888
2884	C ₈ H ₁₆ O	2, 5-Dimethylcyclohexanol.....	128.12		178.5	0.907	887
2885	C ₈ H ₁₆ O	2, 6-Dimethylcyclohexanol.....	128.12		174.7		
2886	C ₈ H ₁₆ O	3, 3-Dimethylcyclohexanol.....	128.12	11	99.5 ³⁵	0.913 ¹⁴	468
2887	C ₈ H ₁₆ O	3, 4-Dimethylcyclohexanol.....	128.12		189.2	0.907	889
2888	C ₈ H ₁₆ O	<i>cis</i> -3, 5-Dimethylcyclohexanol.....	128.12		185	0.911	447
2889	C ₈ H ₁₆ O	<i>trans</i> -3, 5-Dimethylcyclohexanol.....	128.12		187.5	0.902 ¹⁶	463
2890	C ₈ H ₁₆ O	2-Methyl-2-heptene-6-ol.....	128.12		176	0.854	434
2891	C ₈ H ₁₆ O	Isoamyl allyl ether.....	128.12		120		
2892	C ₈ H ₁₆ O	<i>n</i> -Caprylic aldehyde C ₇ H ₁₅ CHO.....	128.12		81 ³²	0.821	261
2893	C ₈ H ₁₆ O	Ethyl <i>n</i> -amyl ketone C ₂ H ₅ COC ₆ H ₁₁	128.12		168	0.850 ⁰	
2894	C ₈ H ₁₆ O	Ethyl isoamyl ketone.....	128.12		163.5		
2895	C ₈ H ₁₆ O	Methylbutyrene.....	128.12		180	0.827 ¹⁶	
2896	C ₈ H ₁₆ O	Methyl hexyl ketone CH ₃ COC ₆ H ₁₃	128.12	-21.6	172.7	0.818	225
2897	C ₈ H ₁₆ O	Methyl isohexyl ketone.....	128.12		204	0.817	
2898	C ₈ H ₁₆ O	Propyl isobutyl ketone.....	128.12		155	0.813	
2899	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₂	<i>n</i> -Caprylic acid CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₆ CO ₂ H.....	144.12	16	237.5	0.910	296
2900	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₂	Triethylacetic acid (C ₂ H ₅) ₃ CCO ₂ H.....	144.12	39.5	202		
2901	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₂	Isoamyl propionate.....	144.12		160.2	0.870	163
2901.1	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₂	<i>d</i> -β-Amyl propionate.....	144.12		58 ¹⁶	0.866	133
2902	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₂	<i>tert</i> -Amyl propionate.....	144.12		143.5	0.855 ¹⁵	
2903	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₂	Butyl <i>n</i> -butyrate C ₃ H ₇ CO ₂ C ₄ H ₉	144.12		166.4	0.872 ²⁰	148
2904	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₂	Isobutyl <i>n</i> -butyrate.....	144.12		156.9	0.866 ¹⁶	140
2905	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₂	Isobutyl isobutyrate.....	144.12	-80.7	148.7	0.875 ⁰	120
2906	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₂	<i>tert</i> -Butylethyl acetate.....	144.12		157		
2907	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₂	Ethyl <i>n</i> -caproate C ₆ H ₁₁ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	144.12		166.6	0.875 ¹⁵	
2908	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₂	Heptyl formate HCO ₂ (CH ₂) ₆ CH ₃	144.12		176.7	0.894 ⁰	
2909	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₂	<i>n</i> -Hexyl acetate CH ₃ CO ₂ (CH ₂) ₅ CH ₃	144.12		169.2	0.890 ⁰	
2909.1	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₂	<i>d</i> -β-Hexyl acetate.....	144.12		57 ²⁰	0.864	139
2910	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₂	Methyl <i>n</i> -heptylate C ₆ H ₁₁ CO ₂ CH ₃	144.12		172.1	0.881 ¹⁵	187
2911	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₂	<i>n</i> -Propyl <i>n</i> -valerate C ₄ H ₉ CO ₂ C ₃ H ₇	144.12		167.5	0.889 ⁰	
2912	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₂	<i>n</i> -Propyl isovalerate.....	144.12		155.9	0.863	141
2913	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₃	1-Hydroxy- <i>n</i> -caprylic acid.....	160.12	69.5			
2914	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₃	Amyl <i>l</i> -lactate CH ₃ CH(OH)CO ₂ C ₆ H ₁₁	160.12		110.5 ^{21.5}	0.964 ⁴	
2915	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₄	Metaldehyde (C ₂ H ₄ O) ₄	176.12		150		1172
2916	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₄	Paraldol (C ₄ H ₈ O ₂) ₂	176.12	82			
2916.1	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₄	Bismethoxyacetal.....	176.12	127			1238
2917	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₆	Dambonite (Inosite dimethyl ether).....	208.12	195	210		
2918	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₆	2, 3-Dimethyl-α-glucose.....	208.12	87			
2919	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₆	2, 3-Dimethyl-β-glucose.....	208.12	110			
2920	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₆	<i>d</i> , α-Ethylglucoside.....	208.12	114			1197
2921	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₇	Ethyl <i>d</i> -gluconate.....	224.12	65			
2922	C ₈ H ₁₇ Br	<i>n</i> -Octyl bromide CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₆ CH ₂ Br.....	193.05		204	1.116 ¹⁶	
2922.1	C ₈ H ₁₇ Br	<i>l</i> -2-Bromooctane.....	193.05		71 ¹⁴	1.091 ¹⁷	
2923	C ₈ H ₁₇ BrN ₄	Hexamethylenetetramine bromoethylate (Bromalin).....	249.08	200			
2924	C ₈ H ₁₇ Cl	<i>n</i> -Octyl chloride CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₆ CHCl.....	148.59		184.6	0.879 ¹⁵	
2925	C ₈ H ₁₇ Cl	2-Chlorooctane C ₆ H ₁₃ CHClCH ₃	148.59		173	0.871 ¹⁵	
2926	C ₈ H ₁₇ F	<i>n</i> -Octyl fluoride CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₆ CH ₂ F.....	132.13		142.5	0.812 ^{14.1}	94
2927	C ₈ H ₁₇ I	<i>n</i> -Octyl iodide CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₆ CH ₂ I.....	240.06	-45.9	225.5	1.341 ^{14.5}	549
2928	C ₈ H ₁₇ N	<i>d</i> -Coniine.....	127.14	-2.5	166.5	0.845	978
2929	C ₈ H ₁₇ N	2, 4, 6-Trimethylpiperidine.....	127.14		147	0.831	954

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
2930	C ₈ H ₁₇ NO	Conhydrine (Hydroxyconiine).....	143.14	118	226		1333
2931	C ₈ H ₁₇ NO	α-Pseudoconhydrine.....	143.14	106	236.5		
2932	C ₈ H ₁₇ NO ₂	1-Hydroxy- <i>n</i> -caprylic amide.....	159.14	150			
2933	C ₈ H ₁₈	2, 5-Dimethylhexane.....	114.14	-91.0	109.2	0.693	87
2934	C ₈ H ₁₈	2, 3-Dimethylhexane.....	114.14		114.0	0.725 ¹⁶ ₁₆	178
2935	C ₈ H ₁₈	2, 4-Dimethylhexane.....	114.14		109.9	0.708 ¹⁶ ₁₆	138
2936	C ₈ H ₁₈	3, 4-Dimethylhexane.....	114.14		116.5	0.721	156
2937	C ₈ H ₁₈	Isooctane (CH ₃) ₂ CH(CH ₂) ₄ CH ₃	114.14		116.0	0.704 ¹⁵ ₁₅	103
2938	C ₈ H ₁₈	2-Methyl-3-ethylpentane.....	114.14		114	0.708 ¹⁵ ₁₅	134
2939	C ₈ H ₁₈	3-Methylheptane C ₂ H ₅ CH(CH ₃)C ₄ H ₉	114.14		122.2	0.707	
2940	C ₈ H ₁₈	4-Methylheptane (C ₃ H ₇) ₂ CHCH ₃	114.14		118.0	0.722 ¹⁶ ₁₆	114
2941	C ₈ H ₁₈	<i>n</i> -Octane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₆ CH ₃	114.14	-56.5	124.6	0.707 ¹⁶ ₁₆	112
2942	C ₈ H ₁₈	3-Ethylhexane CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH(CH ₂ CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃	114.14		118.8	0.717 ¹⁵ ₁₅	135
2942-1	C ₈ H ₁₈	3-Ethylhexane (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ CHCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	114.14		115	0.715	
2943	C ₈ H ₁₈	2, 2, 3, 3-Tetramethylbutane.....	114.14	104	106.8		
2944	C ₈ H ₁₈	2, 2, 3-Trimethylpentane.....	114.14		110.8	0.722 ¹⁶ ₁₆	233
2945	C ₈ H ₁₈ BrN	<i>d</i> -Coniine hydrobromide.....	208.06	211			
2946	C ₈ H ₁₈ ClN	<i>d</i> -Coniine hydrochloride.....	163.61	217			
2947	C ₈ H ₁₈ ClNO	Pseudoconhydrine hydrochloride.....	179.61	213			
2948	C ₈ H ₁₈ IN	Coniine hydroiodide.....	255.08	146			
2949	C ₈ H ₁₈ N ₂ O	Nitrosodiisobutylamine.....	158.16	-5	221	0.893 ¹⁵ ₁₅	
2950	C ₈ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₃	Coniine nitrate.....	190.16	83			
2951	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	Dibutyl alcohol.....	130.14		181.2	0.848 ⁰	
2952	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	Diethylpropyl carbinol.....	130.14		160.5	0.838	339
2953	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	Dimethyl- <i>n</i> -amyl carbinol.....	130.14		162	0.879	322
2954	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	Dimethylisoamyl carbinol.....	130.14		154	0.823	254
2955	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	Ethylisoamyl carbinol.....	130.14	-61	166	0.808	247
2956	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	1-Hydroxy-2, 5-dimethylhexane.....	130.14		179.5	0.828	
2957	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	2-Hydroxy-2, 4-dimethylhexane.....	130.14		151		
2958	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	4-Hydroxy-3-ethylhexane.....	130.14		164	0.835 ⁰	
2959	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	2-Hydroxy-4-methylheptane.....	130.14		168		
2960	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	<i>d</i> -6-Hydroxy-3-methylheptane.....	130.14		169	0.817	
2961	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	4-Hydroxy-2, 2, 4-trimethylpentane.....	130.14	-20	147.5	0.842 ⁰	
2962	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	Methyl dipropyl carbinol.....	130.14		161.5	0.823	297
2963	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	Methylethylbutylcarbinol.....	130.14		160.6	0.827	298
2964	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	Methylethylisobutyl carbinol.....	130.14		152.4	0.830 ¹⁵ ₁₅	308
2965	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	Methylisohexyl carbinol.....	130.14		172	0.813	274
2966	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	<i>n</i> -Octyl alcohol CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₇ OH.....	130.14	-16.3	194	0.827	318
2967	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	<i>d</i> - <i>sec</i> -Octyl alcohol C ₆ H ₁₃ CH(OH)CH ₃	130.14		86 ²⁰	0.822	279
2968	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	<i>dl</i> - <i>sec</i> -Octyl alcohol C ₆ H ₁₃ CH(OH)CH ₃	130.14	-38.6	178.5	0.819	357
2969	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	Propylbutyl carbinol.....	130.14		71 ¹⁰	0.838 ⁰ ₄	
2970	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	Propylisobutyl carbinol.....	130.14		164	0.821	248
2971	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	Isopropylbutyl carbinol.....	130.14		154	0.825	249
2972	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	Isopropylisobutyl carbinol.....	130.14		163	0.820 ¹⁵ ₁₅	
2973	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	<i>n</i> -Butyl ether C ₄ H ₉ OC ₄ H ₉	130.14		140.9	0.769 ²⁰ ₂₀	
2974	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	Isobutyl ether [(CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂] ₂ O.....	130.14		122.5	0.762	
2975	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	<i>sec</i> -Butyl ether (C ₂ H ₅ CHCH ₂) ₂ O.....	130.14		121	0.756 ²¹ ₂₁	
2976	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	Ethyl hexyl ether C ₂ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₁₃	130.14		137		
2977	C ₈ H ₁₈ O	Methyl <i>n</i> -heptyl ether CH ₃ OC ₇ H ₁₅	130.14		149.8	0.795 ⁰	
2978	C ₈ H ₁₈ O ₂ S	<i>n</i> -Butylsulfone (C ₄ H ₉) ₂ SO ₂	178.20	43.5			
2979	C ₈ H ₁₈ O ₃	Ethyl orthoacetate CH ₃ CH(OC ₂ H ₅) ₂	162.14		142	0.94 ²² ₂₂	
2980	C ₈ H ₁₈ O ₄ S ₂	Trional C ₂ H ₅ (CH ₂)C(SO ₂ C ₂ H ₅) ₂	242.27	76			
2981	C ₈ H ₁₈ S	Di- <i>n</i> -butyl sulfide (C ₄ H ₉) ₂ S.....	146.20	-79.7	182	0.852 ⁰	
2982	C ₈ H ₁₈ S	Diisobutyl sulfide [(CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂] ₂ S.....	146.20		171	0.836 ¹⁰ ₁₀	
2983	C ₈ H ₁₈ S	Di- <i>sec</i> -butyl sulfide [C ₂ H ₅ CHCH ₂] ₂ S.....	146.20		165	0.832 ²³ ₂₃	
2984	C ₈ H ₁₉ N	Di- <i>n</i> -butylamine (C ₄ H ₉) ₂ NH.....	129.15		161		
2985	C ₈ H ₁₉ N	Diisobutylamine [(CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂] ₂ NH.....	129.15	-70.0	138.8	0.745	180
2986	C ₈ H ₁₉ N	<i>n</i> -Octylamine C ₈ H ₁₇ NH ₂	129.15		180	0.777 ²⁷ ₂₇	319
2987	C ₈ H ₁₉ N	<i>sec</i> -Octylamine C ₆ H ₁₃ CH(CH ₃)NH ₂	129.15		164	0.771	292
2988	C ₈ H ₂₀ As ₂	Ethylcacodyl (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ As ₂ (C ₂ H ₅) ₂	266.07		190		
2989	C ₈ H ₂₁ NO	Tetraethylammonium hydroxide.....	147.17	190 d.			
2990	C ₉ H ₆ O ₄	Phthalonic anhydride.....	176.03	186			
2991	C ₉ H ₆ Cl ₂ N	2, 3-Dichloroquinoline.....	197.96	105			
2992	C ₉ H ₆ Cl ₂ N	2, 4-Dichloroquinoline.....	197.96	67			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
2993	C ₉ H ₅ Cl ₂ N	5, 6-Dichloroquinoline.....	197.96	85			
2994	C ₉ H ₅ Cl ₂ N	5, 7-Dichloroquinoline.....	197.96	117			
2995	C ₉ H ₅ Cl ₂ N	5, 8-Dichloroquinoline.....	197.96	93			
2996	C ₉ H ₅ Cl ₂ N	6, 8-Dichloroquinoline.....	197.96	104			
2997	C ₉ H ₅ Cl ₂ N	7, 8-Dichloroquinoline.....	197.96	85.5			
2998	C ₉ H ₅ Br ₂ O ₂	<i>cis</i> -1, 2-Dibromocinnamic acid.....	216.96	100	124 ^{0.5}		
2999	C ₉ H ₅ Br ₂ O ₂	<i>trans</i> -2, 2-Dibromocinnamic acid.....	216.96	136	138 ^{0.6}		
3000	C ₉ H ₅ CIN	2-Chloroquinoline.....	163.51	38	275		
3001	C ₉ H ₅ CIN	3-Chloroquinoline.....	163.51		255.5		
3002	C ₉ H ₅ CIN	4-Chloroquinoline.....	163.51	34	260.4	1.251	
3003	C ₉ H ₅ CIN	5-Chloroquinoline.....	163.51	32	268		
3004	C ₉ H ₅ CIN	6-Chloroquinoline.....	163.51	41	262		
3005	C ₉ H ₅ CIN	7-Chloroquinoline.....	163.51	45	256		
3006	C ₉ H ₅ CIN	8-Chloroquinoline.....	163.51	> -20	288		
3007	C ₉ H ₅ Cl ₂ O ₂	<i>cis</i> -1, 2-Dichlorocinnamic acid.....	216.96	121			
3008	C ₉ H ₅ Cl ₂ O ₂	<i>trans</i> -1, 2-Dichlorocinnamic acid.....	216.96	101			
3009	C ₉ H ₅ INO ₄ S	Loretin.....	351.05	d.			
3010	C ₉ H ₅ N ₂ O ₂	5-Nitroquinoline.....	174.06	72			
3011	C ₉ H ₅ N ₂ O ₂	6-Nitroquinoline.....	174.06	150			
3012	C ₉ H ₅ N ₂ O ₂	7-Nitroquinoline.....	174.06	133			
3013	C ₉ H ₅ N ₂ O ₂	8-Nitroquinoline.....	174.06	89			
3014	C ₉ H ₅ O ₂	Phenylpropionic acid C ₆ H ₅ C(CO ₂ H).....	146.04	137			
3015	C ₉ H ₅ O ₂	Chromone.....	146.04	58			
3016	C ₉ H ₅ O ₂	Coumarine.....	146.04	67	301.7	0.935	
3017	C ₉ H ₅ O ₃	Umbelliferon.....	162.04	227			
3018	C ₉ H ₅ O ₄	Daphnetin.....	178.05	256			
3019	C ₉ H ₅ O ₄	Esculetin.....	178.05	270 d.			
3020	C ₉ H ₅ O ₆	Hemimellitic acid 1, 2, 3-C ₆ H ₃ (CO ₂ H) ₃	210.04	190			
3021	C ₉ H ₅ O ₆	Trimellitic acid 1, 2, 4-C ₆ H ₃ (CO ₂ H) ₃	210.05	216			
3022	C ₉ H ₅ O ₆	Trimesic acid 1, 3, 5-C ₆ H ₃ (CO ₂ H) ₃	210.05	350			
3023	C ₉ H ₅ O ₇	1, 3, 5-Tricarboxyphenol.....	226.05	180 d.			
3024	C ₉ H ₇ BrO ₂	<i>cis</i> -Allo-1-bromocinnamic acid.....	226.97	120	111 ^{0.6}		
3025	C ₉ H ₇ BrO ₂	<i>cis</i> -Allo-2-bromocinnamic acid.....	226.97	160	111 ^{0.6}		
3026	C ₉ H ₇ BrO ₂	<i>trans</i> -1-Bromocinnamic acid.....	226.97	131	121 ^{0.6}		
3027	C ₉ H ₇ BrO ₂	<i>trans</i> -2-Bromocinnamic acid.....	226.97	135	122 ^{0.6}		
3028	C ₉ H ₇ ClO	Cinnamyl chloride C ₆ H ₅ CH:CHCOCl..	166.51	36	257.5		
3029	C ₉ H ₇ ClO ₂	<i>cis</i> -Allo-1-chlorocinnamic acid.....	182.51	111	99 ^{0.6}		
3030	C ₉ H ₇ ClO ₂	<i>cis</i> -Allo-2-chlorocinnamic acid.....	182.51	132	97 ^{0.5}		
3031	C ₉ H ₇ ClO ₂	<i>trans</i> -1-Chlorocinnamic acid.....	182.51	137	109 ^{0.5}		
3032	C ₉ H ₇ ClO ₂	<i>trans</i> -2-Chlorocinnamic acid.....	182.51	142	113 ^{0.5}		
3033	C ₉ H ₇ ClO ₂	<i>o</i> -Chlorocinnamic acid.....	182.51	211			
3034	C ₉ H ₇ Cl ₃ O ₂	Benzyl trichloroacetate.....	253.43		178.5 ⁶⁰	1.389 ⁴	692
3035	C ₉ H ₇ N	Cinnamic nitrile C ₆ H ₅ CH:CHCN.....	129.06	11	255	1.037 ⁰	
3036	C ₉ H ₇ N	Isoquinoline.....	129.06	23	243	1.099	1026
3037	C ₉ H ₇ N	Quinoline.....	129.06	-19.5	237.7	1.093	941
3038	C ₉ H ₇ NO	<i>p</i> -Cyanoacetophenone CN.C ₆ H ₄ COCH ₃	145.06	61			
3039	C ₉ H ₇ NO	2-Hydroxyquinoline.....	145.06	200			
3040	C ₉ H ₇ NO	4-Hydroxyquinoline.....	145.06	201	300		
3041	C ₉ H ₇ NO	5-Hydroxyquinoline.....	145.06	224			
3042	C ₉ H ₇ NO	6-Hydroxyquinoline.....	145.06	193	360		
3043	C ₉ H ₇ NO	7-Hydroxyquinoline.....	145.06	238 d.			
3044	C ₉ H ₇ NO	8-Hydroxyquinoline.....	145.06	76	266 ⁹		
3045	C ₉ H ₇ NO ₂	3-Aminocoumarine.....	161.06	130			
3046	C ₉ H ₇ NO ₂	Indole-2-carboxylic acid.....	161.06	203 d.			
3047	C ₉ H ₇ NO ₂	Indole-3-carboxylic acid.....	161.06	218 d.			
3048	C ₉ H ₇ NO ₃	Indoxylic acid.....	177.06		123		
3049	C ₉ H ₇ NO ₃	Kynuric acid.....	177.06	189			
3050	C ₉ H ₇ NO ₄	<i>o</i> -Nitrocinnamic acid.....	193.06	240			
3051	C ₉ H ₇ NO ₄	<i>m</i> -Nitrocinnamic acid.....	193.06	197			
3052	C ₉ H ₇ NO ₄	<i>p</i> -Nitrocinnamic acid.....	193.06	286			
3053	C ₉ H ₇ NO ₄ S	Diaphthol.....	225.13	295			
3054	C ₉ H ₈	Indene.....	116.06	-2	182.4	1.006	806
3055	C ₉ H ₈	Phenylallylene C ₆ H ₅ C:CCH ₃	116.06		185		
3056	C ₉ H ₈ Cl ₂	Cinnamal chloride C ₆ H ₅ CH:CH _A CHCl ₂	186.98	58.5	143 ³⁰		

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
3057	C ₉ H ₈ Cl ₂ O ₂	Benzyl dichloroacetate.....	218.98		179 ⁶⁰	1.313 ₄ ⁴	684
3058	C ₉ H ₈ I ₂ O ₃	Ethyl 3, 5-diiodosalicylate.....	417.93	132			
3059	C ₉ H ₈ N ₂	2-Aminoquinoline.....	144.08	129			1319
3060	C ₉ H ₈ N ₂	3-Aminoquinoline.....	144.08	94			
3061	C ₉ H ₈ N ₂	4-Aminoquinoline.....	144.08	154			
3062	C ₉ H ₈ N ₂	5-Aminoquinoline.....	144.08	110			
3063	C ₉ H ₈ N ₂	6-Aminoquinoline.....	144.08	114			
3064	C ₉ H ₈ N ₂	7-Aminoquinoline.....	144.08	189			
3065	C ₉ H ₈ N ₂	8-Aminoquinoline.....	144.08	70			
3066	C ₉ H ₈ N ₂	3-Phenylpyrazolone Phenylpyrazole.....	144.08	240			
3067	C ₉ H ₈ N ₂ O	Cyanoacetanilide CNCH ₂ CONHC ₆ H ₅	160.08	200			
3068	C ₉ H ₈ N ₂ O	Pyrrone (Dipyrrol ketone).....	160.08	160			
3069	C ₉ H ₈ O	Cinnamic aldehyde C ₆ H ₅ CH:CHCHO.....	132.06	-7.5	251.0	1.049	791
3070	C ₉ H ₈ O	α -Hydrindone.....	132.06	41	244	1.101 ⁴⁵	
3071	C ₉ H ₈ O	β -Hydrindone.....	132.06	61	225 d.	1.071 ⁴⁷	1100
3072	C ₉ H ₈ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Coumaric aldehyde.....	148.06	133			
3073	C ₉ H ₈ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Coumaric aldehyde.....	148.06	134			
3074	C ₉ H ₈ O ₂	Allocinnamic acid.....	148.06	68	125 ¹⁹		
3075	C ₉ H ₈ O ₂	Cinnamic acid C ₆ H ₅ CH:CHCO ₂ H.....	148.06	133	300	1.284 ⁴	
3076	C ₉ H ₈ O ₂	Isocinnamic acid.....	148.06	57	256 d.		
3077	C ₉ H ₈ O ₂	Atropic acid.....	148.06	107	267 d.		
3078	C ₉ H ₈ O ₂	Melilotic anhydride.....	148.06	25	272		
3079	C ₉ H ₈ O ₂	Chromanone.....	148.06	38.5	160 ⁶⁰		
3080	C ₉ H ₈ O ₃	Acetopiperone.....	164.06	83			
3081	C ₉ H ₈ O ₃	<i>o</i> -Acetylsalicylic aldehyde.....	164.06	37	253		
3082	C ₉ H ₈ O ₃	Benzoylacetic acid C ₆ H ₅ COCH ₂ CO ₂ H.....	164.06	104			
3083	C ₉ H ₈ O ₃	<i>o</i> -Coumaric acid.....	164.06	208			
3084	C ₉ H ₈ O ₃	<i>m</i> -Coumaric acid.....	164.06	191			
3085	C ₉ H ₈ O ₃	<i>p</i> -Coumaric acid.....	164.06	206			
3086	C ₉ H ₈ O ₃	Phenylpyruvic acid C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ COCO ₂ H.....	164.06	157			
3087	C ₉ H ₈ O ₄	<i>o</i> -Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin).....	180.06	133.5			1290
3088	C ₉ H ₈ O ₄	Caffeic acid.....	180.06	195			
3089	C ₉ H ₈ O ₄	Phenylmalonic acid C ₆ H ₅ CH(CO ₂ H) ₂	180.06	153			
3090	C ₉ H ₈ O ₄	Uvitic acid 3, 5(CO ₂ H) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ CH ₃	180.06	290			
3091	C ₉ H ₈ O ₄	Methyl phthalate <i>o</i> -CO ₂ HC ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ CH ₃	180.06	82.5			
3092	C ₉ H ₈ O ₄	Benzoyl acetyl peroxide.....	180.06	36.6	130 ¹⁹		
3093	C ₉ H ₈ O ₅	Esculetinic acid.....	196.06	168			
3094	C ₉ H ₈ O ₅	Myristicin acid.....	196.06	210	300		
3095	C ₉ H ₇ BrO	Indene oxybromide.....	212.99	130.5			
3096	C ₉ H ₇ ClO ₂	Benzyl chloroacetate.....	184.53		147.5°	1.222 ₄ ⁴	675
3097	C ₉ H ₇ N	Dihydroquinoline.....	131.08	226			
3098	C ₉ H ₇ N	1-Methylindole.....	131.08		242.4	1.071 ⁰	
3099	C ₉ H ₇ N	2-Methylindole.....	131.08	60	272.3		
3100	C ₉ H ₇ N	3-Methylindole (Scatole).....	131.08	95	266.2		
3101	C ₉ H ₇ N	5-Methylindole.....	131.08	58.5			
3102	C ₉ H ₇ NO	Cinnamamide C ₆ H ₅ CH:CHCONH ₂	147.08	141.5			
3103	C ₉ H ₇ NO	Hydrocarbostyrl.....	147.08	163			1309
3104	C ₉ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>o</i> -Aminocinnamic acid.....	163.08	159 d.			
3105	C ₉ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>m</i> -Aminocinnamic acid.....	163.08	181			
3106	C ₉ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>p</i> -Aminocinnamic acid.....	163.08	176 d.			
3107	C ₉ H ₇ NO ₂	Benzoylactaldehydeoxime.....	163.08	87			
3108	C ₉ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>o</i> -Acetylaminobenzoic acid.....	179.08	185			
3109	C ₉ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>m</i> -Acetylaminobenzoic acid.....	179.08	250			
3110	C ₉ H ₇ NO ₂	<i>p</i> -Acetylaminobenzoic acid.....	179.08	252			
3111	C ₉ H ₇ NO ₂	Hippuric acid C ₆ H ₅ CONHCH ₂ CO ₂ H.....	179.08	187.5	d.	1.371	1256
3112	C ₉ H ₇ NO ₃	Methyl oxanilate C ₆ H ₅ NHCCO ₂ CH ₃	179.08	114			
3113	C ₉ H ₇ NO ₃	Acetylsalicylamide.....	179.08	144			
3114	C ₉ H ₇ NO ₄	Salicyluric acid.....	195.08	160			
3115	C ₉ H ₇ NO ₄	Ethyl <i>m</i> -nitrobenzoate.....	195.08	47	298		
3116	C ₉ H ₇ NO ₄	Ethyl <i>p</i> -nitrobenzoate.....	195.08	57			
3117	C ₉ H ₇ N ₃	5, 8-Diaminoquinoline.....	159.09	156			
3118	C ₉ H ₇ N ₃	6, 8-Diaminoquinoline.....	159.09	163			
3119	C ₉ H ₁₀	Benzylethylene C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ CH:CH ₂	118.08		155	0.909	654

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
3120	C ₉ H ₁₀	Isoallylbenzene C ₆ H ₅ CH:CHCH ₃	118.08		175	0.924 ¹⁶	
3121	C ₉ H ₁₀	Hydrindene.....	118.08		176.5	0.965	970
3122	C ₉ H ₁₀ N ₂	1-Ethylindazole.....	146.09		120 ¹⁵	1.064	878
3123	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₃	2-Acetamino-4-nitrotoluene.....	194.09	96			
3124	C ₉ H ₁₀ O	Anol <i>p</i> -(CH ₂ CH:CH)C ₆ H ₄ OH.....	134.08	93	250 d.		
3125	C ₉ H ₁₀ O	Chavicol <i>p</i> -(CH ₂ :CHCH ₂)C ₆ H ₄ OH.....	134.08	> -25	237	1.033 ¹⁸	935
3126	C ₉ H ₁₀ O	Cinnamyl alcohol C ₆ H ₅ CH:CHCH ₂ OH.....	134.08	33	258.5	1.044	1039
3127	C ₉ H ₁₀ O	Allyl phenyl ether C ₂ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₅	134.08		192		
3128	C ₉ H ₁₀ O	Methyl styryl ether.....	134.08		213	1.001	877
3129	C ₉ H ₁₀ O	2, 4-Dimethylbenzaldehyde.....	134.08	-8	216		
3130	C ₉ H ₁₀ O	Hydrocinnamaldehyde.....	134.08	47	280		
3131	C ₉ H ₁₀ O	<i>o</i> -Xylene-4-aldehyde.....	134.08		225		
3132	C ₉ H ₁₀ O	Ethyl phenyl ketone C ₂ H ₅ COC ₆ H ₅	134.08	21	218	1.010	689
3133	C ₉ H ₁₀ O	Methyl benzyl ketone CH ₃ COCH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	134.08	-15.4	216.7	1.028	
3134	C ₉ H ₁₀ O	<i>p</i> -Methylacetophenone (Melilot).....	134.08		222	1.013 ¹³	703
3135	C ₉ H ₁₀ O	Chromane.....	134.08		95 ¹²	1.064	
3135.1	C ₉ H ₁₀ OS	Ethyl thiobenzoate.....	166.14		253 ⁷⁰³	1.094 ²⁶	
3136	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Coumaral alcohol.....	150.08	119			
3137	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₂	Hesperetol.....	150.08	57			
3138	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₂	2, 3-Dimethylbenzoic acid.....	150.08	144			
3139	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₂	2, 4-Dimethylbenzoic acid.....	150.08	126	268		
3140	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₂	2, 5-Dimethylbenzoic acid.....	150.08	132	268	1.069	
3141	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₂	2, 6-Dimethylbenzoic acid.....	150.08	116			
3142	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₂	3, 4-Dimethylbenzoic acid.....	150.08	165			
3143	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Ethylbenzoic acid.....	150.08	68			
3144	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>m</i> -Ethylbenzoic acid.....	150.08	47		1.042 ¹⁰⁰	1148
3145	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Ethylbenzoic acid.....	150.08	113			
3146	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₂	Hydratropic acid C ₂ H ₄ (C ₆ H ₅)CO ₂ H....	150.08		265		
3147	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₂	Hydrocinnamic acid.....	150.08	48.6	279.8	1.071 ^{48.7}	
3148	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₂	Mesitylinic acid 3, 5-(CH ₃) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ CO ₂ H..	150.08	166			
3149	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₂	Benzyl acetate CH ₃ CO ₂ CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	150.08	-51.5	213.5	1.058	673
3150	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Cresyl acetate <i>o</i> -CH ₃ CO ₂ C ₆ H ₄ CH ₃ ...	150.08		208		
3151	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>m</i> -Cresyl acetate <i>m</i> -CH ₃ CO ₂ C ₆ H ₄ CH ₃ ...	150.08		212		
3152	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Cresyl acetate <i>p</i> -CH ₃ CO ₂ C ₆ H ₄ CH ₃ ...	150.08		212.5	1.050	599
3154	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₂	Ethyl benzoate C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	150.08	-34.6	213.2	1.047	628
3155	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₂	Methyl phenylacetate.....	150.08		220	1.044 ¹⁶	
3156	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₂	Methyl <i>p</i> -toluate <i>p</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ CH ₃ ..	150.08	33	217		
3157	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₂	Phenyl propionate C ₂ H ₅ CO ₂ C ₆ H ₅	150.08	20	211	1.054 ¹⁵	
3158	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₃	Aceto vanillone.....	166.08	115	300		
3159	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₃	Paeonol 4, 2-CH ₃ O(OH)C ₆ H ₃ COCH ₃ ...	166.08	50			
3160	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₃	<i>o</i> -Ethoxybenzoic acid.....	166.08	22			
3161	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₃	<i>m</i> -Ethoxybenzoic acid.....	166.08	137			
3162	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₃	<i>p</i> -Ethoxybenzoic acid.....	166.08	195			
3163	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₃	<i>dl</i> -Atrolactic acid.....	166.08	91			
3164	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₃	<i>m</i> -Hydrocoumaric acid.....	166.08	111			
3165	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₃	Melilotic acid.....	166.08	83			
3166	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₃	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-2-Phenylactic acid.....	166.08	125			
3167	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₃	Phloretic acid HOC ₆ H ₄ CH(CH ₃)CO ₂ H..	166.08	129			
3168	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₃	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-Tropic acid.....	166.08	128			
3169	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₃	<i>dl</i> -Tropic acid.....	166.08	123			
3169.1	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₃	Anisyl acetate <i>p</i> -CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ O ₂ CCH ₃ ...	166.08		139 ¹²	1.101	
3170	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₃	Ethyl salicylate OHC ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	166.08	1.3	231.5	1.131	670
3171	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₃	Guaiacyl acetate (Eucol).....	166.08		240	1.138	
3172	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₃	Methyl anisate <i>p</i> -CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ CH ₃ ...	166.08	48	256		
3173	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₃	Methyl <i>o</i> -cresotinate.....	166.08	30	235		
3174	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₃	Methyl <i>p</i> -cresotinate.....	166.08		242		
3175	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₃	Methyl <i>dl</i> -mandelate.....	166.08	58	144 ²⁰		
3176	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₄	Hydrocaffeic acid.....	182.08	139			
3177	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₄	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-Phenylglyceric acid.....	182.08	164			
3178	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₄	<i>dl</i> -Phenylglyceric acid.....	182.08	141		1.451	
3179	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₄	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)- <i>p</i> -Methoxymandelic acid.....	182.08	105		1.354	
3181	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₄	Veratric acid 3, 4-(CH ₃ O) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ CO ₂ H..	182.08	181			
3182	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₄	Methoxymethyl salicylate.....	182.08		162 ⁴²	1.200 ¹⁵	

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
3183	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₄	Methyl vanillate.....	182.08	63	287		
3184	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₄	Glycol salicylate (Spirosal).....	182.08		170 ¹²		
3185	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₅	Syringic acid.....	198.08	245			
3186	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₅	Ethyl gallate.....	198.08	160			
3187	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₆	2, 3, 4, 5-Dimethoxydihydroxybenzoic acid.....	214.08	148			
3187.1	C ₉ H ₁₀ S ₂	Ethyl dithiobenzoate.....	182.21		180 ²⁸	1.1439 ²⁵	
3188	C ₉ H ₁₁ N	Allyl aniline C ₆ H ₅ NHCH ₂ CH:CH ₂	133.09		209	0.982 ²⁵	
3189	C ₉ H ₁₁ N	Benzylideneethylamine.....	133.09		195.4		
3190	C ₉ H ₁₁ N	Styrylamine C ₆ H ₅ CH:CHCH ₂ NH ₂	133.09		237		
3191	C ₉ H ₁₁ N	1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrahydroisoquinoline.....	133.09		233	1.064	1012
3192	C ₉ H ₁₁ N	1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrahydroquinoline.....	133.09	20	251	1.055	1013
3193	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO	<i>p</i> -Dimethylaminobenzaldehyde.....	149.09	75			
3194	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO	<i>o</i> -Acetotoluide <i>o</i> -CH ₃ CONHC ₆ H ₄ CH ₃	149.09	110	296		1255
3195	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO	<i>m</i> -Acetotoluide <i>m</i> -CH ₃ CONHC ₆ H ₄ CH ₃	149.09	65.5	303		
3196	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO	<i>p</i> -Acetotoluide <i>p</i> -CH ₃ CONHC ₆ H ₄ CH ₃	149.09	153	307		1276
3197	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO	<i>N</i> -Benzylacetamide CH ₃ CONHC ₆ H ₇	149.09	61	300		
3198	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO	<i>N</i> -Ethylbenzamide C ₆ H ₅ CONHC ₂ H ₅	149.09	71	290		
3199	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO	<i>N</i> -Methylacetanilide (Exalgin).....	149.09	102	254.7		1250
3200	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO	Propionanilide C ₂ H ₅ CONHC ₆ H ₅	149.09	104			
3201	C ₉ H ₁₁ NOS	<i>N</i> -Phenylthiourethane.....	181.16	69			
3202	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO ₂	4-Acetylamino-2-hydroxytoluene.....	165.09	225			
3203	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO ₂	3-Acetylamino-4-hydroxytoluene.....	165.09	160			
3204	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO ₂	<i>p</i> -Acetylmethylaminophenol.....	165.09	240			
3205	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO ₂	1-Anilinopropionic acid.....	165.09	162			
3206	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO ₂	<i>o</i> -Dimethylanthranilic acid.....	165.09	175			
3207	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO ₂	<i>m</i> -Ethylaminobenzoic acid.....	165.09	101			
3208	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO ₂	<i>l</i> -Phenylalanine.....	165.09	283 d.			1269
3209	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO ₂	<i>dl</i> -Phenylalanine.....	165.09	265 d.			
3210	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO ₂	<i>o</i> -Tolylaminoacetic acid.....	165.09	150			
3211	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO ₂	<i>p</i> -Tolylaminoacetic acid.....	165.09	118			
3212	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO ₃	2, 4, 6-Trimethylpyridine-3-carboxylic acid.....	165.09		155		
3213	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO ₂	Ethyl <i>p</i> -aminobenzoate.....	165.09	91			
3214	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO ₂	Ethyl anthranilate.....	165.09		260		
3216	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO ₂	<i>o</i> -Acetanilide <i>o</i> -CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ NHCOCH ₃	165.09	84	305		
3217	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO ₂	<i>p</i> -Acetanilide CH ₃ CONHC ₆ H ₄ OCH ₃	165.09	127			
3218	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO ₂	<i>p</i> -Formylphenetidine.....	165.09	60			
3219	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO ₂	Nitrocumene (CH ₃) ₂ CHC ₆ H ₄ NO ₂	165.09	-35	224 d.		
3220	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO ₂	Nitromesitylene.....	165.09	44	255		
3221	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO ₂	<i>N</i> -Phenylurethane C ₂ H ₅ CO ₂ NHC ₆ H ₅	165.09	52	238		
3222	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO ₃	<i>l</i> -Tyrosine.....	181.09	295 d.		1.456	1259
3223	C ₉ H ₁₂	Cumene (CH ₃) ₂ CHC ₆ H ₅	120.09		153.4	0.864	561
3224	C ₉ H ₁₂	<i>o</i> -Ethyltoluene <i>o</i> -C ₂ H ₅ C ₆ H ₄ CH ₃	120.09	> -17	162	0.882	615
3225	C ₉ H ₁₂	<i>m</i> -Ethyltoluene <i>m</i> -C ₂ H ₅ C ₆ H ₄ CH ₃	120.09		162.5	0.867	585
3226	C ₉ H ₁₂	<i>p</i> -Ethyltoluene <i>p</i> -C ₂ H ₅ C ₆ H ₄ CH ₃	120.09	< -20	162	0.862	568
3227	C ₉ H ₁₂	Hemimellitene 1, 2, 3-(CH ₃) ₃ C ₆ H ₃	120.09		176.5	0.895	650
3228	C ₉ H ₁₂	Mesitylene 1, 3, 5-(CH ₃) ₃ C ₆ H ₃	120.09	-52.7	164.6	0.863	580
3229	C ₉ H ₁₂	<i>n</i> -Propylbenzene CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₂ C ₆ H ₅	120.09	-101.6	157.5	0.862	556
3230	C ₉ H ₁₂	Pseudocumene 1, 2, 4-(CH ₃) ₃ C ₆ H ₃	120.09	-61.0	169.8	0.87	622
3231	C ₉ H ₁₂ N ₂ O	1-Ethyl-2-phenylurea.....	164.11	99			
3232	C ₉ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Phenetylurea C ₂ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ NHCONH ₂	180.11	173			
3233	C ₉ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₂	Pilosinine.....	180.11	79	300 ³⁵		
3234	C ₉ H ₁₂ N ₄ O ₃	1, 3, 7, 9-Tetramethyluric acid.....	224.12	228	d.		1268
3235	C ₉ H ₁₂ O	Benzylmethyl carbinol.....	136.09		212	0.994	
3235.1	C ₉ H ₁₂ O	<i>d</i> -Benzylmethyl carbinol.....	136.09		125 ²⁵	0.991	660
3236	C ₉ H ₁₂ O	Ethylphenyl carbinol.....	136.09		219	0.996	
3237	C ₉ H ₁₂ O	Hydrocinnamyl alcohol.....	136.09	< -18	237.4	1.008	706
3238	C ₉ H ₁₂ O	Mesitol 2, 4, 6-(CH ₃) ₃ C ₆ H ₃ OH.....	136.09	69	220		
3239	C ₉ H ₁₂ O	<i>o</i> - <i>n</i> -Propylphenol <i>o</i> -C ₃ H ₇ C ₆ H ₄ OH.....	136.09		226.6	1.015 ⁹	
3240	C ₉ H ₁₂ O	<i>m</i> - <i>n</i> -Propylphenol <i>m</i> -C ₃ H ₇ C ₆ H ₄ OH.....	136.09	26	228		
3241	C ₉ H ₁₂ O	<i>p</i> - <i>n</i> -Propylphenol <i>p</i> -C ₃ H ₇ C ₆ H ₄ OH.....	136.09	61	232.6	1.009 ⁹	
3242	C ₉ H ₁₂ O	Pseudocumenol 2, 4, 5-(CH ₃) ₃ C ₆ H ₃ OH.....	136.09	72	235		

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
3243	C ₉ H ₁₂ O	Ethyl benzyl ether C ₂ H ₅ OC ₇ H ₇	136.09		226	0.998 ^{17.5}	
3244	C ₉ H ₁₂ O	Ethyl <i>m</i> -cresyl ether.....	136.09		192	0.949	648
3245	C ₉ H ₁₂ O	Ethyl <i>p</i> -cresyl ether <i>p</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ OC ₂ H ₅	136.09		189.9	0.874 ⁰	928
3246	C ₉ H ₁₂ O	Propyl phenyl ether C ₃ H ₇ OC ₆ H ₅	136.09		190.5	0.968	
3247	C ₉ H ₁₂ O	Isopropyl phenyl ether.....	136.09		177.2	0.946 ¹⁵	
3248	C ₉ H ₁₂ O ₂	Mesorcinol.....	152.09	150	275.5		
3249	C ₉ H ₁₂ O ₂	Guaiacyl ethyl ether.....	152.09		213		
3250	C ₉ H ₁₂ O ₃	Phloroglucinol trimethyl ether.....	168.09	52	255.5		
3251	C ₉ H ₁₂ O ₃	Pyrogallol trimethyl ether.....	168.09	47	241	1.099 ⁷⁵	
3252	C ₉ H ₁₂ O ₃	Metacrolein (C ₃ H ₄ O) ₃	168.09	46			
3253	C ₉ H ₁₂ O ₃	Caryophyllenic acid.....	168.09			1.140	
3254	C ₉ H ₁₂ O ₃ S	Mesitylenesulfonic acid.....	200.16	77			
3255	C ₉ H ₁₂ O ₃ S	Toluene <i>p</i> -ethylsulfonate.....	200.16	33	173 ¹⁵	1.174 ³²	
3256	C ₉ H ₁₂ O ₅	Anhydrocamphoronic acid.....	200.09	133			
3257	C ₉ H ₁₃ N	Cumidine <i>p</i> -(CH ₃) ₂ CHC ₆ H ₄ NH ₂	135.11	63	225	0.957	1333
3258	C ₉ H ₁₃ N	Dimethyl- <i>o</i> -toluidine.....	135.11	-61.0	184.6	0.929	682
3259	C ₉ H ₁₃ N	Dimethyl- <i>m</i> -toluidine.....	135.11		212.5	0.941	733
3260	C ₉ H ₁₃ N	Dimethyl- <i>p</i> -toluidine.....	135.11		211.5	0.937	726
3261	C ₉ H ₁₃ N	Ethyl- <i>o</i> -toluidine.....	135.11		214	0.953 ^{15.5}	
3262	C ₉ H ₁₃ N	Ethyl- <i>m</i> -toluidine.....	135.11		222		
3263	C ₉ H ₁₃ N	Ethyl- <i>p</i> -toluidine.....	135.11		217	0.939	
3264	C ₉ H ₁₃ N	Mesidine 1, 3, 5-(CH ₃) ₃ C ₆ H ₂ NH ₂	135.11		233	0.963	
3265	C ₉ H ₁₃ N	ω -Mesitylamine.....	135.11		218.2	0.950	699
3266	C ₉ H ₁₃ N	Parvoline.....	135.11		234		
3267	C ₉ H ₁₃ N	<i>n</i> -Propylaniline C ₆ H ₅ NHC ₃ H ₇	135.11		222	0.949 ¹⁸	
3268	C ₉ H ₁₃ N	Isopropylaniline C ₆ H ₅ NHCH(CH ₃) ₂	135.11		213		
3269	C ₉ H ₁₃ N	Pseudocumidine.....	135.11	66	235		
3270	C ₉ H ₁₃ NO ₂	Anhydroecgonine.....	167.11	235 d.			
3271	C ₉ H ₁₃ NO ₂	Adrenaline.....	183.11	207 d.			
3272	C ₉ H ₁₄	Apocylene.....	122.11	43	138.9	0.871 ⁴⁰	1056
3273	C ₉ H ₁₄	Santene.....	122.11		142	0.869 ¹⁵	486
3274	C ₉ H ₁₄ ClNO ₂	Anhydroecgonine hydrochloride.....	203.57	241			
3275	C ₉ H ₁₄ N ₂ O ₈	Ethylpropylbarbituric acid.....	198.12	146			
3276	C ₉ H ₁₄ O	Nopinone.....	138.11	0	209		
3277	C ₉ H ₁₄ O	Phorone.....	138.11	28	198.5	0.885	598
3278	C ₉ H ₁₄ O ₂	Lauronic acid.....	154.11		129 ^{11.5}		
3279	C ₉ H ₁₄ O ₂	Methyl amylpropionate.....	154.11		111 ¹⁸	0.991 ¹⁵	
3280	C ₉ H ₁₄ O ₃	Castelamarin.....	170.11	269			
3281	C ₉ H ₁₄ O ₄	<i>cis</i> -Hexahydrohomophthalic acid.....	186.11	146			
3282	C ₉ H ₁₄ O ₄	<i>trans</i> -Hexahydrohomophthalic acid.....	186.11	157			
3282.1	C ₉ H ₁₄ O ₄	<i>dl</i> -Pinic acid.....	186.11	102.5	216 ¹⁰	1.093 ^{109.4}	1154
3282.2	C ₉ H ₁₄ O ₄	<i>d</i> -Pinic acid.....	186.11	136	216 ¹⁰		
3283	C ₉ H ₁₄ O ₄	Diethyl citraconate.....	186.11		230.3	1.062	847
3284	C ₉ H ₁₄ O ₄	Diethyl glutaconate.....	186.11		238	1.050	
3285	C ₉ H ₁₄ O ₄	Diethyl itaconate.....	186.11		227.9	1.045	369
3286	C ₉ H ₁₄ O ₄	Diethyl mesaconate.....	186.11		229	1.047	594
3287	C ₉ H ₁₄ O ₅	4-Ketoazelaic acid.....	202.11	102; 109			
3288	C ₉ H ₁₄ O ₆	<i>l</i> -Camphoronic acid.....	218.11	165			
3289	C ₉ H ₁₄ O ₆	Glycerol triacetate.....	218.11		259	1.161	326
3290	C ₉ H ₁₄ O ₇	Trimethyl citrate.....	234.11	79	287 d.		
3291	C ₉ H ₁₆ NO	Pseudopelletierine.....	153.12	49	246	1.001 ^{99.5}	1138
3292	C ₉ H ₁₆ NO ₂	<i>d</i> -Ecgonine.....	185.12	257			
3293	C ₉ H ₁₆ NO ₂	<i>l</i> -Ecgonine.....	185.12	198 d.		1.370 ¹²	
3294	C ₉ H ₁₆ NO ₂	<i>dl</i> -Ecgonine.....	185.12	212			
3294.1	C ₉ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₂ S	Ergothioneine.....	229.21	290			
3295	C ₉ H ₁₆	Campholene.....	124.12	> -20	133	0.803	399
3296	C ₉ H ₁₆	Nopinane.....	124.12		149.5	0.861 ²²	479
3297	C ₉ H ₁₆	Pulegene.....	124.12		139	0.791 ²²	979
3298	C ₉ H ₁₆ ClNO ₂	<i>l</i> -Ecgonine hydrochloride.....	221.59	246			
3299	C ₉ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₆ S ₃	Cheirone.....	328.33	48	200 d.		
3300	C ₉ H ₁₆ O	Camphorol.....	140.12		81 ¹⁰		
3301	C ₉ H ₁₆ O	α -Nopinol.....	140.12	102	205		
3302	C ₉ H ₁₆ O	<i>dl</i> -Santenol.....	140.12	98	196	0.987	

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	d	R. I. No.
3304	$C_8H_{16}O_2$	Amyl <i>l</i> -acetate	156.12			0.896	360
3305	$C_8H_{16}O_2$	Ethyl benzoylacetate	156.12		196.5	0.967 ¹	886
3306	$C_8H_{16}O_2$	Methyl cyclohexylacetate	156.12		202	0.990 ¹	
3307	$C_8H_{16}O_2$	Ethyl isopropylacetate	172.12		205 d.	0.960 ¹	
3308	$C_8H_{16}O_2$	Azelaic acid $HO_2C(CH_2)_6CO_2H$	188.12	106.5	360	1.029	1155
3309	$C_8H_{16}O_4$	<i>n</i> -Butyl ethyl malonate	188.12		130 ¹²	0.976 ¹⁵	284
3310	$C_8H_{16}O_4$	Isobutyl ethyl malonate	188.12		120 ¹⁵	0.968 ¹⁵	286
3311	$C_8H_{16}O_4$	<i>sec</i> -Butyl ethyl malonate	188.12		160 ¹⁶	0.986 ¹⁵	310
3312	$C_8H_{16}O_4$	Diethyl dimethylmalonate	188.12		196	0.995	196
3313	$C_8H_{16}O_4$	Diethyl glutarate $CH_2(CH_2COOC_2H_5)_2$	188.12		237	1.025	
3314	$C_8H_{16}O_4$	Dipropyl malonate $CH_3(CO_2C_2H_5)_2$	188.12		228.3	1.027 ¹⁵	
3315	$C_8H_{16}O_4$	Propyl isopropyl malonate	188.12		143 ¹²	0.980 ¹⁵	293
3316	$C_8H_{17}BrO$	<i>l</i> -Amyl bromobutyrate	221.05		105 ¹¹	1.196 ¹⁵	
3317	$C_8H_{17}NO$	Homotropine	155.14	85			
3318	$C_8H_{17}NO$	Methylpelletierine	155.14		215		
3319	$C_8H_{17}NO$	Triacetoneamine	155.14	39.6			
3320	C_8H_{18}	Cyclononane	126.14		172	0.773 ¹⁶	
3321	C_8H_{18}	Ethyleycloheptane $C_2H_5C_7H_{13}$	126.14	< -30	199	0.952	
3322	C_8H_{18}	Hexahydrocumene $(CH_2)_2CHC_6H_{11}$	126.14		150	0.787	
3323	C_8H_{18}	2-Methyl-1-octene $C_6H_{13}C(CH_3)CH_2$	126.14		143		
3324	C_8H_{18}	Nonylene $C_6H_{13}CH_2CHCH_3$	126.14		149.9	0.754 ¹⁵	
3325	C_8H_{18}	Propyleyclohexane $C_3H_7C_6H_{11}$	126.14		149.5	0.767	
3326	$C_8H_{18}O$	<i>dl</i> -Pulegol	142.14		187.5	0.908	902
3327	$C_8H_{18}O$	Pelargonic aldehyde $CH_3(CH_2)_5CHO$	142.14		93.5 ¹²	0.828 ¹⁵	280
3328	$C_8H_{18}O$	Diisobutyl ketone $[(CH_3)_2CHCH_2]_2CO$	142.14		182	0.833	
3329	$C_8H_{18}O$	Isopropyl isocamyl ketone	142.14		172		
3330	$C_8H_{18}O_2$	Pelargonic acid $CH_3(CH_2)_5CO_2H$	158.14	12	254	0.907	340
3331	$C_8H_{18}O_2$	Amyl <i>n</i> -butyrate $C_4H_9CO_2C_4H_9$	158.14		184.8	0.883 ¹⁵	184
3332	$C_8H_{18}O_2$	Isoamyl <i>n</i> -butyrate	158.14		178.6	0.882 ¹⁵	
3333	$C_8H_{18}O_2$	<i>d</i> -3-Amyl <i>n</i> -butyrate	158.14		71 ¹¹	0.869	161
3334	$C_8H_{18}O_2$	Amyl isobutyrate $(CH_3)_2CHCO_2C_4H_9$	158.14		155	0.859	167
3335	$C_8H_{18}O_2$	Butyl <i>n</i> -valerate $C_4H_9CO_2C_4H_9$	158.14		185.8	0.885 ¹⁵	
3336	$C_8H_{18}O_2$	Isobutyl <i>n</i> -valerate	158.14		167	0.854	
3337	$C_8H_{18}O_2$	<i>d</i> - <i>sec</i> -Butyl valerate	158.14		67 ¹³	0.860	164
3338	$C_8H_{18}O_2$	Isobutyl isovalerate	158.14		168.5	0.854	162
3339	$C_8H_{18}O_2$	Ethyl <i>n</i> -heptylate $C_6H_{13}CO_2C_2H_5$	158.14		187.1	0.872 ¹⁵	195
3340	$C_8H_{18}O_2$	<i>n</i> -Heptyl acetate $CH_3CO_2C_7H_{15}$	158.14		191.5	0.874 ¹⁵	221
3341	$C_8H_{18}O_2$	Methyl caprylate $C_7H_{15}CO_2CH_3$	158.14	-41	192.9	0.887	
3342	$C_8H_{18}O_2$	<i>d</i> -8-Octylformate	158.14		82 ²⁰	0.872 ^{15,16}	209
3343	$C_8H_{18}O_2$	Propyl caproate $C_6H_{13}CO_2C_3H_7$	158.14		185.5	0.884 ¹⁵	
3344	$C_8H_{18}O_2$	Parapropionaldehyde $(C_2H_5O)_3$	174.14		170		
3345	$C_8H_{18}O_2$	Di- <i>n</i> -butyl carbonate $(C_4H_9O)_2CO$	174.14		207.7	0.924	
3346	$C_8H_{18}O_2$	Diisobutyl carbonate	174.14		190.3	0.919 ¹⁵	
3347	$C_8H_{18}O_2$	1, 2-Dihydroxypelargonic acid	190.14	123			
3348	$C_8H_{18}O_7$	Galactite	238.14		142		1214
3349	$C_8H_{19}N$	<i>l</i> -1-Methyleonine	141.15		175.5	0.832 ²⁴	
3350	$C_8H_{19}NO$	<i>N</i> -Diethyl- <i>n</i> -valeramide	157.15		210		
3351	C_8H_{20}	2, 4-Dimethylheptane	128.15		133.3	0.716	143
3352	C_8H_{20}	<i>d</i> -2, 5-Dimethylheptane	128.15		137	0.715 ¹⁶	
3353	C_8H_{20}	<i>dl</i> -2, 5-Dimethylheptane	128.15		135.9	0.719 ^{15,16}	144
3354	C_8H_{20}	2, 6-Dimethylheptane	128.15		132.0	0.712 ¹⁵	
3355	C_8H_{20}	4-Ethylheptane $(C_2H_5)_2CHC_5H_{11}$	128.15		139	0.741	170
3356	C_8H_{20}	<i>d</i> -3-Methyloctane	128.15		143.4	0.721 ¹⁷	
3357	C_8H_{20}	4-Methyloctane $C_2H_5(CH_2)_3CHC_3H_7$	128.15		141.6	0.732 ¹⁵	147
3358	C_8H_{20}	<i>n</i> -Nonane $CH_3(CH_2)_6CH_3$	128.15	-51	150.6	0.718	151
3359	$C_8H_{20}O$	Butyl- <i>sec</i> -butyl carbinol	144.15		180	0.834	335
3360	$C_8H_{20}O$	Dibutyl carbinol $(C_4H_9)_2CHOH$	144.15		194	0.823	320
3361	$C_8H_{20}O$	Diisobutyl carbinol	144.15		174.3	0.816 ¹⁷	271
3362	$C_8H_{20}O$	Di- <i>sec</i> -butyl carbinol	144.15		171	0.836	338
3363	$C_8H_{20}O$	Diethylisobutyl carbinol	144.15		172		
3364	$C_8H_{20}O$	4, 6-Dimethylheptane-2-ol	144.15		195	0.879 ¹⁵	
3365	$C_8H_{20}O$	Methylisobutyl carbinol	144.15		175	0.829	329
3366	$C_8H_{20}O$	Methylethyl- <i>tert</i> -amyl carbinol	144.15		166	0.832	345

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
3363	C ₉ H ₂₀ O	Methylpropylisobutyl carbinol.....	144.15		171.3	0.826	330
3364	C ₉ H ₂₀ O	<i>n</i> -Nonyl alcohol CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₈ OH.....	144.15	-5	215	0.828	344
3365	C ₉ H ₂₀ O	Isobutyl- <i>d</i> -amyl ether.....	144.15		148.2	0.773	125
3366	C ₉ H ₂₀ O	Ethyl <i>n</i> -heptyl ether C ₂ H ₅ OC ₇ H ₁₅	144.15		166.6	0.790 ¹⁶	
3367	C ₉ H ₂₀ O	Methyl <i>n</i> -octyl ether CH ₃ OC ₈ H ₁₇	144.15		173	0.802 ⁵	
3368	C ₉ H ₂₀ O ₂	Propylidene dipropyl ether.....	136.15		166.2	0.849 ⁰	
3369	C ₉ H ₂₀ O ₄	Ethyl orthocarbonate C(OC ₂ H ₅) ₄	192.15		159	0.917	90
3370	C ₉ H ₂₀ O ₄ S ₂	Tetronal (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ C(SO ₂ C ₂ H ₅) ₂	256.28	85			
3371	C ₉ H ₂₁ N	<i>n</i> -Nonylamine C ₉ H ₁₉ NH ₂	143.17		195		
3372	C ₉ H ₂₁ N	Tri- <i>n</i> -propylamine (C ₃ H ₇) ₃ N.....	143.17	-93.5	156	0.757	230
3373	C ₁₀ H ₂ Cl ₆	Hexachloronaphthalene.....	334.76	143			
3374	C ₁₀ H ₄ Cl ₄	α -Tetrachloronaphthalene.....	265.86	130			
3375	C ₁₀ H ₄ Cl ₄	β -Tetrachloronaphthalene.....	265.86	194			
3376	C ₁₀ H ₄ Cl ₄	γ -Tetrachloronaphthalene.....	265.86	176			
3377	C ₁₀ H ₄ Cl ₄	δ -Tetrachloronaphthalene.....	265.86	141			
3378	C ₁₀ H ₄ Cl ₄	ϵ -Tetrachloronaphthalene.....	265.86	180			
3379	C ₁₀ H ₄ Cl ₄	ζ -Tetrachloronaphthalene.....	265.86	160.5			
3380	C ₁₀ H ₄ Cl ₄	<i>vic</i> -Tetrachloronaphthalene.....	265.86	140			
3381	C ₁₀ H ₄ N ₄ O ₈	α -Tetranitronaphthalene.....	308.06	259	exp.		
3382	C ₁₀ H ₄ N ₄ O ₈	1, 2, 5, 8-Tetranitronaphthalene.....	308.06	270 d.			
3383	C ₁₀ H ₄ N ₄ O ₈	1, 2, 6, 8-Tetranitronaphthalene.....	308.06	<300			
3384	C ₁₀ H ₄ N ₄ O ₈	1, 3, 5, 8-Tetranitronaphthalene.....	308.06	195			
3385	C ₁₀ H ₄ N ₄ O ₈	1, 3, 6, 8-Tetranitronaphthalene.....	308.06	203	exp.		
3386	C ₁₀ H ₄ N ₄ O ₉	2, 4, 5, 7-Tetranitro- α -naphthol.....	324.06	180			
3387	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₃	1, 2, 3-Trichloronaphthalene.....	231.41	81			
3388	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₃	1, 2, 4-Trichloronaphthalene.....	231.41	92			
3389	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₃	1, 2, 5-Trichloronaphthalene.....	231.41	78			
3390	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₃	1, 2, 6-Trichloronaphthalene.....	231.41	97			
3391	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₃	1, 2, 7-Trichloronaphthalene.....	231.41	88			
3392	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₃	1, 2, 8-Trichloronaphthalene.....	231.41	83.5			
3393	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₃	1, 3, 5-Trichloronaphthalene.....	231.41	103			
3394	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₃	1, 3, 6-Trichloronaphthalene.....	231.41	80.5			
3395	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₃	1, 3, 7-Trichloronaphthalene.....	231.41	113			
3396	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₃	1, 3, 8-Trichloronaphthalene.....	231.41	89.5			
3397	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₃	1, 4, 5-Trichloronaphthalene.....	231.41	131			
3398	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₃	1, 4, 6-Trichloronaphthalene.....	231.41	66			
3399	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₃	1, 6, 7-Trichloronaphthalene.....	231.41	109.5			
3400	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₃	2, 3, 6-Trichloronaphthalene.....	231.41	91			
3401	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₃	2, 3, 7-Trichloronaphthalene.....	231.41	90			
3402	C ₁₀ H ₆ NO ₁₀	Pyridinepentacarboxylic acid.....	299.05	220 d.			
3403	C ₁₀ H ₆ N ₃ O ₆	1, 2, 5-Trinitronaphthalene.....	263.06	113			
3404	C ₁₀ H ₆ N ₃ O ₆	1, 3, 5-Trinitronaphthalene.....	263.06	123			
3405	C ₁₀ H ₆ N ₃ O ₆	1, 3, 8-Trinitronaphthalene.....	263.06	218			
3406	C ₁₀ H ₆ N ₃ O ₆	1, 4, 5-Trinitronaphthalene.....	263.06	247			
3407	C ₁₀ H ₆ N ₃ O ₇	2, 4, 5-Trinitro- α -naphthol.....	279.06	189.5			
3408	C ₁₀ H ₆ N ₃ O ₇	2, 4, 7-Trinitro- α -naphthol.....	279.06	145			
3409	C ₁₀ H ₆ N ₃ O ₇	2, 4, 8-Trinitro- α -naphthol.....	279.06	175			
3410	C ₁₀ H ₆ ClNO ₂	4-Chloro-1-nitronaphthalene.....	207.51	84			
3411	C ₁₀ H ₆ ClNO ₂	7-Chloro-1-nitronaphthalene.....	207.51	116			
3412	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₂	1, 2-Dichloronaphthalene.....	196.96	37	282	1.315 ^{48,5}	1076
3413	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₂	1, 3-Dichloronaphthalene.....	196.96	61	289		
3414	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₂	1, 4-Dichloronaphthalene.....	196.96	68	287.6	1.300 ⁷⁶	1104
3415	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₂	1, 5-Dichloronaphthalene.....	196.96	107			
3416	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₂	1, 6-Dichloronaphthalene.....	196.96	48			
3417	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₂	1, 7-Dichloronaphthalene.....	196.96	62	286	1.261 ¹⁰⁰	1149
3418	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₂	1, 8-Dichloronaphthalene.....	196.96	88	d.	1.292 ¹⁰⁰	1150
3419	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₂	2, 3-Dichloronaphthalene.....	196.96	120			
3420	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₂	2, 6-Dichloronaphthalene.....	196.96	135	285		
3421	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₂	2, 7-Dichloronaphthalene.....	196.96	114			
3422	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₂ O	2, 3-Dichloro- α -naphthol.....	212.96	101			
3423	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₂ O	2, 4-Dichloro- α -naphthol.....	212.96	108			
3424	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₂ O	5, 7-Dichloro- α -naphthol.....	212.96	132			
3425	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₂ O	5, 8-Dichloro- α -naphthol.....	212.96	115			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
3426	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₂ O	6, 7-Dichloro- α -naphthol.....	212.96	151			
3427	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₂ O	7, 8-Dichloro- α -naphthol.....	212.96	95			
3428	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₂ O	1, 3-Dichloro- β -naphthol.....	212.96	81			
3429	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₂ O	1, 4-Dichloro- β -naphthol.....	212.96	124			
3429.1	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₂ O	3, 6-(6, 8)-Dichloro- β -naphthol.....	212.96	125			
3430	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₂ O ₄ S ₂	Naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonechloride.....	325.09	183			
3431	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₂ O ₄ S ₂	Naphthalene-1, 6-disulfonechloride.....	325.09	129			
3432	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₂ O ₄ S ₂	Naphthalene-2, 6-disulfonechloride.....	325.09	226			
3433	C ₁₀ H ₆ Cl ₂ O ₄ S ₂	Naphthalene-2, 7-disulfonechloride.....	325.09	162			
3434	C ₁₀ H ₆ N ₂ O ₂	Pyrocoll.....	186.06	269			
3435	C ₁₀ H ₆ N ₂ O ₄	1, 2-Dinitronaphthalene.....	218.06	103			
3436	C ₁₀ H ₆ N ₂ O ₄	1, 3-Dinitronaphthalene.....	218.06	145			
3437	C ₁₀ H ₆ N ₂ O ₄	1, 4-Dinitronaphthalene.....	218.06	129			
3438	C ₁₀ H ₆ N ₂ O ₄	1, 5-Dinitronaphthalene.....	218.06	216			
3439	C ₁₀ H ₆ N ₂ O ₄	1, 6-Dinitronaphthalene.....	218.06	162			
3440	C ₁₀ H ₆ N ₂ O ₄	1, 7-Dinitronaphthalene.....	218.06	156			
3441	C ₁₀ H ₆ N ₂ O ₄	1, 8-Dinitronaphthalene.....	218.06	170			
3442	C ₁₀ H ₆ N ₂ O ₅	2, 4-Dinitro- α -naphthol.....	234.06	138			
3443	C ₁₀ H ₆ N ₂ O ₅	4, 5-Dinitro- α -naphthol.....	234.06	230 d.			
3444	C ₁₀ H ₆ N ₂ O ₅	4, 8-Dinitro- α -naphthol.....	234.06	235 d.			
3445	C ₁₀ H ₆ N ₂ O ₅	1, 6-Dinitro- β -naphthol.....	234.06	195			
3446	C ₁₀ H ₆ N ₂ O ₅	1, 8-Dinitro- β -naphthol.....	234.06	198			
3447	C ₁₀ H ₆ O ₂	1, 2-Naphthoquinone.....	158.05	120 d.			
3448	C ₁₀ H ₆ O ₂	1, 4-Naphthoquinone.....	158.05	125			
3449	C ₁₀ H ₆ O ₂	2, 6-Naphthoquinone.....	158.05	135			
3450	C ₁₀ H ₆ O ₈	Melophanic acid.....	254.05	238			
3451	C ₁₀ H ₆ O ₈	Prehnitic acid.....	254.05	237 d.			
3452	C ₁₀ H ₆ O ₈	Pyromellitic acid.....	254.05	264			
3453	C ₁₀ H ₇ Br	α -Bromonaphthalene.....	206.97	5	281.1	1.476	799
3454	C ₁₀ H ₇ Br	β -Bromonaphthalene.....	206.97	59	282	1.605 ^o	
3455	C ₁₀ H ₇ Cl	α -Chloronaphthalene.....	162.51		258	1.191	795
3456	C ₁₀ H ₇ Cl	β -Chloronaphthalene.....	162.51	56	264.3	1.138 ^{70.7}	1102
3457	C ₁₀ H ₇ ClO	2-Chloro- α -naphthol.....	178.51	70			
3458	C ₁₀ H ₇ ClO	4-Chloro- α -naphthol.....	178.51	117			
3459	C ₁₀ H ₇ ClO	5-Chloro- α -naphthol.....	178.51	131.5			
3460	C ₁₀ H ₇ ClO	6-Chloro- α -naphthol.....	178.51	94			
3461	C ₁₀ H ₇ ClO	7-Chloro- α -naphthol.....	178.51	123			
3462	C ₁₀ H ₇ ClO	1-Chloro- β -naphthol.....	178.51	71			
3463	C ₁₀ H ₇ ClO	5-Chloro- β -naphthol.....	178.51	128			
3464	C ₁₀ H ₇ ClO	6-Chloro- β -naphthol.....	178.51	115			
3465	C ₁₀ H ₇ ClO	7-Chloro- β -naphthol.....	178.51	126.5			
3466	C ₁₀ H ₇ ClO	8-Chloro- β -naphthol.....	178.51	101	308		
3467	C ₁₀ H ₇ ClO ₂ S	Naphthalene-1-sulfonechloride.....	226.58	68	195 ¹³		
3468	C ₁₀ H ₇ ClO ₂ S	Naphthalene-2-sulfonechloride.....	226.58	76	201 ¹³		
3469	C ₁₀ H ₇ F	α -Fluoronaphthalene.....	146.05		216.5	1.135 ^o	
3470	C ₁₀ H ₇ F	β -Fluoronaphthalene.....	146.05	59	212.5		
3471	C ₁₀ H ₇ IO	1-Iodo- β -naphthol.....	269.99	94.5			
3472	C ₁₀ H ₇ NO	Cinnamyl cyanide C ₆ H ₅ CH:CH ₂ COCN.....	157.06	115			
3473	C ₁₀ H ₇ NO ₂	α -Nitronaphthalene.....	173.06	58.8	304	1.331 ⁴	
3474	C ₁₀ H ₇ NO ₂	β -Nitronaphthalene.....	173.06	79	165 ¹⁶		
3475	C ₁₀ H ₇ NO ₂	2-Nitroso- α -naphthol.....	173.06	152			
3476	C ₁₀ H ₇ NO ₂	4-Nitroso- α -naphthol.....	173.06	194			
3477	C ₁₀ H ₇ NO ₂	1-Nitroso- β -naphthol.....	173.06	109.5			
3478	C ₁₀ H ₇ NO ₂	Cinchoninic acid.....	173.06	254			
3479	C ₁₀ H ₇ NO ₂	Quinaldinic acid.....	173.06	156			
3480	C ₁₀ H ₇ NO ₂	Quinoline-3-carboxylic acid.....	173.06	275			
3481	C ₁₀ H ₇ NO ₂	Quinoline-6-carboxylic acid.....	173.06	292			
3482	C ₁₀ H ₇ NO ₂	Quinoline-7-carboxylic acid.....	173.06	249			
3483	C ₁₀ H ₇ NO ₂	Quinoline-8-carboxylic acid.....	173.06	187.5			
3484	C ₁₀ H ₇ NO ₃	α -Kynureninic acid.....	189.06	283			
3485	C ₁₀ H ₇ NO ₃	2-Nitro- α -naphthol.....	189.06	128			
3486	C ₁₀ H ₇ NO ₃	3-Nitro- α -naphthol.....	189.06	168			
3487	C ₁₀ H ₇ NO ₃	4-Nitro- α -naphthol.....	189.06	164			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
3488	C ₁₀ H ₇ NO ₂	5-Nitro- α -naphthol	189.06	171			
3489	C ₁₀ H ₇ NO ₂	1-Nitro- β -naphthol	189.06	103			
3490	C ₁₀ H ₇ NO ₃	5-Nitro- β -naphthol	189.06	147			
3491	C ₁₀ H ₇ NO ₃	6-Nitro- β -naphthol	189.06	158			
3492	C ₁₀ H ₇ NO ₃	8-Nitro- β -naphthol	189.06	145			
3493	C ₁₀ H ₇ NO ₄	Indolecarboxylic acid	205.06	>250 d.			
3494	C ₁₀ H ₈	Naphthalene C ₁₀ H ₈	128.06	80.1	217.9	1.145	1143
3495	C ₁₀ H ₈ Cl ₄	Naphthalenetetrachloride	269.89	182			
3496	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ IN	Quinoline methiodide C ₉ H ₇ N·CH ₃ I	271.02	133			
3497	C ₁₀ H ₈ N ₂	2, 3'-Dipyridyl	156.08		289		
3498	C ₁₀ H ₈ N ₂	3, 3'-Dipyridyl	156.08	68	296.5	1.164	
3499	C ₁₀ H ₈ N ₂	4, 4'-Dipyridyl	156.08	112	304.8		
3500	C ₁₀ H ₈ N ₂	Nicotelline	156.08	148	<300		
3501	C ₁₀ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	3-Nitro- α -naphthylamine	188.08	137			
3502	C ₁₀ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	6-Nitro- α -naphthylamine	188.08	143			
3503	C ₁₀ H ₈ N ₂ O ₃	7-Nitro- α -naphthylamine	188.08	122			
3504	C ₁₀ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	1-Nitro- β -naphthylamine	188.08	127			
3505	C ₁₀ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	5-Nitro- β -naphthylamine	188.08	143			
3506	C ₁₀ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	8-Nitro- β -naphthylamine	188.08	105			
3507	C ₁₀ H ₈ O	α -Naphthol C ₁₀ H ₇ OH	144.06	96	280	1.099 ^{99.3}	1126
3508	C ₁₀ H ₈ O	β -Naphthol C ₁₀ H ₇ OH	144.06	122	286	1.217 ⁴	1333
3509	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₂	1, 2-Dihydroxynaphthalene	160.06	60			
3510	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₂	1, 3-Dihydroxynaphthalene	160.06	125			
3511	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₂	1, 4-Dihydroxynaphthalene	160.06	176			
3512	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₂	1, 5-Dihydroxynaphthalene	160.06	258			
3513	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₂	1, 6-Dihydroxynaphthalene	160.06	138			
3514	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₂	1, 7-Dihydroxynaphthalene	160.06	178			
3515	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₂	1, 8-Dihydroxynaphthalene	160.06	140			
3516	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₂	2, 3-Dihydroxynaphthalene	160.06	159			
3517	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₂	2, 6-Dihydroxynaphthalene	160.06	216			
3518	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₂	2, 7-Dihydroxynaphthalene	160.06	190			
3519	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₂ S	Naphthalene-1-sulfonic acid	192.13	85			
3520	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₂ S	Naphthalene-2-sulfonic acid	192.13	105			
3521	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₃	1, 4, 5-Trihydroxynaphthalene	176.06	170			
3522	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₃	1, 3, 6-Trihydroxynaphthalene	176.06	97			
3523	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₃	2-Benzoylacrylic acid	176.06	99			
3524	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₃ S	Naphthalene-1-sulfonic acid	208.13	90			
3525	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₃ S	Naphthalene-2-sulfonic acid	208.13	102			
3526	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₄	Anemonin	192.06	189 s. d.	300 d.		
3527	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₄	<i>o</i> -Carboxycinnamic acid	192.06	175			
3528	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₄	Furoin	192.06	135			
3529	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₄	β -Methylesculetin	192.06	204			
3530	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₄	Scopoletin	192.06	204			
3531	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₄	1, 4, 5, 6-Tetrahydroxynaphthalene	192.06	154			
3532	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₄ S	α -Naphthol-2-sulfonic acid	224.13	<250			
3533	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₄ S	α -Naphthol-4-sulfonic acid	224.13	170 d.			
3534	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₄ S	α -Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid	224.13	120			
3535	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₄ S	α -Naphthol-8-sulfonic acid	224.13	107			
3536	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₄ S	β -Naphthol-6-sulfonic acid	224.13	125			
3537	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₄ S	β -Naphthol-7-sulfonic acid	224.13	89			
3538	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₅	Fraxetin	208.06	227			
3539	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₆ S ₂	Naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonic acid	288.19	d.			1303
3540	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₆ S ₂	Naphthalene-1, 6-disulfonic acid	288.19	125 d.			1271
3541	C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₇	Cotarnic acid	240.06	178			
3542	C ₁₀ H ₉ S	α -Thionaphthol C ₁₀ H ₇ SH	160.13		285 d.	1.146 ²³	
3543	C ₁₀ H ₉ S	β -Thionaphthol C ₁₀ H ₇ SH	160.13	81	288 s. d.	1.550	
3544	C ₁₀ H ₉ Cl ₃ O ₂	Chloralacetophenone	267.44	77			
3545	C ₁₀ H ₉ N	3-Methylquinoline	143.08	14	250	1.074	
3546	C ₁₀ H ₉ N	4-Methylquinoline (Lepidine)	143.08		262	1.086	
3547	C ₁₀ H ₉ N	6-Methylquinoline	143.08		255	1.066	1003
3548	C ₁₀ H ₉ N	7-Methylquinoline	143.08		252.5	1.072	788
3549	C ₁₀ H ₉ N	8-Methylquinoline	143.08		143 ³⁴	1.073	789
3550	C ₁₀ H ₉ N	α -Naphthylamine C ₁₀ H ₇ NH ₂	143.08	50	301	1.131	1080

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
3551	C ₁₀ H ₉ N	β-Naphthylamine C ₁₀ H ₇ NH ₂	143.08	110.2	306.1	1.061 ⁹⁸ ₄	
3552	C ₁₀ H ₉ NO	3-Amino-β-naphthol.....	159.08	234			
3553	C ₁₀ H ₉ NO	7-Amino-β-naphthol.....	159.08	163			
3554	C ₁₀ H ₉ NO	2-Hydroxyquinaldine.....	159.08	205			
3555	C ₁₀ H ₉ NO	4-Hydroxyquinaldine.....	159.08	231			
3556	C ₁₀ H ₉ NO	6-Hydroxyquinaldine.....	159.08	213			
3557	C ₁₀ H ₉ NO	7-Hydroxyquinaldine.....	159.08	234			
3558	C ₁₀ H ₉ NO	8-Hydroxyquinaldine.....	159.08	74	267		
3559	C ₁₀ H ₉ NO	Echinopsine.....	159.08	152			
3560	C ₁₀ H ₉ NO ₂	α-Scatolecarboxylic acid.....	175.08	165			
3572	C ₁₀ H ₉ N ₃ O ₄	Anilalloxan.....	235.09	248 d.			
3573	C ₁₀ H ₁₀	1, 2-Dihydronaphthalene.....	130.08	-9	84.5 ¹⁶	0.997	
3574	C ₁₀ H ₁₀	1, 4-Dihydronaphthalene.....	130.08	15.5	212	0.998	844
3575	C ₁₀ H ₁₀	1-Ethyl-2-phenylacetylene.....	130.08		203	0.923	
3576	C ₁₀ H ₁₀	Phenylcrotonylene $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}=\text{CHC}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$	130.08		190		
3578	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ Cl ₂ NO ₂	Chloral- <i>p</i> -acetaminophenol.....	298.46	160 d.			
3579	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ NO ₄	Oxycannabin.....	208.09	182			
3580	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ N ₂	Naphthylene-1, 2-diamine.....	158.09	96			
3581	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ N ₂	Naphthylene-1, 4-diamine.....	158.09	120			
3582	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ N ₂	Naphthylene-1, 5-diamine.....	158.09	189.5			
3583	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ N ₂	1, 6-Naphthylenediamine.....	158.09	77.5		1.147 ^{99,4} ₄	1137
3584	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ N ₂	1, 8-Naphthylenediamine.....	158.09	66.5		1.127 ^{99,4} ₄	1135
3585	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ N ₂ O	<i>N</i> -Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone.....	174.09	127	191 ¹⁷		1287
3586	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₄ S	<i>N</i> -Sulfolphenyl-3-methylpyrazolone.....	254.16	320 d.			
3587	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O	Benzylideneacetone.....	146.08	42.	262	1.008	1068
3588	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O	1, 2-Dihydro-β-naphthol.....	146.08	35	164 ²⁸		
3589	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>cis</i> -Isosafrol.....	162.08	> -18	243	1.117 ¹⁵ ₄	868
3590	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>trans</i> -Isosafrol.....	162.08		248	1.123 ¹⁵ ₄	869
3591	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₂	Safrol CH ₂ :O ₂ :C ₆ H ₅ C ₃ H ₅	162.08	11	234.5	1.096	812
3592	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₂	Benzoylpropionaldehyde.....	162.08		244.4	0.998 ¹⁵ ₄	
3593	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₂	Benzoylacetone C ₆ H ₅ COCH ₂ COCH ₃	162.08	61	262	1.090 ⁶⁰	1106
3594	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₂	1-Benzylacrylic acid CH ₂ :C(C ₆ H ₅)CO ₂ H.....	162.08	69			
3595	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₂	1-Benzylidenepropionic acid.....	162.08	74	288		
3596	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₂	2-Benzylidenepropionic acid.....	162.08	86	302		
3597	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₂	3-Phenylcrotonic acid.....	162.08	65			
3598	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₂	Allyl benzoate C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂ C ₃ H ₅	162.08		230	1.058 ¹⁵ ₄	
3599	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₂	Benzyl acrylate C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂ CH ₂ C ₃ H ₅	162.08		110 ⁸	1.069 ⁸ ₄	
3600	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₂	Methyl cinnamate.....	162.08	36	259.6	1.042 ³⁶ ₀	973
3601	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₂	Phenylvinyl acetate.....	162.08		121 ¹⁰	1.065	999
3602	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₃	<i>o</i> -Coniferylaldehyde.....	178.08	131			
3603	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₃	<i>p</i> -Coniferylaldehyde.....	178.08	82.5			
3604	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₃	<i>m</i> -Methoxycinnamic acid.....	178.08	115			
3605	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₃	<i>p</i> -Methoxycinnamic acid.....	178.08	169			
3606	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₃	Methyl benzoylacetate.....	178.08		265 d.	1.158	712
3607	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₄	1-Benzoyllactic acid.....	194.08	112			
3608	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₄	Benzylmalonic acid.....	194.08	117			
3609	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₄	Ferulic acid.....	194.08	169			
3610	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₄	Hesperetinic acid.....	194.08	228			
3611	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₄	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediacetic acid.....	194.08	150			
3612	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₄	<i>m</i> -Phenylenediacetic acid.....	194.08	170			
3613	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₄	<i>p</i> -Phenylenediacetic acid.....	194.08	241			
3614	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₄	Dimethyl isophthalate.....	194.08	68			
3615	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₄	Dimethyl <i>o</i> -phthalate.....	194.08		282	1.189 ²⁵ ₂₈	
3616	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₄	Dimethyl terephthalate.....	194.08	140	>300		
3617	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₄	Ethyl hydrogen <i>o</i> -phthalate.....	194.08	48			
3618	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₄	Hydroquinone diacetate.....	194.08	124			
3619	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₄	Methyl acetylsalicylate.....	194.08	54			
3620	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₄	Resorcinol diacetate.....	194.08		278 s. d.		
3621	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₄	Mecconin.....	194.08	101	155		
3622	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₅	Salacetol <i>o</i> -HOC ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ CH ₂ COCH ₃	194.08	71			
3623	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₅	Larixinic acid.....	210.08	153			
3624	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₅	Opianic acid.....	210.08	150			1333
3625	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₆	Apiolic acid.....	226.08	175			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
3626	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₈	Hemipinic acid.....	226.08	186			
3627	C ₁₀ H ₁₁ NO ₂	Acetoacetanilide.....	177.09	85			
3628	C ₁₀ H ₁₁ NO ₂	Diacetanilide (CH ₃ CO) ₂ N.C ₆ H ₅	177.09	37	142 ¹¹		
3629	C ₁₀ H ₁₁ NO ₃	<i>p</i> -Diacetylaminophenol.....	193.09	118			
3630	C ₁₀ H ₁₁ NO ₃	Ethyl oxanilate.....	193.09	67	300		
3631	C ₁₀ H ₁₁ NO ₃	Methyl hippurate.....	193.09	80.5			
3632	C ₁₀ H ₁₁ NO ₃	<i>dl</i> -Benzoylalanine.....	193.09	166			
3635	C ₁₀ H ₁₁ NO ₄	Benzocetone 2-methoxybenzoic-carboxylic acid.....	209.09	205			
3636	C ₁₀ H ₁₁ N ₃ O ₄	4-Nitro-1, 3-diacetylphenylenediamine....	237.11	246			
3637	C ₁₀ H ₁₂	1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrahydronaphthalene.....	132.09		207.2	0.971	931
3638	C ₁₀ H ₁₂	5, 6, 7, 8-Tetrahydronaphthalene.....	132.09	-80	207	0.975	930
3639	C ₁₀ H ₁₂	β -Phenyl- β -butylene.....	132.09		189	0.901 ²¹	966
3640	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ Br ₂ O	2, 4-Dibromothymol.....	307.92	4	175 ²⁶	1.659 ^{17,4}	
3641	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ Br ₂ O ₂	Isoeugenol-1, 2-dibromide.....	323.92	102			
3642	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ N ₂	Isonicotine.....	160.11		293	1.098	760
3643	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ N ₂	Nicotine.....	160.11		287	1.078 ¹²	
3643.1	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ N ₂ O	1-Allyl-2-phenylurea.....	176.11	115.5			
3644	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₂	Diacetyl- <i>o</i> -phenylenediamine.....	192.11	186			
3645	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₂	Diacetyl- <i>m</i> -phenylenediamine.....	192.11	191			
3646	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₂	Diacetyl- <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine.....	192.11	166 300			
3647	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₃	5, 5-Diallylbarbituric acid.....	208.11	171			
3648	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O	<i>p</i> -Anethol <i>p</i> -CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂ CHCH ₃	148.09	22.5	235.3	0.986	1044
3649	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O	1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrahydro- α -naphthol.....	148.09		140 ¹⁷	1.090	917
3650	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O	5, 6, 7, 8-Tetrahydro- α -naphthol.....	148.09	68	265.3		
3651	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O	1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrahydro- β -naphthol.....	148.09		265.5	1.071	
3652	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O	5, 6, 7, 8-Tetrahydro- β -naphthol.....	148.09	57.5	276		
3653	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O	Benzyl allyl ether C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OC ₃ H ₇	148.09		204		
3654	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O	Ethyl styryl ether C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ :CHOC ₂ H ₅ ..	148.09		226	0.982	893
3655	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O	Methyl chavicyl ether.....	148.09		216	0.965	676
3656	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O	Cumic aldehyde (CH ₃) ₂ CHC ₆ H ₄ CHO....	148.09		235	0.978	698
3657	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O	Mesitylinic aldehyde.....	148.09		237		
3658	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O	3, 4, 5-Trimethylbenzaldehyde.....	148.09	52			
3659	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O	Benzyl acetone C ₆ H ₅ (CH ₂) ₂ COCH ₃	148.09		236	0.989 ²⁴	
3660	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O	Ethyl benzyl ketone.....	148.09		230.2	1.002 ¹	
3661	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O	Phenyl isopropyl ketone.....	148.09		217	0.984	879
3662	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O	Phenyl <i>n</i> -propyl ketone.....	148.09	11	232.3	0.988	
3663	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O	<i>p</i> -Tolylacetone.....	148.09	51	233		
3664	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O	<i>p</i> -Tolyl ethyl ketone.....	148.09		239 ⁷⁰³	0.993	690
3665	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	3, 5, 6-Trimethyl-2-hydroxybenzaldehyde	164.09	106			
3666	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	Eugenol.....	164.09		253	1.071 ¹⁸	841
3667	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	Isoeugenol.....	164.09	-10	267.5	1.080	936
3668	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	Cumic acid (CH ₃) ₂ CHC ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ H.....	164.09	116.5		1.163 ⁴	
3669	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	<i>o</i> -Isopropylbenzoic acid.....	164.09	51			
3670	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	3-Phenylbutyric acid C ₆ H ₅ (CH ₂) ₃ CO ₂ H	164.09	47.5	290		
3671	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	<i>o</i> -Propylbenzoic acid <i>o</i> -C ₃ H ₇ C ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ H..	164.09	58	273		
3672	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	<i>p</i> -Propylbenzoic acid.....	164.09	141			
3673	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	3, 4, 5-Trimethylbenzoic acid.....	164.06	215			
3674	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	2, 4, 5-Trimethylbenzoic acid.....	164.09	149.5			
3675	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	2, 4, 6-Trimethylbenzoic acid.....	164.09	152			
3676	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	Benzyl propionate.....	164.09		220	1.036 ^{17,5}	
3677	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	Ethyl phenylacetate C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	164.09	226		1.031	589
3678	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	Ethyl <i>o</i> -toluate CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	164.09	221.3		1.033	629
3679	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	Ethyl <i>m</i> -toluate CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	164.09	226.4		1.028	624
3680	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	Ethyl <i>p</i> -toluate CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	164.09	228		1.026	636
3681	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	Isopropyl benzoate.....	164.09	218.5		1.017 ¹⁵	
3681.1	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	<i>d</i> -Methylbenzylcarbinyl formate.....	164.09	110 ¹⁹		1.027 ²²	595
3682	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	Methyl hydrocinnamate.....	164.09	239		1.018 ¹⁹	
3683	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	Phenyl <i>n</i> -butyrate C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂ C ₄ H ₉	164.09	228		1.027 ¹⁵	
3684	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	<i>n</i> -Propyl benzoate C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂ C ₃ H ₇	164.09	-51.6	231.2	1.027	
3685	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	Thymoquinone.....	164.09	45.5	232		
3686	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	Coniferyl alcohol.....	180.09	74			
3687	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	Benzyl lactate.....	180.09		130 ⁶		1025
3688	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	Ethyl anisate <i>p</i> -CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	180.09	7.8	263	1.106	680

No	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
3689	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	Ethyl mandelate.....	180.09	34	255		
3690	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	Propyl salicylate <i>o</i> -HOC ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ C ₃ H ₇ ...	180.09		240	1.099 ¹⁵	
3691	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₄	Cantharic acid.....	196.09	278			
3692	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₄	Ethyl vanillate.....	196.09	44	293		
3693	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₄	Cantharidin.....	196.09	212			
3694	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₄	Guaiacyl methyl glycolate.....	196.09		156 ¹⁵	1.180	
3695	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₄	Sparassol.....	196.09	68			
3696	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	Asaronic acid.....	212.09	144	300		
3697	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	Glycerol monosalicylate.....	212.09	76		1.366	
3698	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₄	β -Anemoninic acid.....	228.09	189			
3699	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ ClO	4-Chlorothymol.....	184.56	64			
3700	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ ClO	6-Chlorothymol.....	184.56	64			
3701	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ N	Kairolin (1-Methyl-1, 2, 3, 4-tetrahydroquinoline).....	147.11		245.5	1.021	1005
3702	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ N	5, 6, 7, 8-Tetrahydro- α -naphthylamine.....	147.11		276.8	1.054 ^{23,1}	1006
3703	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ N	5, 6, 7, 8-Tetrahydro- β -naphthylamine.....	147.11	38	278.5	1.029 ^{22,2}	986
3704	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ NO	<i>o</i> -Acetylmethyltoluidine.....	163.11	56			
3705	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ NO	<i>p</i> -Acetylmethyltoluidine.....	163.11	80			
3706	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ NO	<i>N</i> -Butyranilide C ₆ H ₅ NHOCC ₂ H ₅	163.11	92	189 ¹⁵		
3707	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ NO	3, 5-Dimethylacetanilide.....	163.11	174			
3708	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ NO	ω -Dimethylaminoacetophenone.....	163.11	59			
3709	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ NO	<i>N</i> -Ethylacetanilide.....	163.11	54.5	259	0.994 ⁶⁰	
3710	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ NO	Thalline.....	163.11	43	283.8		
3711	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ NO ₂	1-Anilinobutyric acid.....	179.11	141			
3712	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ NO ₂	Propyl <i>p</i> -aminobenzoate.....	179.11	76			
3713	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ NO ₂	<i>o</i> -Acetphenetidine.....	179.11	79	<250		
3714	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ NO ₂	<i>m</i> -Acetphenetidine.....	179.11	96			
3715	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ NO ₂	2-Nitrocyrene.....	179.11		152 ¹⁵	1.085 ¹⁵	
3716	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ NO ₂	Phenacetin C ₆ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ NHCOCH ₃	179.11	135	d.		1246
3717	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ NO ₂	Damascenine.....	195.11	27	168		
3718	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ NO ₂	2-Nitrothymol.....	195.11	119			
3719	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ NO ₂	4-Nitrothymol.....	195.11	142			
3720	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ NO ₂	Ratanhine.....	195.11	252			
3721	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ N ₂ O	Sucinamine <i>N</i> -Methyltyrosine.....	195.11	280 d.			
3722	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ N ₂ O ₄	2, 4-Dinitro- <i>N</i> -diethylaniline.....	239.12	80			
3723	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ N ₂ O ₃	Vernine.....	283.14	240			
3724	C ₁₀ H ₁₄	<i>n</i> -Butylbenzene CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₃ C ₆ H ₅	134.11		180	0.862	554
3725	C ₁₀ H ₁₄	<i>sec</i> -Butylbenzene C ₂ H ₅ (CH ₂)CHC ₆ H ₅	134.11		175	0.860	550
3726	C ₁₀ H ₁₄	<i>tert</i> -Butylbenzene (CH ₃) ₃ C.C ₆ H ₅	134.11		168.7	0.867	582
3727	C ₁₀ H ₁₄	<i>o</i> -Cymene <i>o</i> -CH ₃ -CH ₂ -C ₆ H ₄ -CH ₃	134.11		157	0.858 ¹⁸	601
3728	C ₁₀ H ₁₄	<i>m</i> -Cymene <i>m</i> -CH ₃ -CH ₂ -C ₆ H ₄ -CH ₃	134.11	> -25	175	0.860	559
3729	C ₁₀ H ₁₄	<i>p</i> -Cymene <i>p</i> -CH ₃ (CH ₂)C ₆ H ₄ CH ₃	134.11	-73.5	176	0.857	1022
3729	C ₁₀ H ₁₄	<i>o</i> -Diethylbenzene <i>o</i> -(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ C ₆ H ₄	134.11	< -20	184.5	0.866	
3730	C ₁₀ H ₁₄	<i>m</i> -Diethylbenzene <i>m</i> -(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ C ₆ H ₄	134.11	< -20	182	0.860	
3731	C ₁₀ H ₁₄	<i>p</i> -Diethylbenzene <i>p</i> -(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ C ₆ H ₄	134.11	-35	183	0.865	569.1
3732	C ₁₀ H ₁₄	1, 2, 4, 5-Tetramethylbenzene.....	134.11	80	195	0.838 ^{81,8}	1273
3733	C ₁₀ H ₁₄	4-Ethyl- <i>m</i> -xylene C ₂ H ₅ C ₆ H ₃ (CH ₃) ₂	134.11	< -20	183	0.878	
3734	C ₁₀ H ₁₄	5-Ethyl- <i>m</i> -xylene C ₂ H ₅ C ₆ H ₃ (CH ₃) ₂	134.11	< -20	185	0.861	
3735	C ₁₀ H ₁₄	Hexahydronaphthalene.....	134.11		205.5	0.934	
3736	C ₁₀ H ₁₄	Isobutylbenzene (CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	134.11		171.4	0.858 ¹⁵	562
3737	C ₁₀ H ₁₄	1, 2, 3, 5-Tetramethylbenzene.....	134.11		197	0.896 ⁰	
3740	C ₁₀ H ₁₄	1, 2, 3, 4-Tetramethylbenzene.....	134.11	-4	204	0.901	662
3741	C ₁₀ H ₁₄	Verbenene.....	134.11		159	0.886 ¹⁵	593
3742	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ Br ₂ O	δ - α , α' -Dibromocamphor.....	309.94	61			1209
3743	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ ClN	Thermin (Tetrahydro- β -naphthylamine hydrochloride).....	183.57	237			
3744	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ Cl ₂ O	α -Dichlorocamphor.....	221.02	96	200 d.	4.2	
3745	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ Cl ₂ O	β -Dichlorocamphor.....	221.02	77			
3746	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ N ₂	Isonicotine.....	162.12	78	260 d.		
3747	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ N ₂	Nicotine.....	162.12		274.3	1.009	695
3748	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ N ₂	Nicotimine.....	162.12		250		
3749	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ N ₂ O ₂	6-Nitroso-3-(diethylamino) phenol.....	194.12	84			
3750	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ N ₂ O	<i>p</i> -Nitroso- <i>N</i> -diethylaniline.....	178.12	84			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
751	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ N ₂ O ₂	Phenocoll <i>p</i> -C ₂ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ NHCOCH ₂ NH ₂	194.12	100.5			
752	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O	Carvacrol.....	150.11	0.5	237.9	0.976	678
753	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O	<i>d</i> -Carvol.....	150.11		225	0.960	940
754	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O	Cuminal alcohol.....	150.11		246.6	0.978 ¹⁵	
754.1	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O	Methyl <i>d</i> -methylbenzyl carbinol.....	150.11		85 ¹²	0.927 ²⁷	
754.2	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O	Methyl <i>l</i> -phenylethyl carbinol.....	150.11		132 ¹⁴	0.9767	658
755	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O	3-Methyl-2-hydroxyisopropylbenzene....	150.11		226	0.987 ¹⁵⁻²	669
756	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O	Thymol (CH ₃) ₂ CHC ₆ H ₃ (OH)CH ₃	150.11	51.5	231.8	0.969	1170
757	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O	5-Methyl-2-hydroxyisopropylbenzene....	150.11	36	229	0.982 ¹⁷⁻⁸	674
758	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O	Benzyl propyl ether C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OC ₃ H ₇ ...	150.11		196		
759	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O	<i>n</i> -Butyl phenyl ether C ₆ H ₅ OC ₄ H ₉	150.11		210.3	0.950 ⁰	
760	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O	Isobutyl phenyl ether.....	150.11		198	0.939 ¹⁶	
761	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O	Myrtenal (Myrtenic aldehyde).....	150.11		90 ¹⁰	0.988	616
762	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O	Eucarvol.....	150.11		106 ²⁰	0.952	845
763	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O	Pinocarvol.....	150.11		224	0.984	620
764	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-Piperitone.....	150.11		235	0.934 ^{vac.}	542
765	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O	Umbellulone.....	150.11		220	0.958	551
766	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Diethoxybenzene <i>o</i> -(C ₂ H ₅ O) ₂ C ₆ H ₄ ...	166.11	45			
767	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₂	Coërulignol.....	166.11		246	1.049 ¹⁵	
768	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₂	Hydroquinone diethyl ether.....	166.11	72			
769	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₂	Resorcinol diethyl ether.....	166.11	12.4	235.2		
770	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₂	<i>d</i> -Camphorquinone.....	166.11	198			
771	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₂	Thymohydroquinone.....	166.11	143	290		
772	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₂	Crocetin.....	166.11	104			
773	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₃	<i>dl</i> -Camphoric anhydride.....	182.11	221	270		
774	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₄	1, 2, 3, 5-Tetramethoxybenzene.....	198.11	47	271		
775	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₄	Guaiamar.....	198.11	75			
776	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₄	Diethyl muconate.....	198.11	13; 62	64	0.983 ^{99.1}	
777	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₆	Pinoylformic acid.....	214.11	80			
777.1	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₆	Diallyl tartrate.....	230.11		191 ²⁰	1.187 ²⁶⁻⁶	
778	C ₁₀ H ₁₅ BrO	α -Bromocamphor.....	231.03	78	274	1.449	1252
779	C ₁₀ H ₁₅ BrO	β -Bromocamphor.....	231.03	61	130 ¹⁰		
780	C ₁₀ H ₁₅ Cl	Myrtenyl chloride.....	170.57		90 ¹²	1.015	586
782	C ₁₀ H ₁₅ ClO	α -Chlorocamphor.....	186.57	125	220 s. d.		
783	C ₁₀ H ₁₅ ClO	β -Chlorocamphor.....	186.57	92.5	247		
784	C ₁₀ H ₁₅ ClO	γ -Chlorocamphor.....	186.57	100	237 s. d.		
785	C ₁₀ H ₁₅ N	<i>n</i> -Butylaniline C ₆ H ₅ NHC ₄ H ₉	149.12		240.9		
786	C ₁₀ H ₁₅ N	2-Dimethylamino- <i>m</i> -xylene.....	149.12		196.2	0.915	649
787	C ₁₀ H ₁₅ N	4-Dimethylamino- <i>m</i> -xylene.....	149.12		232.2	0.939	730
788	C ₁₀ H ₁₅ N	4-Dimethylamino- <i>o</i> -xylene.....	149.12		205	0.916	663
789	C ₁₀ H ₁₅ N	Diethylaniline C ₆ H ₅ N(C ₂ H ₅) ₂	149.12	-34.4	216.27	0.934	717
790	C ₁₀ H ₁₅ N	Isobutylaniline C ₆ H ₅ NHCH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂ ...	149.12		242	0.940	
791	C ₁₀ H ₁₅ N	Prehnidine 1, 2, 3, 4-C ₆ H ₂ (CH ₃) ₄	149.12	70	260		
792	C ₁₀ H ₁₅ NO	<i>m</i> -Diethylaminophenol.....	165.12	78	278		
793	C ₁₀ H ₁₅ NO	Ephedrine.....	165.12	40	255		
794	C ₁₀ H ₁₅ NO	Hordenine.....	165.12	118	174 ¹¹		
795	C ₁₀ H ₁₅ NO	Pseudoephedrine.....	165.12	117			
796	C ₁₀ H ₁₅ NO ₃ S	Diethylaniline- <i>m</i> -sulfonic acid.....	229.19	270 d.			
797	C ₁₀ H ₁₅ N ₃ O ₆	Pilocarpidine nitrate.....	257.14	137			1333
800	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	<i>l</i> -Bornylene.....	136.12	111	147		
801	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	<i>dl</i> -Camphene.....	136.12	50	160	0.822	1116
802	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-Camphene.....	136.12	42.7	159		1074
803	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	Camphylene.....	136.12		156	0.87 ¹⁵	
804	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)- Δ^4 -Carene.....	136.12		167 ⁷⁰⁷	0.855 ²⁰	1037
805	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	Cyclofenchene.....	136.12		144	0.861	445
806	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	Dipentene.....	136.12		176	0.865 ¹⁸	515
807	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-Fenchene.....	136.12		150	0.869	955
808	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	Fenchylene.....	136.12		142	0.840	435
809	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	Geraniene.....	136.12		164	0.843	
810	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-Limonene.....	136.12	-96.9	177	0.842	510
811	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	Myrcene.....	136.12		167	0.802	503
812	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	Ocimene.....	136.12		74 ²¹	0.799	835
813	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	<i>cis</i> - β -Octalin.....	136.12		73 ¹⁵	0.915	984

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
3814	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	<i>trans</i> -β-Octalin.....	136.12		190	0.909 ¹³	
3815	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-α-Phellandrene.....	136.12		175	0.843	983
3816	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	β-Phellandrene.....	136.12		171	0.852	527
3817	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	<i>dl</i> -α-Pinene.....	136.12	-55	154	0.878	
3818	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	<i>l</i> -β-Pinene.....	136.12		164	0.873 ¹⁵	824
3819	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	Sabinene.....	136.12		165	0.842	914
3820	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-Sylvestrene.....	136.12		177	0.863	919
3821	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	α-Terpinene.....	136.12		175	0.834	915
3822	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	β-Terpinene.....	136.12		174	0.840	982
3823	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	Δ ^{1,5} -Terpinene.....	136.12		182	0.855	541
3824	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	Terpinolene.....	136.12		185	0.855	537
3825	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	Terpinylene.....	136.12		175		
3826	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	α-Thujene.....	136.12		151	0.830	440
3827	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	β-Thujene.....	136.12		147.7	0.821	420
3828	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ ClNO	Ephedrine hydrochloride.....	201.59	210			
3829	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ ClNO	α-Limonene nitrosylchloride.....	201.60	104			
3830	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ ClNO	Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride.....	201.59	175			
3831	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ Cl ₂	α-Camphordichloride.....	207.04	148			
3832	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ Cl ₂	β-Camphordichloride.....	207.04	178			
3833	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ N ₂	<i>p</i> -Aminodiethylaniline.....	164.14		262		
3834	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ N ₂	<i>o</i> -Tetramethylphenylenediamine.....	164.14		218		
3835	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ N ₂	<i>m</i> -Tetramethylphenylenediamine.....	164.14	-2	262	0.988 ^{15,8}	
3836	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ N ₂	<i>p</i> -Tetramethylphenylenediamine.....	164.14	51	260		
3837	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₂	α-Camphordioxime.....	196.14	182 d.			
3838	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₂	γ-Camphordioxime.....	196.14	132			
3839	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₃	5, 5- <i>n</i> -Butylethylbarbituric acid.....	212.14	128			
3840	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₃	5, 5- <i>sec</i> -Butylethylbarbituric acid.....	212.14	157			
3841	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₃	5, 5-Dipropylbarbituric acid.....	212.14	145			
3842	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₃	5, 5-Isobutylethylbarbituric acid.....	212.14	176			
3843	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₃	5, 5- <i>n</i> -Propylisopropylbarbituric acid.....	212.14	162			
3844	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	Alantol.....	152.12		200		
3845	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	<i>dl</i> -Camphor.....	152.12	174			
3846	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	<i>d</i> -Camphor.....	152.12	179	209.1	0.990 ²⁵	
3847	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	Carvenone.....	152.12		233	0.926	897
3848	(C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O) ₃	Caryophyllin.....	456.36 152.12	295-310			
3849	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	α-Citral.....	152.12		229	0.893 ¹⁵	920
3850	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	β-Citral.....	152.12		104 ¹²	0.888	956
3851	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	Cyclocitral.....	152.12		114 ²⁹	0.957 ¹⁸	825
3852	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	<i>d</i> -Fenchone.....	152.12	6	195	0.944	839
3853	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	Hartin.....	152.12	230		1.120	
3854	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	Isopulegon.....	152.12		90 ¹²	0.921 ^{17,5}	499
3855	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	Myristicol.....	152.12		218		
3856	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	Myrtenol.....	152.12		224	0.976	581
3857	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	Phellandral.....	152.12		230	0.945	553
3858	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	Pinol.....	152.12		184	0.942	507
3859	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	Pulegon.....	152.12		224	0.937	861
3860	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	Sabinol.....	152.12		209	0.943	546
3861	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	α-Thujone.....	152.12		200	0.913	827
3862	(C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O) ₃	Ursol.....	456.36 152.12	264-265			
3863	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O ₂	Acetylmethylheptenone.....	168.12	-6	234	0.945 ¹⁵	860
3864	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O ₂	Ascaridol.....	168.12		84 ⁵	1.008 ¹⁵	518
3865	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O ₂	Geranic acid.....	168.12		119 ²⁰	0.952	544
3866	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O ₂	Hydroxycamphor.....	168.12	205			
3867	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O ₃	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-Pinonic acid.....	184.12	99	180 ¹²		
3867.1	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O ₃	<i>dl</i> -Pinonic acid.....	184.12	105		1.216	
3868	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O ₄	<i>dl</i> -Camphoric acid.....	200.12	202			
3869	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O ₄	<i>d</i> -Camphoric acid.....	200.12	187			
3870	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O ₄	Cyclohexyl acid succinate.....	200.12	44			
3871	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O ₄	<i>dl</i> -Isocamphoric acid.....	200.12	191			
3872	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O ₄	<i>d</i> -Methyl pinate.....	200.12		130 ⁹	1.055	
3873	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O ₅	<i>l</i> -Cineolic acid.....	216.12	196			1325
3874	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O ₅	Diethyl acetylsuccinate.....	216.12		256 d.	1.081	884
3875	C ₁₀ H ₁₇ Br	<i>d</i> -Pinene hydrobromide.....	217.05	80			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
3876	C ₁₀ H ₁₇ Cl	Camphene hydrochloride.....	172.59	156.5			
3877	C ₁₀ H ₁₇ Cl	<i>cis</i> -β-Chlorodecalin.....	172.59		112 ¹⁵		
3878	C ₁₀ H ₁₇ Cl	Fenchyl chloride.....	172.59		85 ¹⁴	0.983	
3879	C ₁₀ H ₁₇ Cl	Geranyl chloride.....	172.59		103 ¹⁴	0.918 ²⁵	517
3880	C ₁₀ H ₁₇ Cl	Isobornyl chloride.....	172.59	161.5			
3881	C ₁₀ H ₁₇ Cl	<i>d</i> -Pinene hydrochloride.....	172.59	128	207.4		
3882	C ₁₀ H ₁₇ N	Camphenamine.....	151.14		205.5	0.940	564
3883	C ₁₀ H ₁₇ N	Pinyllamine.....	151.14		207	0.940	613
3884	C ₁₀ H ₁₇ NO	Camphoroxime.....	167.14	119.5	249		
3885	C ₁₀ H ₁₇ NO	<i>d</i> -Fenchoneoxime.....	167.14	165	240		
3886	C ₁₀ H ₁₇ NO ₃	<i>l</i> -Ecgonine methyl ester.....	199.14			1.147	547
3886.1	C ₁₀ H ₁₇ NO ₃	<i>dl</i> -α-Pinone oxime.....	199.14	150		1.210	
3887	C ₁₀ H ₁₇ NO ₃	Phaseolunatin.....	247.14	144			
3888	C ₁₀ H ₁₈	Camphane.....	138.14	152	160		
3889	C ₁₀ H ₁₈	Carane.....	138.14		50 ⁹	0.838 ²⁰	459
3890	C ₁₀ H ₁₈	<i>cis</i> -Decahydronaphthalene.....	138.14	-125	193.3	0.898	539
3891	C ₁₀ H ₁₈	<i>trans</i> -Decahydronaphthalene.....	138.14		185.3	0.872	504
3892	C ₁₀ H ₁₈	<i>d</i> -Menthene.....	138.14		168	1.4481	423
3893	C ₁₀ H ₁₈	<i>d</i> -Pinane.....	138.14	-45	169.4	0.839	448
3894	C ₁₀ H ₁₈	Pinocamphane.....	138.14		164.9	0.856	477
3895	C ₁₀ H ₁₈	Thujane.....	138.14		157	0.814	363
3896	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ Cl ₂ N ₂	<i>o</i> -Tetramethylphenylenediamine hydrochloride.....	237.07	180			
3897	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	Apopinol.....	154.14		199	0.894 ¹⁸	
3899	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	Aurantiol.....	154.14		95 ¹⁵	0.869 ²⁰	
3900	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	<i>dl</i> -Borneol.....	154.14	210.5			
3901	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-Borneol.....	154.14	208.6	213.5	1.011	
3902	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	Cineol.....	154.14	-1	176.4	0.901 ¹⁸	474
3903	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	<i>d</i> -Citronellal.....	154.14		208	0.856	
3904	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	<i>dl</i> -Fenchyl alcohol.....	154.14	33	204.6	0.953	
3905	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	<i>dl</i> , (<i>d</i>)-Fenchyl alcohol.....	154.14	42	201	0.935 ⁴⁰	
3906	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	<i>dl</i> , (<i>l</i>)-Fenchyl alcohol.....	154.14	47	201	0.933 ⁵⁰	
3907	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	<i>d</i> , (<i>l</i>)-Fenchyl alcohol.....	154.14	49	209		
3908	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	Geraniol.....	154.14	<-15	229	0.881-	531
3909	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	<i>dl</i> -Isoborneol.....	154.14	212			
3910	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-Isoborneol.....	154.14	216			
3911	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	<i>dl</i> -Isomenthyl alcohol.....	154.14		204		
3912	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	<i>l</i> -Isomenthyl alcohol.....	154.14	62	202	0.961 ¹⁵	859
3913	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	Isopulegol.....	154.14		102 ¹²	0.915	513
3913.1	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	<i>l</i> -Isopulegol.....	154.14		94 ¹⁴	0.9110	509
3914	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	Lavendol.....	154.14		199	0.873 ¹⁶	
3915	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	<i>d</i> -Linalool.....	154.14		198.3	0.875	480
3916	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	<i>l</i> -Linalool.....	154.14		195	0.866 ¹⁵	981
3917	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	<i>dl</i> -Menthone.....	154.14		210	0.897	441
3918	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	<i>l</i> -Menthone.....	154.14		207	0.896	
3919	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	Myrcenol.....	154.14		101 ¹⁰	0.901 ^{14.5}	840
3920	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	Nerol.....	154.14		225.2	0.881	
3921	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	Pinen hydrate (Homopinol).....	154.14	59	205		
3922	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	<i>dl</i> , α-Terpineol.....	154.14	35	219.8	0.936	538
3923	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>), α-Terpineol.....	154.14	40	217.7	0.919	890
3924	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	β-Terpineol.....	154.14	33	210.3	0.819 ²⁰	521
3925	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	γ-Terpineol.....	154.14	70			
3926	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	<i>dl</i> -Terpinen-4-ol.....	154.14		214	0.929	533
3927	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	<i>d</i> -Terpinen-4-ol (Origanol).....	154.14		212	0.926	526
3928	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	Thujyl alcohol.....	154.14		212	0.921	923
3929	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O ₂	Acetyl methyl hexyl ketone.....	170.14	-6	237 d.	0.907 ²⁵	
3930	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O ₂	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-Campholic acid.....	170.14	107	260		
3931	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O ₂	<i>d</i> -Citronellic acid.....	170.14		257	0.931	
3932	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O ₂	9, 10-Decylenic acid.....	170.14	<0	142 ⁴		
3933	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O ₂	Fencholic acid.....	170.14	18	255	0.970 ^{18.9}	462
3934	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O ₃	Pinol glycol.....	186.14	129			
3935	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O ₃	<i>n</i> -Valeric anhydride (C ₄ H ₉ CO) ₂ O.....	186.14		215	0.929	
3936	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O ₃	Isovaleric anhydride.....	186.14		215	0.933	229

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	d_4^{20}	R. I. No.
3937	$C_{10}H_{18}O_2$	Ethyl diethylacetoacetate.....	186.14		158.2	1.262	827
3938	$C_9H_{16}O_4$	Sebacic acid $HO_2C(CH_2)_8CO_2H$	202.14	127	264.5 ^m		1166
3939	$C_7H_{12}O_4$	Isoamyl ethyl malonate.....	202.14		150 ^m	0.864 ^m	806
3940	$C_7H_{12}O_4$	<i>n</i> -Butyl isopropylmalonate.....	202.14		156 ^m	0.874 ^m	831
3941	$C_{10}H_{18}O_4$	Di- <i>n</i> -butyl oxalate $(CO_2C_4H_9)_2$	202.14		245.4	1.0008	
3942	$C_7H_{12}O_4$	Diisobutyl oxalate.....	202.14		229	1.002 ^m	
3943	$C_9H_{16}O_4$	Dipropyl succinate.....	202.14		259.8	1.006 ^m	
3944	$C_{10}H_{18}O_5$	Dipropyl malate.....	218.14	10.5	161 ^m	1.075	866
3945	$C_{10}H_{18}O_6$	Dipropyl <i>d</i> -tartrate $[HOCHCO_2C_2H_5]_2$	234.14		866	1.109	
3945 I	$C_{10}H_{18}O_6$	Di- <i>sec</i> -propyl tartrate.....	234.14		168 ^m	1.115 ^m	
3946	$C_5H_{10}O_6$	Arabin.....	282.14	260			
3947	$C_7H_{13}Cl$	<i>sec</i> -Menthyl chloride.....	174.60		215	0.841	487
3948	$C_7H_{13}Cl$	<i>tert</i> -Menthyl chloride.....	174.60		214.4	0.848	488
3949	$C_7H_{13}N$	Bocnylamine.....	153.15	163	200		
3950	$C_9H_{17}N$	Camphylamine.....	153.15		198		
3951	$C_7H_{13}N$	<i>l</i> -Fenchylamine.....	153.15		195	0.830 ^m	
3952	$C_{10}H_{19}N$	Geranylamine.....	153.15		193 ^m	0.829 ^m	811
3953	$C_7H_{13}NO$	Lupinine.....	169.15	68	257		
3954	$C_8H_{13}NO_2$	Seramic acid.....	201.15	170			
3955	$C_{10}H_{20}$	α -Dawlene $CH_3CH=CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_3$	140.15		172	0.763 ^m	912
3956	$C_{10}H_{20}$	γ -Dawlene $C_4H_9CH=CHCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_3$	140.15		161		
3957	$C_{10}H_{20}$	2, 3-Dimethyl-2-octene.....	140.15		162 ^m	0.748	
3958	$C_{10}H_{20}$	2, 6-Dimethyl-1(2)-octene.....	140.15		169	0.754 ^m	908
3959	$C_{10}H_{20}$	<i>a</i> -Menthane.....	140.15		171	0.754	865
3960	$C_{10}H_{20}$	<i>m</i> -Menthane.....	140.15		168.2	0.740	887
3961	$C_{10}H_{20}$	<i>p</i> -Menthane.....	140.15		170	0.740	888
3962	$C_{10}H_{20}$	2-Methyl-5-ethyl-5-heptene.....	140.15		158.4	0.751 ^m	892
3963	$C_{10}H_{20}$	3, 3, 5-Trimethyl-4-heptene.....	140.15		157.5	0.758 ^m	
3964	$C_{10}H_{19}ClNO$	Lupinine hydrochloride.....	205.62	213			1244
3965	$C_{10}H_{19}N_2O_3$	Lycetol (Dimethylpiperazine tartrate)....	264.17	250			
3966	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	α -Carvacromenthol.....	156.15		210		
3967	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	β -Carvacromenthol.....	156.15		221	0.815 ^m	
3968	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	<i>d</i> -Citronellol.....	156.15		221.7	0.857 ^m	490
3969	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	<i>l</i> -Citronellol.....	156.15		214 ^m	0.861	494
3970	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	<i>d</i> -Isomenthol.....	156.15	83			
3971	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	<i>e</i> -Menth-2-ol.....	156.15		95 ^m		
3972	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	<i>p</i> -Menth-3-ol.....	156.15	36	207.4		
3973	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	<i>l</i> - α -Menthol.....	156.15	42.5	212	0.860 ^m	1056
3974	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	<i>l</i> - β -Menthol.....	156.15	36.5	212	0.860 ^m	
3974 I	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	<i>l</i> -Neomenthol.....	156.15	< -15	208 ^m	0.866 ^m	473
3975	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	<i>n</i> -Capric aldehyde $CH_3(CH_2)_8CHO$	156.15		206.2	0.828 ^m	807
3976	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	Iso-capric aldehyde.....	156.15		199.6	0.828	
3977	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	Isopropyl <i>n</i> -hexyl ketone.....	156.15		200	0.841 ^m	
3978	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	Methyl <i>n</i> -octyl ketone $CH_3COC_8H_{17}$	186.15	5.5	201	0.826	
3978 I	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	Propyl hexyl ketone $C_3H_7COC_6H_{13}$	156.15	-9	207	0.824	
3979	$C_{10}H_{18}O_2$	<i>cis</i> -Terpine.....	172.15	104.7	258		
3980	$C_{10}H_{18}O_2$	<i>trans</i> -Terpine.....	172.15	158	266		
3981	$C_{10}H_{18}O_2$	<i>n</i> -Capric acid $CH_3(CH_2)_8CO_2H$	172.15	91	268.4	0.863 ^m	1059
3981 I	$C_{10}H_{18}O_2$	Di- <i>n</i> -butylsuccinic acid.....	172.15		140 ^m	0.863 ^m	
3982	$C_{10}H_{18}O_2$	<i>n</i> -Amyl valerate $C_5H_{11}CO_2C_5H_{11}$	172.15		206.7	0.882 ^m	205
3983	$C_{10}H_{18}O_2$	<i>n</i> -Butyl caproate $C_6H_{13}CO_2C_4H_9$	172.15		204.7	0.882 ^m	
3984	$C_{10}H_{18}O_2$	Ethyl <i>n</i> -caprylate $C_7H_{15}CO_2C_2H_5$	172.15	-44.8	205.5	0.878 ^m	
3985	$C_{10}H_{18}O_2$	<i>n</i> -Heptyl propionate $C_7H_{15}CO_2C_3H_7$	172.15		208	0.882 ^m	
3986	$C_{10}H_{18}O_2$	Isoamyl isovalerate.....	172.15		194	0.877 ^m	999
3987	$C_{10}H_{18}O_2$	Methyl pelargonate $C_9H_{17}CO_2CH_3$	172.15		214	0.877 ^m	
3988	$C_{10}H_{20}O_2$	<i>d</i> - γ -Nonyl formate.....	172.15		95 ^m	0.861	858
3989	$C_{10}H_{18}O_2$	<i>n</i> -Octyl acetate $CH_3CO_2C_8H_{17}$	172.15	-38.5	210	0.881 ^m	970
3990	$C_{10}H_{18}O_2$	1-Hydroxycapric acid.....	158.15	70.5			
3991	$C_{10}H_{17}N$	<i>l</i> -Menthylamine.....	155.17		208.2	0.863 ^m	475
3992	$C_{10}H_{18}$	α -Dawene $CH_3CH=CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_3$	142.17	-32.0	174	0.763 ^m	912
3993	$C_{10}H_{18}$	2, 6-Dimethyl-2-octene.....	142.17		169	0.754	908
3994	$C_{10}H_{18}$	2, 7-Dimethyl-2-octene.....	142.17	-32.8	160	0.752	910
3995	$C_{10}H_{18}$	<i>dl</i> , 3, 6-Dimethyl-2-octene.....	142.17		162		

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
3997	C ₁₀ H ₂₂	<i>d</i> , 3, 6-Dimethyloctane.....	142.17		160.8	0.735 ¹³	
3998	C ₁₀ H ₂₂	2-Methylnonane (CH ₃) ₂ CH(CH ₂) ₆ CH ₃	142.17		160	0.728 ^{15.1}	174
3999	C ₁₀ H ₂₂	3-Methylnonane C ₂ H ₅ (CH ₃)CHC ₆ H ₁₃	142.17		166.9	0.735	197
4000	C ₁₀ H ₂₂	5-Methylnonane (C ₄ H ₉) ₂ CHCH ₃	142.17		166.2	0.732	189
4001	C ₁₀ H ₂₂	Tripropylmethane (C ₃ H ₇) ₃ CH.....	142.17		161.7	0.740 ^{15.2}	210
4002	C ₁₀ H ₂₂ O	<i>n</i> -Decyl alcohol CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₉ OH.....	158.17	7	231	0.829	
4003	C ₁₀ H ₂₂ O	3, 7-Dimethyl- <i>n</i> -octyl alcohol.....	158.17		118 ¹⁵	0.849 ⁰	
4004	C ₁₀ H ₂₂ O	Methylethylisohexyl carbinol.....	158.17		89 ¹⁴	0.834 ¹⁵	851
4005	C ₁₀ H ₂₂ O	Propyl- <i>n</i> -hexyl carbinol.....	158.17		211	0.826	
4006	C ₁₀ H ₂₂ O	<i>n</i> -Amyl ether (C ₅ H ₁₁) ₂ O.....	158.17		190	0.774	
4007	C ₁₀ H ₂₂ O	Isoamyl ether [(CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ CH ₂] ₂ O.....	158.17		172.2	0.783 ^{11.8}	172
4008	C ₁₀ H ₂₂ O ₃	<i>cis</i> -Terpine hydrate.....	190.15	117.1			1210
4009	C ₁₀ H ₂₂ O ₆ S ₂	<i>d</i> -Glucosediethylmercaptal.....	286.30	128			
4010	C ₁₀ H ₂₂ S	Diisoamyl sulfide.....	174.23		216	0.843	443
4011	C ₁₀ H ₂₃ N	<i>n</i> -Decylamine CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₉ NH ₂	157.19	17	218		
4012	C ₁₀ H ₂₃ N	Diisoamylamine.....	157.19		190	0.767	281
4013	C ₁₀ H ₂₅ Sb	Pentaethyl stibine (C ₂ H ₅) ₅ Sb.....	266.96		100		
4014	C ₁₀ H ₃₀ O	α(β)-Lactuceryl.....	166.23	181			
4015	C ₁₀ H ₃₀ O ₅	Agaric acid.....	230.23	142 d.			
4016	C ₁₁ H ₈ O ₁₀	Benzenepentacarboxylic acid.....	298.05	233 d.			
4017	C ₁₁ H ₇ ClO	α-Naphthoyl chloride C ₁₀ H ₇ COCl.....	190.51		297.5		
4018	C ₁₁ H ₇ ClO	β-Naphthoyl chloride C ₁₀ H ₇ COCl.....	190.51	43	306		
4019	C ₁₁ H ₇ N	α-Naphthylcyanide.....	153.06	33.5	296.5	1.117 ⁵	
4020	C ₁₁ H ₇ N	β-Naphthylcyanide.....	153.06	66.5	305	1.094 ⁵⁰	
4021	C ₁₁ H ₇ NO ₄	Quinoline-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid.....	217.06	130 d.			
4022	C ₁₁ H ₇ NO ₄	Quinoline-2, 4-dicarboxylic acid.....	217.06	246			
4023	C ₁₁ H ₈ O	α-Naphthaldehyde.....	156.06		291.6	1.148	962
4024	C ₁₁ H ₈ O	β-Naphthaldehyde.....	156.06	60.5		1.078 ^{99.4}	1133
4025	C ₁₁ H ₈ N ₂ O ₄	Benzoylbarbituric acid.....	232.08	275			
4026	C ₁₁ H ₈ O ₂	2-Hydroxy-α-naphthaldehyde.....	172.06	81	192 ⁹⁷		
4027	C ₁₁ H ₈ O ₂	4-Hydroxy-α-naphthaldehyde.....	172.06	178			
4028	C ₁₁ H ₈ O ₃	8-Hydroxy-α-naphthoic acid.....	188.06	169			
4029	C ₁₁ H ₈ O ₂	α-Naphthoic acid.....	172.06	160	300		
4030	C ₁₁ H ₈ O ₂	β-Naphthoic acid.....	172.06	185	>300	1.077 ¹⁰⁰	
4031	C ₁₁ H ₈ O ₃	3-Hydroxy-β-naphthoic acid.....	188.06	219			
4032	C ₁₁ H ₉ N	2-Phenylpyridine.....	155.08		270	>1	
4033	C ₁₁ H ₉ N	3-Phenylpyridine.....	155.08		270.4	>1	
4034	C ₁₁ H ₉ N	4-Phenylpyridine.....	155.08	78	275		
4035	C ₁₁ H ₉ NO ₂	Aniluvitonic acid.....	187.08	241			
4036	C ₁₁ H ₉ NO ₃	Quininic acid.....	203.08	280			
4037	C ₁₁ H ₉ NO ₆	Hydrastininic acid.....	251.08	164			
4038	C ₁₁ H ₁₀	α-Methylnaphthalene.....	142.08	-22	243	1.025	790
4039	C ₁₁ H ₁₀	β-Methylnaphthalene.....	142.08	35.1	245	1.029	1062
4040	C ₁₁ H ₁₀ I ₃ NO ₃	Thyroxine.....	584.88	250			
4041	C ₁₁ H ₁₀ O	Methyl α-naphthyl ether.....	158.08	<-10	258	1.096 ^{13.9}	831
4042	C ₁₁ H ₁₀ O	Methyl β-naphthyl ether.....	158.08	72	274		
4043	C ₁₁ H ₁₀ O ₂	Ethyl phenylpropionate.....	174.08		270 d.		
4043.1	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ BrN ₂ O	4-Bromoantipyrine.....	267.02	117			1181
4044	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N	2, 4-Dimethylquinoline.....	157.09		264		
4045	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N	2, 6-Dimethylquinoline.....	157.09	58	261		
4046	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N	2, 7-Dimethylquinoline.....	157.09	61	265		
4047	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N	3, 4-Dimethylquinoline.....	157.09	65	291		
4048	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N	4, 6-Dimethylquinoline.....	157.09		256		
4049	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N	4, 7-Dimethylquinoline.....	157.09	55	259		
4050	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N	Methyl-α-naphthylamine.....	157.09		293		
4051	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ NO	Physostigmine.....	173.09	108			
4052	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ NO ₂	Indole-2-propionic acid.....	189.09	136			
4053	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ NO ₄	Ethyl <i>o</i> -nitrocinnamate.....	221.09	44			
4054	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ NO ₄	Ethyl <i>p</i> -nitrocinnamate.....	221.09	141			
4055	C ₁₁ H ₁₂ BrNO ₂ S	<i>p</i> -Bromophenylmercapturic acid.....	318.08	153			
4056	C ₁₁ H ₁₂ IN	Quinaldine methiodide.....	285.03	190			
4057	C ₁₁ H ₁₂ IN	Quinoline ethiodide.....	285.03	157	d.		
4058	C ₁₁ H ₁₂ N ₂ O	Antipyrine.....	188.11	109; 113	319 ¹⁷⁴		1307

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
4117	C ₁₁ H ₁₆	3, 5-Diethyltoluene.	148.12		200	0.879	
4118	C ₁₁ H ₁₆	Isoamylbenzene (CH ₃) ₂ CH(CH ₂) ₂ C ₆ H ₅ .	148.12		194	0.885	
4119	C ₁₁ H ₁₆	Pentamethylbenzene (CH ₃) ₅ C ₆ H.	148.12	53	230	0.847 ^{100,2}	1152
4120	C ₁₁ H ₁₆	4-Propyl- <i>o</i> -xylene C ₂ H ₅ C ₆ H ₃ (CH ₂) ₃ .	148.12	< -20	209		
4121	C ₁₁ H ₁₆	4-Propyl- <i>m</i> -xylene C ₂ H ₅ C ₆ H ₃ (CH ₂) ₃ .	148.12	< -20	208.5		
4122	C ₁₁ H ₁₆	2-Propyl- <i>p</i> -xylene C ₂ H ₅ C ₆ H ₃ (CH ₂) ₃ .	148.12	< -20	207		
4123	C ₁₁ H ₁₆ Br ₂ N ₂ O ₂	N-2, 3-Dibromopropyl-5, 5-diethylbarbituric acid.	383.97	125			
4124	C ₁₁ H ₁₆ ClNO ₂	Anhalamine hydrochloride.	245.59	258			
4125	C ₁₁ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₂	Pilocarpine.	208.14	34			
4126	C ₁₁ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₂	Isopilocarpine.	208.14		261 ¹⁰		
4127	C ₁₁ H ₁₆ O	<i>p</i> -Isoamylphenol.	164.12	93	255		
4128	C ₁₁ H ₁₆ O	Pentamethylphenol.	164.12	125	267		
4129	C ₁₁ H ₁₆ O	Benzyl <i>n</i> -butyl ether C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OC ₄ H ₉ .	164.12		216		
4130	C ₁₁ H ₁₆ O	Benzyl isobutyl ether.	164.12		213	0.928 ^{19,3}	
4131	C ₁₁ H ₁₆ O	Phenyl isoamyl ether.	164.12		225	0.920	545
4132	C ₁₁ H ₁₆ O	Thymyl methyl ether.	164.12		216.2	0.954	
4133	C ₁₁ H ₁₇ BrN ₂ O ₂	Isopilocarpine hydrobromide.	289.06	147			
4134	C ₁₁ H ₁₇ BrN ₂ O ₂	Pilocarpine hydrobromide.	289.06	185			1333
4135	C ₁₁ H ₁₇ ClN ₂ O ₂	Isopilocarpine hydrochloride.	244.61	127			
4136	C ₁₁ H ₁₇ ClN ₂ O ₂	Pilocarpine hydrochloride.	244.61	196.7			1333
4137	C ₁₁ H ₁₇ N	<i>o</i> -Diethyltoluidine.	163.14		206		
4138	C ₁₁ H ₁₇ N	<i>m</i> -Diethyltoluidine.	163.14		228		
4139	C ₁₁ H ₁₇ N	<i>p</i> -Diethyltoluidine.	163.14		229	0.924 ^{15,5}	
4140	C ₁₁ H ₁₇ N	Isoamylaniline.	163.14		254.5	0.928 ¹⁵	
4141	C ₁₁ H ₁₇ NO ₂	Mescaline.	211.14	151			
4142	C ₁₁ H ₁₇ N ₂ O ₅	Isopilocarpine nitrate.	271.16	159			
4143	C ₁₁ H ₁₇ N ₂ O ₅	Pilocarpine nitrate.	271.16	173			1333
4144	C ₁₁ H ₁₇ O ₂	Citronellyl formate.	181.13		98 ¹¹	0.884	453
4145	C ₁₁ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₃	5, 5- <i>n</i> -Butylisopropylbarbituric acid.	226.16	210			
4146	C ₁₁ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₃	5, 5-Isoamylethylbarbituric acid.	226.16	156			
4147	C ₁₁ H ₁₈ O ₂	<i>d</i> -Bornyl formate.	182.14		230	1.009	858
4148	C ₁₁ H ₁₈ O ₂	Geranyl formate.	182.14		98 ¹¹	0.909	491
4149	C ₁₁ H ₁₈ O ₂	Isobornyl formate.	182.14		100 ¹⁴	1.017 ¹⁵	
4150	C ₁₁ H ₁₈ O ₂	Methyl geranate.	182.14		117 ¹⁴	0.922	961
4151	C ₁₁ H ₁₈ O ₂	<i>d</i> , α -Terpinyl formate.	182.14		136 ¹⁰	0.999 ⁸	
4152	C ₁₁ H ₁₈ O ₄	Ethyl camphorate.	214.14	87			
4153	C ₁₁ H ₁₈ O ₄	Diethyl ethylacetylmalonate.	230.14		137.5 ²⁰	1.053	316
4154	C ₁₁ H ₁₈ N ₂ O	<i>d</i> -Camphor semicarbazone.	209.17	238			
4155	C ₁₁ H ₂₀ O	Geranyl methyl ether.	168.15		212		
4156	C ₁₁ H ₂₀ O	Methyl <i>d</i> -bornyl ether.	168.15		195.3	0.916	1011
4157	C ₁₁ H ₂₀ O ₂	<i>l</i> -Menthyl formate.	184.15	9	217	0.936	
4158	C ₁₁ H ₂₀ O ₂	Undecylenic acid.	184.15	24.5	295	0.907	
4159	C ₁₁ H ₂₀ O ₂	Isoamyl ethylacetacetate.	200.15		236 d.	0.951 ²⁵ ₂₅	
4160	C ₁₁ H ₂₀ O ₄	Di- <i>n</i> -butyl malonate CH ₃ (CO ₂ C ₄ H ₉) ₂ .	216.15		251.5	1.005 ⁵	
4161	C ₁₁ H ₂₀ O ₄	Diethyl diethylmalonate.	216.15		223	0.990	282
4162	C ₁₁ H ₂₀ O ₄	Isoamyl isopropyl malonate.	216.15		140 ²⁵	0.958 ²⁵ ₂₅	314
4163	C ₁₁ H ₂₀ O ₅	Glycerol 1, 2-dibutyrate.	232.15		282		
4164	C ₁₁ H ₂₁ NO ₂	Menthyl carbamate.	199.17	165	> 200 d.		
4165	C ₁₁ H ₂₂	α -Undecylene CH ₃ :CH:CH ₂ (CH ₂) ₇ CH ₃ .	154.17		188	0.763	
4166	C ₁₁ H ₂₂	β -Undecylene CH ₃ :CH:CH(CH ₂) ₇ CH ₃ .	154.17		193	0.774 ¹⁵ ₁₅	341
4167	C ₁₁ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₄	Clavine.	260.19	263			
4168	C ₁₁ H ₂₂ O	Methyl <i>l</i> -menthyl ether.	170.17			0.861	
4169	C ₁₁ H ₂₂ O	Undecylic aldehyde.	170.17	-4	117 ¹⁸	0.825 ²³	342
4170	C ₁₁ H ₂₂ O	Diethyl ketone (C ₄ H ₉) ₂ CO.	170.17	14.6	226.3	0.826 ²³	
4171	C ₁₁ H ₂₂ O	Diisoamyl ketone.	170.17		226		
4172	C ₁₁ H ₂₂ O	Methyl <i>n</i> -nonyl ketone.	170.17	12.1	228	0.826	312
4173	C ₁₁ H ₂₂ O ₂	Umbellulic acid.	186.17		23		
4174	C ₁₁ H ₂₂ O ₂	Undecylic acid CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₉ CO ₂ H.	186.17	29.3	228 ¹⁵⁰		1066
4175	C ₁₁ H ₂₂ O ₂	Ethyl pargonate C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅ .	186.17	-44.5	219	0.866 ^{17,3}	
4176	C ₁₁ H ₂₂ O ₂	Methyl caprate C ₈ H ₁₇ CO ₂ CH ₃ .	186.17	-18	224		
4177	C ₁₁ H ₂₄	Decamyl paraffinate.	202.17		228.7	0.912 ¹⁵	
4178	C ₁₁ H ₂₄	<i>n</i> -Undecane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₉ CH ₃ .	156.18	-26.5	197	0.741	234

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
4178.1	C ₁₁ H ₂₄	<i>n</i> -Ethylnonane.....	156.18		71 ¹⁶	0.751 ¹⁹	
4179	C ₁₁ H ₂₄ O	<i>n</i> -Undecyl alcohol CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₉ CH ₂ OH..	172.19	19	146 ³⁰	0.833	374
4179.1	C ₁₁ H ₂₄ O	<i>n</i> -Undecan-6-ol.....	172.19	16	235 ⁷⁵⁴	0.833	
4180	C ₁₁ H ₂₆ N	<i>n</i> -Undecylamine CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₉ CH ₂ NH ₂ ...	171.20	16.5	234		
4181	C ₁₂ H ₈ N ₂ O ₁₂	Dipicrylamine [2, 4, 6-(NO ₂) ₃ C ₆ H ₂] ₂ NH	439.10	250 d.			
4182	C ₁₂ H ₆ O ₁₂	Mellitic acid C ₆ (CO ₂ H) ₆	342.05	286			
4183	C ₁₂ H ₇ N ₃ O ₇	Phenyl picrate.....	305.08	153			
4184	C ₁₂ H ₈	Acenaphthylene.....	152.06	93	275		1192
4185	C ₁₂ H ₈ AsN	Phenarsazine.....	241.03	310			
4185.1	C ₁₂ H ₈ Br ₂	<i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -Di-(bromophenyl).....	311.89	164		1.897	
4186	C ₁₂ H ₈ Cl ₂	1, 2-Dichloracenaphthene.....	222.98	115			
4187	C ₁₂ H ₈ N ₂	Phenanthroline.....	180.08	78.5	>360		
4188	C ₁₂ H ₈ N ₂	Phenazine.....	180.08	171	>360		
4189	C ₁₂ H ₈ N ₂	Phenazone.....	180.08	156	>360		
4190	C ₁₂ H ₈ N ₂	Pseudophenanthroline.....	180.08	173			
4191	C ₁₂ H ₈ N ₂ O ₄	Dinitroacenaphthene.....	244.08	206 d.			
4192	C ₁₂ H ₈ N ₂ O ₄	<i>o</i> , <i>o'</i> -Dinitrodiphenyl.....	244.08	124			
4193	C ₁₂ H ₈ N ₂ O ₄	<i>m</i> , <i>m'</i> -Dinitrodiphenyl.....	244.08	198			
4194	C ₁₂ H ₈ N ₂ O ₄	<i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -Dinitrodiphenyl.....	244.08	233			
4195	C ₁₂ H ₈ O	Diphenylene oxide.....	168.06	87	288		
4196	C ₁₂ H ₈ O ₂	2-Phenylbenzoquinone.....	184.06	107			
4197	C ₁₂ H ₈ O ₄	1, 8-Naphthalic acid.....	216.06	270			
4198	C ₁₂ H ₈ O ₄	Bergaptene.....	216.06	188			
4199	C ₁₂ H ₈ O ₄	Paracotoin.....	216.06	152			
4200	C ₁₂ H ₈ O ₄	Xanthotoxin.....	216.06	146			
4201	C ₁₂ H ₈ S ₂	Thianthrene.....	216.19	160	366		
4202	C ₁₂ H ₉ AsClN	Phenarsazine chloride.....	277.50	193			
4203	C ₁₂ H ₉ Br	3-Bromoacenaphthene.....	232.99	51.2	336.4	1.437 ⁵⁵	
4204	C ₁₂ H ₉ Cl	3-Chloroacenaphthene.....	188.53	69.8	319		
4205	C ₁₂ H ₉ Cl	<i>o</i> -Chlorodiphenyl <i>o</i> -ClC ₆ H ₄ C ₆ H ₅ ...	188.53	34	268		
4206	C ₁₂ H ₉ Cl	<i>m</i> -Chlorodiphenyl <i>m</i> -ClC ₆ H ₄ C ₆ H ₅ ...	188.53	89			
4207	C ₁₂ H ₉ Cl	<i>p</i> -Chlorodiphenyl <i>p</i> -ClC ₆ H ₄ C ₆ H ₅ ...	188.52	75.5	282		
4208	C ₁₂ H ₉ ClN ₂	<i>m</i> -Chloroazobenzene.....	216.54	67.5			
4209	C ₁₂ H ₉ ClN ₂	<i>p</i> -Chloroazobenzene <i>p</i> -ClC ₆ H ₄ NNC ₆ H ₅ ...	216.54	89			
4210	C ₁₂ H ₉ I	3-Iodoacenaphthene.....	280.00	65	180 d.	1.674 ⁶³	
4211	C ₁₂ H ₉ N	Carbazole.....	167.08	244.8	354.8		1333
4212	C ₁₂ H ₉ NO ₂	<i>o</i> -Nitrodiphenyl <i>o</i> -NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄ C ₆ H ₅ ...	199.08	37	320		
4213	C ₁₂ H ₉ NO ₂	<i>m</i> -Nitrodiphenyl <i>m</i> -NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄ C ₆ H ₅ ...	199.08	61			
4214	C ₁₂ H ₉ NO ₂	<i>p</i> -Nitrodiphenyl <i>p</i> -NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄ C ₆ H ₅ ...	199.08	113	340		
4215	C ₁₂ H ₉ NS	Thiodiphenylamine.....	199.14	180	371 d.		
4216	C ₁₂ H ₉ N ₃ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Nitroazobenzene.....	227.09	129.9			
4217	C ₁₂ H ₉ N ₃ O ₅	2, 4-Dinitro-4'-hydroxydiphenylamine...	275.09	190			
4218	C ₁₂ H ₁₀	Acenaphthene.....	154.08	95	277.5	1.024 ^{99.2}	1127, 1193
4219	C ₁₂ H ₁₀	Diphenyl C ₆ H ₅ C ₆ H ₅	154.08	69.0	254.9	1.041	1105
4220	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ AsCl	Diphenyl arsine chloride.....	264.50	42.8	327 d.	1.583 ⁴⁰	
4221	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ As ₂	Arsenobenzene C ₆ H ₅ AsAsC ₆ H ₅	304.00	196			
4221.1	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ ClI	Diphenyliodonium chloride.....	316.47	d. 230		1.67	
4222	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ Cl ₂ N ₂	Dichlorobenzidine [2, 4-Cl(NH ₂)C ₆ H ₃] ₂ ...	253.01	163			
4223	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ Cl ₂ N ₂	<i>p</i> , <i>p</i> -Dichlorobenzidine.....	253.01	60			
4224	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ N ₂	Aribine.....	182.09	237			
4225	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ N ₂	Azobenzene C ₆ H ₅ NNC ₆ H ₅	182.09	67	297.4	1.203	
4226	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ N ₂ O	Azoxybenzene.....	198.09	36		1.246	1031
4227	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ N ₂ O	<i>p</i> -Hydroxyazobenzene.....	198.09	152			
4228	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ N ₂ O	<i>N</i> -Nitrosodiphenylamine (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ NNO..	198.09	66.5			
4229	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ N ₂ O	<i>p</i> -Nitrosophenylaniline.....	198.09	143			
4230	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₂	<i>o</i> , <i>o'</i> -Azophenol.....	214.09	172			
4231	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₂	<i>m</i> , <i>m'</i> -Azophenol HOC ₆ H ₄ NNC ₆ H ₄ OH..	214.09	205			
4232	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₂	<i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -Azophenol.....	214.09	215			
4233	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Nitrodiphenylamine.....	214.09	75			
4234	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Nitrodiphenylamine.....	214.09	133			
4235	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₂ S	Benzidinesulfone.....	246.16	>350			
4236	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₃	<i>o</i> , <i>o'</i> -Azoxyphenol.....	288.17	102			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
4237	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₃	<i>p, p'</i> -Azoxyphenol.....	288.17	156; 107			
4238	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O	<i>o</i> -Phenylphenol C ₆ H ₅ C ₆ H ₄ OH.....	170.08	56	275		
4239	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O	<i>m</i> -Phenylphenol C ₆ H ₅ C ₆ H ₄ OH.....	170.08	78	>300		
4240	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O	<i>p</i> -Phenylphenol C ₆ H ₅ C ₆ H ₄ OH.....	170.08	165	308		
4241	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O	Phenyl ether C ₆ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₅	170.08	26.9	259	1.072	1019
4242	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ OS	Diphenyl sulfoxide (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ SO.....	202.14	70.5	340		
4243	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>o, o'</i> -Diphenol OHC ₆ H ₄ C ₆ H ₄ OH.....	186.08	109	326		
4244	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>o, p'</i> -Diphenol OHC ₆ H ₄ C ₆ H ₄ OH.....	186.08	161	342		
4245	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>m, m'</i> -Diphenol OHC ₆ H ₄ C ₆ H ₄ OH.....	186.08	123.5			
4246	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>p, p'</i> -Diphenol OHC ₆ H ₄ C ₆ H ₄ OH.....	186.08	272			
4247	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₂	α -Naphthyl acetate CH ₃ CO ₂ C ₁₀ H ₇	186.08	44.8			
4248	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₂	β -Naphthyl acetate CH ₃ CO ₂ C ₁₀ H ₇	186.08	68.5			
4249	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₂ S	Diphenyl sulfone (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ SO ₂	218.14	129	377.8		
4250	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₂ S	Phenyl benzenesulfonate.....	234.14	35			
4251	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₄	2, 2'-Diresorcinol.....	218.08	268			
4252	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₄	4, 4'-Diresorcinol.....	218.08	222			
4253	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₄	5, 5'-Diresorcinol.....	218.08	310			
4254	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₄	Piperic acid.....	218.08	217	220 d.		
4255	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₄	Quinhydrone.....	218.08	171			
4256	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₄ S	4, 4'-Dihydroxydiphenylsulfone.....	250.14	239			
4257	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₅	Paracetoic acid.....	234.08	108			
4258	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₅ S ₂	Benzenesulfonic anhydride.....	298.21	90	240 ¹⁰ d.		
4259	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ P ₂	Phosphobenzene C ₆ H ₅ P.PC ₆ H ₅	216.13	149			
4260	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ S	Diphenyl sulfide (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ S.....	186.14		293	1.119 ¹⁵ ₁₆	948
4261	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ S ₂	Diphenyl disulfide (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ S ₂	218.21	61	310		
4262	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ Se	Diphenyl selenide (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ Se.....	233.28		302	1.356 ¹⁵	
4263	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ Te	Diphenyl telluride (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ Te.....	281.58		320	1.556 ¹⁵	800
4264	C ₁₂ H ₁₁ As	Diphenylarsine (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ AsH.....	230.05		155 ³⁷		
4265	C ₁₂ H ₁₁ AsO ₂	Diphenylarsonic acid (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ AsOOH.....	262.05	178			
4266	C ₁₂ H ₁₁ N	<i>o</i> -Aminodiphenyl C ₆ H ₅ C ₆ H ₄ NH ₂	169.09	45.5	299		
4267	C ₁₂ H ₁₁ N	2-Benzylpyridine.....	169.09		276		
4268	C ₁₂ H ₁₁ N	3-Benzylpyridine.....	169.09	34	286		
4269	C ₁₂ H ₁₁ N	4-Benzylpyridine.....	169.09		287		
4270	C ₁₂ H ₁₁ N	Diphenylamine (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ NH.....	169.09	53	302	1.159	1333
4271	C ₁₂ H ₁₁ NO	<i>m</i> -Phenylaminophenol.....	185.09	82	340		
4272	C ₁₂ H ₁₁ NO ₃ S	Benzenesulfanilide.....	233.16	110			1183
4273	C ₁₂ H ₁₁ N ₃	<i>m</i> -Aminoazobenzene.....	197.11	59			
4274	C ₁₂ H ₁₁ N ₃	<i>p</i> -Aminoazobenzene C ₆ H ₅ N ₂ C ₆ H ₄ NH ₂	197.11	126	>360		
4275	C ₁₂ H ₁₁ N ₃	Diazoaminobenzene C ₆ H ₅ N ₂ NHC ₆ H ₅	197.11	96	exp.		
4276	C ₁₂ H ₁₁ N ₃ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Nitrobenzidine.....	229.11	143			
4277	C ₁₂ H ₁₁ N ₃ O ₂	<i>m</i> -Nitrobenzidine.....	229.11	190			
4278	C ₁₂ H ₁₁ P	Diphenylphosphine (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ PH.....	186.11		280	1.07 ¹⁶	
4279	C ₁₂ H ₁₂	1, 4-Dimethylnaphthalene.....	156.09	<-18	264.3	1.016	900
4280	C ₁₂ H ₁₂	2, 3-Dimethylnaphthalene.....	156.09		266		
4281	C ₁₂ H ₁₂	2, 6-Dimethylnaphthalene.....	156.09	111			
4282	C ₁₂ H ₁₂	α -Ethylnaphthalene.....	156.09	<-14	258 d.	1.064 ¹⁵ ₁₆	
4283	C ₁₂ H ₁₂	β -Ethylnaphthalene.....	156.09	-19	251	1.008 ⁰	
4284	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ ClN	Diphenylamine hydrochloride.....	205.56				1333
4285	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ N ₂	<i>p</i> -Aminodiphenylamine.....	184.11	75	354		
4286	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ N ₂	Benzidine (<i>p</i> -NH ₂ C ₆ H ₄) ₂	184.11	128.7	401.7		
4287	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ N ₂	β -Benzidine.....	184.11	45	363		
4288	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ N ₂	1, 1-Diphenylhydrazine (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ NNH ₂	184.11	36	220 ⁵⁰		
4289	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ N ₂	Hydrazobenzene C ₆ H ₅ NHNHC ₆ H ₅	184.11	131	d.		
4290	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ N ₂ O	Harmalol.....	200.11	212 d.			
4291	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₃	Luminal (5,5-Phenylethylbarbituric acid).....	232.11	173			
4292	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₆ S ₂	Benzene- <i>o, o'</i> -disulfonic acid.....	344.24	>175 d.			
4293	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ N ₄	Chrysoidine.....	212.12	117.5			1333
4294	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ N ₄	<i>p, p'</i> -Diaminoazobenzene.....	212.12	241			
4295	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ N ₄ (O ₄)	Urocanic acid.....	276.12	213 d.			
4296	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ O	Ethyl α -naphthyl ether.....	172.09	5.5	276.4	1.061	779
4297	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ O	Ethyl β -naphthyl ether.....	172.09	37.5	282	1.064	1071
4297.1	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ O	<i>l</i> -Methyl- α -naphthyl carbinol.....	172.09	47	116 ¹¹	1.115	
4298	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ O ₂	Benzylidenecetylacetone.....	188.09		188 ¹⁵		

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	d	R. I. No.
4000	$C_{15}H_{13}O_4$	Allyl cinnamate.....	188.09		286 d.	1.052 ²²	
4001	$C_{15}H_{12}O_3$	Benzoylacetyleacetone.....	204.09	35	167 ²²	1.152 ²²	
4002	$C_{15}H_{12}O_4$	Benzoic acid.....	252.09	129			
4003	$C_{15}H_{12}O_5$	Phenylglycid triacetate.....	252.09	106			
4004	$C_{15}H_{12}O_6$	Pyrogallol triacetate.....	252.09	165			
4005	$C_{15}H_{13}N$	Dimethyl- α -naphthylamine.....	171.11		276	1.045 ²¹	810
4006	$C_{15}H_{13}N$	Dimethyl- β -naphthylamine.....	171.11	46	305	1.028 ^{21,22}	1081
4007	$C_{15}H_{13}N$	Ethyl α -naphthylamine.....	171.11		176 ²²	1.060	871
4008	$C_{15}H_{13}N$	Ethyl β -naphthylamine.....	171.11		183 ²²	1.057	969
4009	$C_{15}H_{13}N$	2, 6, 8-Trimethylquinoline.....	171.11	46	261.4		
4010	$C_{15}H_{13}N_2$	Pyrazine.....	219.11	155			
4011	$C_{15}H_{13}N_2$	<i>p, p'</i> -Diaminodiphenylamine.....	199.12	158			
4012	$C_{15}H_{14}As_2Cl_2N_2O_2$	Arsphenamine.....	458.96	160 d.			
4013	$C_{15}H_{14}O_2$	Quercetin ethyl ether.....	296.05	234			
4014	$C_{15}H_{14}O_2$	<i>p</i> -Toluenesulfonyl.....	202.12	137			
4015	$C_{15}H_{14}N_2O_2S_2$	Benidine- <i>o, o'</i> -disulfoneamide.....	342.27	278			
4016	$C_{15}H_{13}NO_4$	Desoxyamalic acid.....	310.14		260 s. d.		
4017	$C_{15}H_{13}NO_4$	Amalic acid (Tetramethylalloxantine).....	342.14	221 d.			
4018	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	<i>n</i> -Propyl cinnamate.....	190.11		285.1	1.044 ⁰	665
4019	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	Engenol acetate.....	206.11	31	282.4	1.084	1232
4020	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	Ethyl β -methoxycinnamate.....	206.11	52			
4021	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	Isopropyl acetate.....	206.11	80	283		
4022	$C_{15}H_{13}O_4$	Apicol.....	222.11	29.5	294	1.015	1310
4023	$C_{15}H_{13}O_4$	Isopicol.....	222.11	56	304	1.197 ²²	817
4024	$C_{15}H_{13}O_4$	Diethyl β -phenylacetate $C_6H_5CH_2CO_2C_2H_5$	222.11		296.1	1.122	607
4025	$C_{15}H_{13}N$	Isopropyl.....	173.12	99	297		
4026	$C_{15}H_{13}N$	Dialkylamine $C_6H_5N(CH_2CH_2CH_2)_2$	173.12		245	0.954	
4027	$C_{15}H_{13}N$	Julolidine.....	173.12	40	280		
4028	$C_{15}H_{13}NO$	Benzoylpiperidine.....	189.12	48	184 ²⁷		
4029	$C_{15}H_{13}NO$	Piperidinecarboxylic acid.....	189.12	63	312		
4030	$C_{15}H_{13}NO_2$	Dipropionamide $C_6H_5N(COOC_2H_5)_2$	265.12	44	179.5 ²⁴		
4031	$C_{15}H_{13}NO_2$	Ethyl p-toluenesulfonate.....	221.12	79			1280
4032	$C_{15}H_{13}NO_2$	Anhalomidine.....	221.12	160			
4033	$C_{15}H_{13}NO_2$	Aspartate.....	221.12	85.5			
4034	$C_{15}H_{13}NO_2$	Hydropotamine.....	221.12	55	100 d.		
4035	$C_{15}H_{13}NO_2$	Conamine.....	237.12	133			
4036	$C_{15}H_{13}N_2O$	Methylecristine (Caulophylline).....	204.14	137			
4037	$C_{15}H_{13}N_2O_8S$	Aniline sulfate $(C_6H_5NH_2)_2H_2SO_4$	284.26			1.377 ⁴	
4038	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	Isobutyl phenyl ketone.....	176.12		242.5		
4039	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	Isobutyl benzyl ketone.....	176.12		250.5	0.969 ⁰	
4040	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	Engenol ethyl ether.....	192.12		254	1.021 ^{1,5}	808
4041	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	Isoengenol ethyl ether.....	192.12	64			
4042	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	Pentamethylbenzoic acid.....	192.12	210.5			
4043	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	Amyl benzoate $C_6H_5CO_2C_5H_{11}$	192.12		d.	0.989	566
4044	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	Benzyl benzoate.....	192.12		136 ²⁵		
4045	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	Benzyl <i>d</i> -valerate.....	192.12		250 ⁷²⁰	0.982 ²²	558
4046	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	Isobutyl benzoate.....	192.12		262	0.993	
4047	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	Isopropyl hydrocinnamate.....	192.12		126 ¹¹	0.986 ²⁵	
4048	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	Thymyl acetate.....	192.12		243	1.009 ⁰	
4049	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	<i>n</i> -Amyl salicylate $o\text{-HOC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}$	208.12		265	1.065 ¹⁶	
4050	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	Benzyl acetate $o\text{-HOC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$	206.12		183 ⁴⁰	1.054	635
4051	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	Isoamyl salicylate.....	208.12		273	1.045 ²¹	634
4052	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	Isobutyl acetate.....	208.12		170 ⁴⁶	1.052	
4053	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	Guaiacyl valerate $C_6H_4CO_2C_5H_8\text{OMe}$	208.12		265		
4054	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	Aspartate.....	208.12	67	296	1.165	1333
4055	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	Elemicin.....	208.12		147 ¹⁰	1.063	694
4056	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	Aspartate.....	224.12	161			
4057	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	Diethyl succinylsuccinate.....	256.12	128			
4058	$C_{15}H_{13}O_2$	<i>d, \beta</i> -Phenylglucoside.....	256.12	175			
4059	$C_{15}H_{13}O_7$	Arbutin.....	272.12	195			1333
4060	$C_{15}H_{13}O_7$	Aspartate..... $C_6H_5NH_2 \cdot H_2AsO_4$	328.11	140			
4061	$C_{15}H_{13}NO_3$	<i>n</i> -Butylacetamide.....	190.14		276.5		
4062	$C_{15}H_{13}NO_3$	Propionamide $(C_6H_5CH_2)_2N\text{NHCO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$	190.14	95			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
4361	C ₁₂ H ₁₇ NO	<i>C</i> -Diethylacetanilide.....	191.14	124			
4362	C ₁₂ H ₁₇ NO ₂	Ethyl- <i>N</i> -phenacetine.....	207.14	38	298		
4363	C ₁₂ H ₁₇ NO ₂	Ethyl- <i>o</i> -tolylurethane.....	207.14		255		
4364	C ₁₂ H ₁₇ N ₆ O ₉	Lysine picrate.....	375.17	252 d.			
4365	C ₁₂ H ₁₈	Hexamethylbenzene.....	162.14	166	265		
4365.1	C ₁₂ H ₁₈	1-Methyl-3- <i>tert</i> -amylbenzene.....	162.14		208	0.8673	
4366	C ₁₂ H ₁₈	1, 2, 4-Triethylbenzene.....	162.14		218	0.882	583
4367	C ₁₂ H ₁₈	1, 3, 5-Triethylbenzene.....	162.14		218	0.863	565
4367.1	C ₁₂ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₄	Rhamnose phenylhydrazone.....	254.16	159			
4367.2	C ₁₂ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₅	<i>d</i> , α -Glucosephenylhydrazone.....	270.16	160			
4367.3	C ₁₂ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₅	<i>d</i> , β -Glucosephenylhydrazone.....	270.16	141			
4367.4	C ₁₂ H ₁₈ N ₄ O	Phenylhydrazine hydrate.....	234.17	24			
4367.5	C ₁₂ H ₁₈ N ₄ O ₂	Hexamethylenetetramineresorcinol.....	250.17	200 d.			
4367.6	C ₁₂ H ₁₈ O	Benzyl isoamyl ether.....	178.14		237.5		
4367.7	C ₁₂ H ₁₈ O	Thymyl ethyl ether.....	178.14		226.9	0.933 ₀	
4367.8	C ₁₂ H ₁₈ O	Mellithyl alcohol (CH ₃) ₅ C ₆ CH ₂ OH.....	178.14	160.5			
4367.9	C ₁₂ H ₁₈ O ₃	Phloroglucinol triethyl ether.....	210.14	43	175 ²⁴		
4368	C ₁₂ H ₁₈ O ₃	Pyrogallol triethyl ether.....	210.14	39			
4368.1	C ₁₂ H ₁₈ O ₄	Cascarillin.....	226.14	205			
4368.2	C ₁₂ H ₁₈ O ₆	Trimeric diacetyl.....	258.14	105	280.1		
4368.3	C ₁₂ H ₁₈ O ₆	Diethyl 1, 1'-diacetylsuccinate.....	258.14	88		1.209 (st.)	1196,
						1.176 (met.)	1201
						1.106	454
4368.4	C ₁₂ H ₁₈ O ₈	Triethyl aconitate.....	258.14		253 ²⁵⁰	1.109 ⁷¹	
4368.41	C ₁₂ H ₁₈ O ₈	Diethyl diacetyltartrate.....	290.14	68	170 ¹⁵	1.868 ⁰	
4368.5	C ₁₂ H ₁₉ Br ₂ O ₂	Bromal <i>d</i> -borneolate.....	434.89	109			
4368.6	C ₁₂ H ₁₉ ClO ₂	<i>d</i> -Bornyl chloroacetate.....	230.60		147 ³⁰		
4368.7	C ₁₂ H ₁₉ Cl ₃ O ₂	Chloral- <i>d</i> -borneolate.....	301.52	56			
4368.8	C ₁₂ H ₁₉ N	<i>n</i> -Dipropylaniline C ₆ H ₅ N(C ₃ H ₇) ₂	177.15		241	0.910	
4368.9	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₃	Isoamylisopropylbarbituric acid.....	240.17	175			
4369	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₃	Isoamylpropylbarbituric acid.....	270.17	132			
4369.1	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ N ₄ O ₇	Hexamethylenetetraminemethylene citrate.....	332.19	175			
4369.2	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ O	Ballanophorin.....	180.15	56			
4370	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ O	Homophorone.....	180.15		210 ⁸²⁶	0.886	530
4371	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ O ₂	Geranylacetic acid.....	196.15		179 ¹⁹	0.938	516
4372	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ O ₂	<i>dl</i> -Bornyl acetate.....	196.15		114 ²²	0.985	483
4373	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ O ₂	<i>d</i> -Bornyl acetate.....	196.15	29	226	0.991 ¹⁵	994
4374	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ O ₂	Geranyl acetate.....	196.15		242	0.917 ¹⁵	493
4375	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ O ₂	Isobornyl acetate.....	196.15		89 ⁹	0.981	1010
4375.1	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ O ₂	Isopulegyl acetate.....	196.15		103 ¹⁴	0.935 ¹⁸	934
4376	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ O ₂	<i>l</i> -Linalyl acetate.....	196.15		220	0.895 ⁵	414
4377	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ O ₂	Neryl acetate.....	196.15		134 ²⁵	0.916 ¹⁶	
4378	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ O ₂	<i>dl</i> , α -Terpinyl acetate.....	196.15	< -50	220 d.	0.957	
4379	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ O ₂	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>), α -Terpinyl acetate.....	196.15		140 ⁴⁰	0.983 ₀	
4380	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ O ₅	Diethyl 1-ethyl-1'-acetylsuccinate.....	244.15		263	1.064 _{17.5} ¹⁹	
4381	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ O ₇	Triethyl citrate.....	276.15		294	1.137	409
4382	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ O ₁₀	Maltosan.....	324.15	150 (?)			
4383	C ₁₂ H ₂₁ ClO ₂	<i>l</i> -Menthyl chloroacetate.....	232.62	38	137 ¹²	1.056	
4384	C ₁₂ H ₂₁ N ₃	Kyanpropine.....	207.19	116			
4385	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O	Ethyl <i>d</i> -bornyl ether.....	182.17		205	0.901	1023
4386	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O	Hexenyl ether.....	182.17		118		
4387	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₂	<i>d</i> -Citronellyl acetate.....	198.17		121 ¹⁵	0.903 ₁₅ ¹⁵	402
4388	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₂	<i>l</i> -Menthyl acetate (HOCHCO ₂ C ₆ H ₉) ₂	198.17		227	0.919	418
4389	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₃	Lanolic acid.....	214.17	77			
4390	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₃	<i>l</i> -Menthyl glycolate.....	214.17	87			
4391	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₄	Diisoamyl oxalate.....	230.17		265	0.968 ¹¹	
4392	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₆	Di- <i>n</i> -butyl <i>d</i> -tartrate.....	262.17	22.5	203 ¹⁸	1.098 ¹⁵	
4393	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₆	Diisobutyl <i>d</i> -tartrate.....	262.17	69	325		
4393.1	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₆	Diisobutyl <i>l</i> -tartrate.....	262.17	74	185 ²¹	1.029 ⁷⁹	
4394	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁	Lactose.....	342.17	201.6	d.	1.525 is the density for the monohydrate	1229
4395	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁ (H ₂ O)	Maltose.....	360.19			1.540	1333
4396	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁	Saccharose.....	342.17	186		1.588 ₄ ¹⁵	1242
4397	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁	Trehalose (2H ₂ O).....	342.17	210			1195

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
4398	C ₁₂ H ₂₃ ClO	Lauryl chloride CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₀ COCl.....	218.64	-17	145 ¹⁸		
4399	C ₁₂ H ₂₃ N	Lauroitrile CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₀ CN.....	181.19	4	198 ¹⁰⁰	0.827 ¹⁵	
4400	C ₁₂ H ₂₄	<i>n</i> -Dodecylene CH ₂ :CH(CH ₂) ₉ CH ₃	168.19	-31.5	96 ¹⁵	0.762 ¹⁵	
4401	C ₁₂ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₁₀	<i>d</i> -Glucosealdazine.....	356.20	100			
4402	C ₁₂ H ₂₄ O	<i>n</i> -Amyl hexyl ketone C ₆ H ₁₁ COC ₆ H ₁₃ ...	184.19	9	112 ⁹		
4403	C ₁₂ H ₂₄ O	Ethylmenthol.....	184.19		85 ⁴	0.904 ¹⁷	
4404	C ₁₂ H ₂₄ O	<i>l</i> -Ethyl menthyl ether.....	184.19		212.9	0.854	918
4405	C ₁₂ H ₂₄ O	Lauric aldehyde CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₀ CHO.....	184.19	44.5	185 ¹⁰⁰		
4406	C ₁₂ H ₂₄ O ₂	Lauric acid CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₀ CO ₂ H.....	200.19	48.0	225 ¹⁰⁰	0.883	1123
4407	C ₁₂ H ₂₄ O ₂	<i>n</i> -Decyl acetate CH ₃ CO ₂ C ₁₀ H ₂₁	200.19		191.5		1082
4408	C ₁₂ H ₂₄ O ₂	Ethyl <i>n</i> -caprate C ₈ H ₁₉ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	200.19		245	0.862	
4409	C ₁₂ H ₂₄ O ₂	<i>n</i> -Parabutyraldehyde.....	216.19		100 ³⁵		
4410	C ₁₂ H ₂₅ NO	Lauramide CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₀ CONH ₂	199.20	102	200 ^{12.5}	0.766 ⁰	
4411	C ₁₂ H ₂₆	<i>n</i> -Dodecane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₀ CH ₃	170.20	-12	216	0.763	255
4412	C ₁₂ H ₂₆	5-Propylnonane (C ₄ H ₉) ₂ CHC ₃ H ₇	170.20		205	0.756	268
4413	C ₁₂ H ₂₆	2, 4, 5, 7-Tetramethyloctane.....	170.20		210		
4414	C ₁₂ H ₂₆ O	<i>n</i> -Amylhexyl carbinol.....	186.20	30	119 ⁹		
4415	C ₁₂ H ₂₆ O	<i>n</i> -Dodecyl alcohol CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₀ CH ₂ OH..	186.20	24	259	0.831	
4416	C ₁₂ H ₂₆ O	<i>n</i> -Hexyl ether (C ₆ H ₁₃) ₂ O.....	186.20		208.8		
4417	C ₁₂ H ₂₇ N	Dodecylamine C ₁₂ H ₂₅ NH ₂	185.22	28	135 ¹⁵		
4418	C ₁₂ H ₂₇ N	Tri- <i>n</i> -butylamine (C ₄ H ₉) ₃ N.....	185.22		214	0.778 ²⁰	
4419	C ₁₂ H ₂₇ N	Triisobutylamine [(CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂] ₃ N....	185.22	-21.8	191.5	0.766 ²⁵	204
4420	C ₁₂ H ₂₈ N ₂ O ₄	Ethylenediamine isovalerate.....	264.23	129			
4421	C ₁₂ H ₇ Br ₃ O ₂	Tribromosalol.....	450.80	195			
4422	C ₁₂ H ₈ Cl ₂ O	<i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -Dichlorobenzophenone.....	250.98	145			
4423	C ₁₂ H ₈ N ₂ O ₆	<i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -Dinitrobenzophenone.....	272.08	190			
4424	C ₁₂ H ₈ N ₄ O ₉	<i>o</i> , <i>o'</i> , <i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -Tetranitrodiphenylurea.....	392.11	189			
4425	C ₁₂ H ₈ O	Fluorenone.....	180.06	84	341.5		
4426	C ₁₂ H ₈ O	Pyrene ketone.....	180.06	142			
4427	C ₁₂ H ₈ O ₂	Xanthone.....	196.06	174	351		
4428	C ₁₂ H ₈ O ₂ S	Benzophenonesulfone.....	244.13	187			
4429	C ₁₂ H ₈ O ₄	Euxanthone.....	228.06	240			
4430	C ₁₂ H ₉ BrO ₂	<i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -Bromophenyl) benzoic acid.....	276.99	194			
4431	C ₁₂ H ₉ ClO	<i>o</i> -Chlorobenzophenone.....	216.53	45.5	330		
4432	C ₁₂ H ₉ ClO	<i>m</i> -Chlorobenzophenone.....	216.53	83			
4433	C ₁₂ H ₉ ClO	<i>p</i> -Chlorobenzophenone.....	216.53	78	> 300		
4434	C ₁₂ H ₉ N	Acridine.....	179.08	108	346		
4435	C ₁₂ H ₉ N	α -Naphthoquinoline.....	179.08	52	351		
4436	C ₁₂ H ₉ N	β -Naphthoquinoline.....	179.08	93	351		
4437	C ₁₂ H ₉ N	Phenanthradine.....	179.08	104	360		
4438	C ₁₂ H ₉ NO	9-Acridone.....	195.08	354			
4439	C ₁₂ H ₁₀	Fluorene.....	166.08	116	295		
4440	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ AsN	Diphenylcyanoarsine (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ AsCN.....	255.05	30			
4441	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ Cl ₂	Benzophenone chloride.....	236.99		305	1.235 ^{18.5}	
4442	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ Cl ₂	<i>m</i> , <i>m'</i> -Dichlorodiphenylmethane.....	236.99	8	318	1.234 ²¹	
4443	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ Cl ₂	<i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -Dichlorodiphenylmethane.....	236.99	55	210 ¹⁵		
4444	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₂	Benzeneazosalicylic acid.....	242.09	218 d.			
4445	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O	<i>p</i> -Diphenylaldehyde <i>p</i> -C ₆ H ₅ C ₆ H ₄ CHO..	182.08	60			
4446	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O	Fluorenol.....	182.08	156			
4447	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O	α -Benzophenone (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ CO.....	182.08	48.5	305.4	1.083 ^{52.5}	
4448	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O	β -Benzophenone.....	182.08	26.5	306	1.108 ²³	1014
4449	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O	γ -Benzophenone.....	182.08	45-48			
4450	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O	δ -Benzophenone.....	182.08	-51			
4451	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O	Xanthene.....	182.08	100.5	315		
4452	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Hydroxybenzophenone.....	198.08	44	250 ³⁰		
4453	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>m</i> -Hydroxybenzophenone.....	198.08	116			
4454	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Hydroxybenzophenone.....	198.08	134			
4455	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Phenylbenzoic acid.....	198.08	111	344		
4456	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>m</i> -Phenylbenzoic acid.....	198.08	161			
4457	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Phenylbenzoic acid.....	198.08	219			
4458	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₂	Phenyl benzoate C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂ C ₆ H ₅	198.08	70	314	1.235 ²¹	
4459	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₂	2, 5-Dihydroxybenzophenone.....	214.08	122			
4460	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₂	2, 2'-Dihydroxybenzophenone.....	214.08	59	340		

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
4461	C ₁₃ H ₁₀ O ₃	2, 3'-Dihydroxybenzophenone.....	214.08	126			
4462	C ₁₃ H ₁₀ O ₃	2, 4'-Dihydroxybenzophenone.....	214.08	144			
4463	C ₁₃ H ₁₀ O ₃	3, 4'-Dihydroxybenzophenone.....	214.08	197			
4464	C ₁₃ H ₁₀ O ₃	4, 4'-Dihydroxybenzophenone.....	214.08	210			
4465	C ₁₃ H ₁₀ O ₃	<i>o</i> -Phenoxybenzoic acid.....	214.08	114.5	355 d.		
4466	C ₁₃ H ₁₀ O ₃	Diphenyl carbonate (C ₆ H ₅ O) ₂ CO.....	214.08	81	302		
4467	C ₁₃ H ₁₀ O ₃	Salol <i>o</i> -HOC ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ C ₆ H ₅	214.08	43	173 ¹²	1.250	
4468	C ₁₃ H ₁₀ O ₄	2, 6, 2'-Trihydroxybenzophenone.....	230.08	133			
4469	C ₁₃ H ₁₀ O ₅	Pimpinellin.....	246.08	119			
4470	C ₁₃ H ₁₀ O ₆	Maclurin.....	262.08	220 d.			
4471	C ₁₃ H ₁₀ O ₈	Sordidin.....	294.08	210			
4472	C ₁₃ H ₁₀ S	Thiobenzophenone (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ CS.....	198.14	146.5			
4473	C ₁₃ H ₁₁ N	Benzylideneaniline C ₆ H ₅ N:CHC ₆ H ₅	181.09	54	300		
4474	C ₁₃ H ₁₁ N	5, 10-Dihydroacridine.....	181.09	169			
4475	C ₁₃ H ₁₁ NO	<i>o</i> -Aminobenzophenone.....	197.09	108			
4476	C ₁₃ H ₁₁ NO	<i>m</i> -Aminobenzophenone.....	197.09	86			
4477	C ₁₃ H ₁₁ NO	<i>p</i> -Aminobenzophenone.....	197.09	124			
4478	C ₁₃ H ₁₁ NO	Benzanilide C ₆ H ₅ NHCOC ₆ H ₅	197.09	161		1.321 ⁴	
4479	C ₁₃ H ₁₁ NO	Benzophenoneoxime (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C:NOH.....	197.09	142			
4480	C ₁₃ H ₁₁ NO	<i>N</i> -Phenylformanilide (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ NOCH.....	197.09	74	220	1.230	
4481	C ₁₃ H ₁₁ NO ₂	<i>o</i> -Benzoylaminophenol.....	213.09	167 d.			
4482	C ₁₃ H ₁₁ NO ₂	<i>m</i> -Benzoylaminophenol.....	213.09	174			
4483	C ₁₃ H ₁₁ NO ₂	<i>p</i> -Benzoylaminophenol.....	213.09	227			
4484	C ₁₃ H ₁₁ NO ₂	<i>p</i> -Nitrodiphenylmethane.....	213.09	31			
4485	C ₁₃ H ₁₁ NO ₂	Salicylanilide <i>o</i> -OHC ₆ H ₄ CONHC ₆ H ₅	213.09	135			
4486	C ₁₃ H ₁₁ NO ₃	<i>p</i> -Aminosalol.....	229.09	152			
4487	C ₁₃ H ₁₁ NO ₄	Gallanilide.....	245.09	205			
4488	C ₁₃ H ₁₁ N ₃	2, 8-Diaminoacridine.....	209.11	284			
4489	C ₁₃ H ₁₁ O ₅	Gelsemic acid.....	247.09	206			
4490	C ₁₃ H ₁₂	Diphenylmethane (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ CH ₂	168.09	27	262	1.006	1030
4491	C ₁₃ H ₁₂	<i>o</i> -Phenyltoluene CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ C ₆ H ₅	168.09		260		
4492	C ₁₃ H ₁₂	<i>m</i> -Phenyltoluene CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ C ₆ H ₅	168.09		277	1.031 ⁰	
4493	C ₁₃ H ₁₂	<i>p</i> -Phenyltoluene CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ C ₆ H ₅	168.09	-3	267	1.015 ²⁷	
4494	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ N ₂	Benzaldehyde phenylhydrazone.....	196.11	156			
4495	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ N ₂ O	1-Benzoyl-1-phenylhydrazine.....	212.11	70			
4496	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ N ₂ O	1-Benzoyl-2-phenylhydrazine.....	212.11	168			
4497	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ N ₂ O	<i>o</i> , <i>o'</i> -Diaminobenzophenone.....	212.11	135			
4498	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ N ₂ O	<i>m</i> , <i>m'</i> -Diaminobenzophenone.....	212.11	174			
4499	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ N ₂ O	<i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -Diaminobenzophenone.....	212.11	237			
4500	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ N ₂ O	1, 2-Diphenylurea CO(NHC ₆ H ₅) ₂	212.11	235	260		1329
4501	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ N ₂ O	1, 1-Diphenylurea (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ NCONH ₂	212.11	189			
4502	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ N ₂ O	Harmine.....	212.11	257 d.			
4503	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Nitrobenzylaniline.....	228.11	44; 57			
4504	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ N ₂ S	1, 2-Diphenylthiourea.....	228.17	154	d.	1.321 ⁴	
4505	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ O	<i>o</i> -Benzylphenol C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ C ₆ H ₄ OH.....	184.09	21	312		
4506	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ O	<i>p</i> -Benzylphenol C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ C ₆ H ₄ OH.....	184.09	84	322		
4507	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ O	Diphenyl carbinol (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ CHOH.....	184.09	68	298.5		
4508	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ O	Benzyl phenyl ether C ₆ H ₅ OCH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	184.09	39	287		
4509	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ O ₂ S	Phenyl- <i>p</i> -toluenesulfonate.....	248.16	96			
4512	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ N	Benzylaniline C ₆ H ₅ NHCH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	183.11	37	300	1.038 ⁵⁸	
4513	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ N	<i>N</i> -Methyldiphenylamine (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ NCH ₃	183.11	-7.6	293.4	1.047 ²⁵	
4514	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ NO	<i>m</i> -(<i>o</i> -Tolylamino) phenol.....	199.11		375		
4515	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ NO	<i>p</i> -(<i>m</i> -Tolylamino) phenol.....	199.11	91	350		
4517	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ NO ₂ S	Toluene- <i>p</i> -sulfoneanilide.....	247.17	103			
4518	C ₁₃ H ₁₄ N ₃	Diphenylguanidine.....	211.12	148			
4519	C ₁₃ H ₁₄ N ₂	<i>o</i> , <i>p'</i> -Diaminodiphenylmethane.....	198.12	88			
4520	C ₁₃ H ₁₄ N ₂	<i>m</i> , <i>m'</i> -Diaminodiphenylmethane.....	198.12	48			
4521	C ₁₃ H ₁₄ N ₂	<i>m</i> , <i>p'</i> -Diaminodiphenylmethane.....	198.12	90			
4522	C ₁₃ H ₁₄ N ₂	<i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -Diaminodiphenylmethane.....	198.12	89			
4523	C ₁₃ H ₁₄ N ₂	1-Phenyl-2-benzylhydrazine.....	198.12	26			
4524	C ₁₃ H ₁₄ N ₂ O	Harmaline.....	214.12	238			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
4525	C ₁₃ H ₁₄ N ₂ O ₂	Analgen (5-Acetyl-amino-8-ethoxyquino- line).....	230.12	155			
4526	C ₁₃ H ₁₄ N ₄ S	1, 2-Di(<i>p</i> -aminophenyl) thiourea.....	258.21	195			
4526.1	C ₁₃ H ₁₄ O ₂	Isobutyl phenylpropionate.....	202.11		176 ¹²	1.158 ²⁵	
4527	C ₁₃ H ₁₄ O ₄	Drimine.....	234.11	256			
4528	C ₁₃ H ₁₅ Cl ₃ N ₂ O ₃	Chloralantipyrene.....	353.51	68			
4529	C ₁₃ H ₁₅ N	2, 5, 6, 8-Tetramethylquinoline.....	185.12	20	300		
4530	C ₁₃ H ₁₅ N	2, 4-Dimethylquinoline ethiodide.....	313.06	225			
4530.1	C ₁₃ H ₁₆ N ₂ O	4-Ethyl antipyrene.....	216.14	68			1237
4530.2	C ₁₃ H ₁₆ N ₂ O	1-Phenyl-2-propyl-3-methylpyrazolone.....	216.14	93			1262
4530.3	C ₁₃ H ₁₆ O	Benzalpinacolone.....	188.12	39.5		0.939 ⁶⁰	1048
4531	C ₁₃ H ₁₆ O ₃	Ethyl benzylacetoacetate.....	220.12		290 d.	1.036 ¹⁵ ₁₆	
4532	C ₁₃ H ₁₆ O ₃	Isoeugenol propionate.....	220.12		292		
4533	C ₁₃ H ₁₆ O ₄	Ethyl phenylmalonate.....	236.12		285 d.	1.095 ²⁵ ₂₆	
4534	C ₁₃ H ₁₆ O ₇	<i>l</i> -Helicin.....	284.12	175			
4535	C ₁₃ H ₁₆ O ₇	Salinigrin.....	284.12	195			
4536	C ₁₃ H ₁₇ NO ₄	Thermodyn.....	251.14	88			1333
4537	C ₁₃ H ₁₇ N ₃ O	Pyramidon.....	231.16	108			
4538	C ₁₃ H ₁₈ BrNO ₂	Phenoval.....	300.06	150			
4539	C ₁₃ H ₁₈ N ₂ O	Eseroline.....	218.16	127			
4541	C ₁₃ H ₁₈ N ₄ O ₆ S	Hexamethylenetetramine salicylsulfonic acid (Hexal).....	358.24	190 d.			
4542	C ₁₃ H ₁₈ O	Phenyl hexyl ketone C ₆ H ₅ COC ₆ H ₁₃	190.14	17	271.5		
4543	C ₁₃ H ₁₈ O ₂	Eugenol propyl ether.....	206.14		270.5	1.002	
4544	C ₁₃ H ₁₈ O ₂	Phenyl heptylate C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂ C ₆ H ₅	206.14		282.3	0.982 ¹⁵ ₁₆	
4545	C ₁₃ H ₁₈ O ₃	Isoamyl anisate.....	222.14		188 ³⁰	1.040	638
4546	C ₁₃ H ₁₈ O ₇	Methylarbutin.....	286.14	175			
4547	C ₁₃ H ₁₈ O ₇	Salicin.....	286.14	201.5	240	1.434 ²⁶	
4548	C ₁₃ H ₁₈ O ₈	Calmatambetin.....	302.14	148			
4549	C ₁₃ H ₁₉ NO	Heptanilide CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₅ CONHC ₆ H ₅	205.15	71			
4550	C ₁₃ H ₁₉ NO ₂	Benzalaminoacetal.....	221.15		220 ¹⁶⁰		
4551	C ₁₃ H ₁₉ NO ₂	Dioscorine.....	221.15	43.5			
4552	C ₁₃ H ₁₉ NO ₃	Pellotine.....	237.15	111			1333
4553	C ₁₃ H ₁₉ NO ₃	Gynocardine.....	333.15	162			
4554	C ₁₃ H ₁₉ O ₈	Aucubine.....	303.15	181			
4555	C ₁₃ H ₂₀ ClNO ₂	Dioscorine hydrochloride.....	257.62	204			
4556	C ₁₃ H ₂₀ ClNO ₃	Gujasanol (Diethylaminoacetic acid guai- acol hydrochloride).....	273.62	184			
4557	C ₁₃ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₂	Novocaine.....	236.17	60			
4558	C ₁₃ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₂ (2H ₂ O)	Novocaine.....	272.19	51			
4559	C ₁₃ H ₂₀ O	α -Ionone.....	192.15		147.5 ²⁸	0.930	988
4560	C ₁₃ H ₂₀ O	β -Ionone.....	192.15		140 ¹⁸	0.944	667, 951
4561	C ₁₃ H ₂₀ O	Irone.....	192.15		144 ¹⁶	0.939	605
4562	C ₁₃ H ₂₀ O	Lactucol.....	192.15	160			
4563	C ₁₃ H ₂₀ O	Pseudoionone.....	192.15		170 ²⁸	0.897	1001
4564	C ₁₃ H ₂₀ O ₂	Galbanic acid.....	208.15	156			
4565	C ₁₃ H ₂₁ ClN ₂ O ₂	Novocaine hydrochloride.....	272.64	156			
4566	C ₁₃ H ₂₁ ClN ₂ O ₂	Procaine.....	272.64	155			
4567	C ₁₃ H ₂₁ N	<i>N</i> -Ethyl-isoamylaniline.....	191.17		262		
4568	C ₁₃ H ₂₁ NO ₄	Meteloidine.....	255.17	141			
4569	C ₁₃ H ₂₂ BrNO ₄	Meteloidine hydrobromide.....	336.09	250			
4570	C ₁₃ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₃	Ethylheptylbarbituric acid.....	254.19	119			
4571	C ₁₃ H ₂₂ O	Zeorin.....	194.17	251			
4572	C ₁₃ H ₂₂ O ₂	<i>d</i> -Bornyl propionate.....	210.27		110 ¹¹	0.979 ¹⁵	857
4573	C ₁₃ H ₂₂ O ₃	<i>l</i> -Menthyl pyruvate.....	226.17		140 ²²	0.985	
4574	C ₁₃ H ₂₂ O ₇	Taxicatin.....	290.17	171			
4575	C ₁₃ H ₂₄ NO ₂	Cuscohygrine.....	226.19		170 ²³		
4576	C ₁₃ H ₂₄ O	Allyl <i>l</i> -menthyl ether.....	196.19		104 ¹³	0.876	
4577	C ₁₃ H ₂₄ O	Geranylacetone.....	196.19		139 ¹⁹		
4578	C ₁₃ H ₂₄ O ₂	<i>l</i> -Menthyl propionate.....	212.19		118 ¹⁵	0.918	
4579	C ₁₃ H ₂₄ O ₃	<i>l</i> -Menthyl <i>d</i> -lactate.....	228.19	32	142 ¹⁵	0.984	
4580	C ₁₃ H ₂₄ O ₄	Brassylic acid.....	244.19	114			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
4580.1	C ₁₃ H ₂₄ O ₄	Di- <i>l</i> -amyl malonate.....	244.19		154 ¹³	0.962 ²⁵	
4581	C ₁₃ H ₂₆	Tridecylene.....	182.20		232.7	0.845 ⁰	
4582	C ₁₃ H ₂₆ O ₂	Trideclic acid CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₁ CO ₂ H.....	214.20	51	236 ¹⁰⁰		
4583	C ₁₃ H ₂₆ O ₂	Isoamyl caprylate.....	214.20		136 ¹⁰		
4584	C ₁₃ H ₂₆ O ₂	Methyl laurate C ₁₁ H ₂₂ CO ₂ CH ₃	214.20	5	148 ¹⁸		
4585	C ₁₃ H ₂₈	Dipropylhexylmethane (C ₃ H ₇) ₂ CHC ₆ H ₁₃	184.22		221.2	0.765 ^{14,4}	299
4586	C ₁₃ H ₂₈	Tributylmethane (C ₄ H ₉) ₃ CH.....	184.22			0.760	300
4587	C ₁₃ H ₂₈	<i>n</i> -Tridecane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₁ CH ₃	184.22	-6.2	234	0.757	908
4588	C ₁₃ H ₂₈ O	Di- <i>n</i> -hexylcarbinol (C ₆ H ₁₃) ₂ CHOH.....	200.22	42			
4589	C ₁₃ H ₂₈ O	<i>n</i> -Tridecyl alcohol CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₁ CH ₂ OH.....	200.22	30.5	156 ¹⁵	0.822 ³¹	
4590	C ₁₃ H ₂₉ N	Tridecylamine CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₁ CH ₂ NH ₂	199.23	27	265		
4591	C ₁₄ H ₈ Cl ₈	Octachloroanthracene.....	453.68	>350			
4592	C ₁₄ H ₈ Cl ₇	Heptachloroanthracene.....	419.23	>350			
4593	C ₁₄ H ₄ Cl ₄ O ₂	1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrachloroanthraquinone.....	345.86	191			
4594	C ₁₄ H ₄ Cl ₄ O ₂	β -Tetrachloroanthraquinone.....	345.86	330			
4595	C ₁₄ H ₄ Cl ₆	Hexachloroanthracene.....	384.78	330			
4596	C ₁₄ H ₆ Cl ₂ O ₂	α -1, 2-Dichloroanthraquinone.....	276.96	161			
4597	C ₁₄ H ₆ Cl ₂ O ₂	β -1, 2-Dichloroanthraquinone.....	276.96	207			
4598	C ₁₄ H ₆ Cl ₂ O ₂	1, 4-Dichloroanthraquinone.....	276.96	187.5			
4599	C ₁₄ H ₆ Cl ₂ O ₂	1, 5-Dichloroanthraquinone.....	276.96	232			
4600	C ₁₄ H ₆ Cl ₂ O ₂	1, 6-Dichloroanthraquinone.....	276.96	204			
4601	C ₁₄ H ₆ Cl ₂ O ₂	1, 8-Dichloroanthraquinone.....	276.96	199			
4602	C ₁₄ H ₆ Cl ₂ O ₂	2, 3-Dichloroanthraquinone.....	276.96	267			
4603	C ₁₄ H ₆ Cl ₂ O ₂	2, 6-Dichloroanthraquinone.....	276.96	282			
4604	C ₁₄ H ₆ Cl ₂ O ₂	2, 7-Dichloroanthraquinone.....	276.96	211			
4605	C ₁₄ H ₆ Cl ₄	1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrachloroanthracene.....	315.88	149			
4606	C ₁₄ H ₆ Cl ₄	α -Tetrachloroanthracene.....	315.88	220			
4607	C ₁₄ H ₆ Cl ₄	β -Tetrachloroanthracene.....	315.88	152			
4608	C ₁₄ H ₆ N ₂ O ₆	1, 3-Dinitroanthraquinone.....	298.06	240			
4609	C ₁₄ H ₆ O ₃	Ellagic acid.....	302.05			1.667 ¹⁸	
4610	C ₁₄ H ₇ ClO ₂	1-Chloroanthraquinone.....	242.51	162			
4611	C ₁₄ H ₇ ClO ₂	2-Chloroanthraquinone.....	242.51	208			
4612	C ₁₄ H ₇ ClO ₂	3-Chloroanthraquinone.....	242.51	204			
4613	C ₁₄ H ₇ NO ₄	1-Nitroanthraquinone.....	253.06	230			
4614	C ₁₄ H ₇ NO ₄	2-Nitroanthraquinone.....	253.06	181			
4615	C ₁₄ H ₇ NO ₆	4-Nitro- α -alizarin.....	285.06	289			
4616	C ₁₄ H ₇ NO ₆	3-Nitro- β -alizarin.....	285.06	244			
4617	C ₁₄ H ₈ Br ₂	9, 10-Dibromoanthracene.....	335.89	221			
4618	C ₁₄ H ₈ Cl ₂	1, 2-Dichloroanthracene.....	246.98	255			
4619	C ₁₄ H ₈ Cl ₂	9, 10-Dichloroanthracene.....	246.98	209			
4620	C ₁₄ H ₈ O ₂	Anthraquinone C ₆ H ₄ :(CO) ₂ :C ₆ H ₄	208.06	285	379.8	1.438	
4621	C ₁₄ H ₈ O ₂	Isoanthraquinone.....	208.06	212			
4622	C ₁₄ H ₈ O ₂	Phenanthraquinone.....	208.06	207	360	1.405	
4623	C ₁₄ H ₈ O ₂	3, 4-Phenanthraquinone.....	208.06	133			
4624	C ₁₄ H ₈ O ₂	2-Hydroxyanthraquinone.....	224.06	302			
4625	C ₁₄ H ₈ O ₂	Diphenic anhydride.....	224.06	219			
4626	C ₁₄ H ₈ O ₄	Alizarin.....	240.06	290	430		
4627	C ₁₄ H ₈ O ₄	Anthraflavic acid.....	240.06	330			
4628	C ₁₄ H ₈ O ₄	Anthrarufin.....	240.06	280			
4629	C ₁₄ H ₈ O ₄	1, 6-Dihydroxyanthraquinone.....	240.06	272			
4630	C ₁₄ H ₈ O ₄	1, 7-Dihydroxyanthraquinone.....	240.06	292			
4631	C ₁₄ H ₈ O ₄	Chrysazin.....	240.06	191			
4632	C ₁₄ H ₈ O ₄	Hystazarin (2, 3-Dihydroxyanthraquinone).....	240.06	>280			
4633	C ₁₄ H ₈ O ₄	Quinizarin.....	240.06	195			
4634	C ₁₄ H ₈ O ₄	Xanthopurpurin.....	240.06	263			
4635	C ₁₄ H ₈ O ₅	Anthragallol.....	256.06	310	s. 290		
4636	C ₁₄ H ₈ O ₅	Anthrapurpurin.....	256.06	330	462		
4637	C ₁₄ H ₈ O ₅	Flavopurpurin.....	256.06	>360	459		
4638	C ₁₄ H ₈ O ₅	Purpurin.....	256.06	256			
4639	C ₁₄ H ₈ O ₅	1, 4, 6-Trihydroxyanthraquinone.....	256.06	>300			
4640	C ₁₄ H ₉ Cl	1-Chloroanthracene.....	212.53	82		1.171 ^{99,5}	1140
4641	C ₁₄ H ₉ Cl	9-Chloroanthracene.....	212.53	103			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
4642	C ₁₄ H ₉ NO ₂	1-Aminoanthraquinone.....	223.08	256			
4643	C ₁₄ H ₉ NO ₂	2-Aminoanthraquinone.....	223.08	302			
4644	C ₁₄ H ₉ NO ₂	9-Nitroanthracene.....	223.08	146			
4645	C ₁₄ H ₉ NO ₂	2-Nitrophenanthrene.....	223.08	99			
4646	C ₁₄ H ₉ NO ₂	3-Nitrophenanthrene.....	223.08	170			
4647	C ₁₄ H ₉ NO ₂	4-Nitrophenanthrene.....	223.08	80			
4648	C ₁₄ H ₉ NO ₂	9-Nitrophenanthrene.....	223.08	116			
4649	C ₁₄ H ₁₀	Anthracene C ₆ H ₄ :(CH) ₂ :C ₆ H ₄	178.08	218	342	1.25 ²⁷ ₄	
4650	C ₁₄ H ₁₀	Diphenylacetylene C ₆ H ₅ CC:C ₆ H ₅	178.08	60	300		
4651	C ₁₄ H ₁₀	Isoanthracene.....	178.08	134.5			
4652	C ₁₄ H ₁₀	Phenanthrene.....	178.08	99.6	340.2	1.025	1158
4653	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ Cl ₂	Dichlorostilbene.....	248.99	170			
4654	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ Cl ₂	α -Tolane dichloride.....	248.99	143	183 ¹³		
4655	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ Cl ₂	β -Tolane dichloride.....	248.99	63	178 ¹³		
4656	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ Cl ₄	Tolane tetrachloride.....	319.91	163			
4656.1	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₂	Phthalylphenylhydrazine.....	238.09	179		1.356	
4657	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₂	α -Diaminoanthraquinone.....	238.09	236			
4658	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₂	β -Diaminoanthraquinone.....	238.09	>300			
4659	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₃	<i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -Azoxybenzaldehyde.....	254.09	194			
4660	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₄	<i>o</i> , <i>o'</i> -Azobenzoic acid.....	270.09	237			
4661	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₄	<i>m</i> , <i>m'</i> -Azobenzoic acid.....	270.09	340			
4662	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₄	α - <i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -Dinitrostilbene.....	270.09	285			
4663	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₄	β - <i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -Dinitrostilbene.....	270.09	216			
4664	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₅	<i>o</i> , <i>o'</i> -Azoxybenzoic acid.....	286.09	240			
4665	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₅	<i>m</i> , <i>m'</i> -Azoxybenzoic acid.....	286.09	320			
4666	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₅	<i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -Azoxybenzoic acid.....	286.09	240 d.			
4667	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O	Anthranol.....	194.08	170 d.			
4668	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O	1-Anthrol (1-Hydroxyanthracene).....	194.08	153			
4669	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O	2-Anthrol.....	194.08	200 d.			
4670	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O	Diphenylketene (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C:CO.....	194.08		146 ¹²	1.104	
4671	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O	Phenanthrone.....	194.08	152			
4672	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₂	Benzil C ₆ H ₅ COCOC ₆ H ₅	210.08	95.2	348	1.521 ^{12,3} ₄	1186
4673	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₂	Chrysazol.....	210.08	220 d.			
4674	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₂	Flavene.....	210.08	270			
4675	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₂	3, 4-Dihydroxyphenanthrene.....	210.08	143			
4676	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₃	Benzoic anhydride (C ₆ H ₅ CO) ₂ O.....	226.08	43	360	1.199 ¹⁵ ₅	
4677	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₃	<i>o</i> -Benzoylbenzoic acid.....	226.08	127			
4678	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₃	<i>m</i> -Benzoylbenzoic acid.....	226.08	162			
4679	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₃	<i>p</i> -Benzoylbenzoic acid.....	226.08	194			
4680	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₃	Desoxyalizarin.....	226.08	208			
4681	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₃	Disalicylic aldehyde.....	226.08	128			
4682	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₄	Benzoylsalicylic acid.....	242.08	207			
4683	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₄	1, 8-Diphenic acid.....	242.08	252			
4684	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₄	1, 9-Diphenic acid.....	242.08	216			
4685	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₄	1, 10-Diphenic acid.....	242.08	228			
4686	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₄	2, 9-Diphenic acid.....	242.08	340			
4687	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₄	Diphenyl oxalate (CO ₂ C ₆ H ₅) ₂	242.08	136 d.	325 s. d.		
4688	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₄	Benzoyl peroxide (C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂) ₂	242.08	104	d.		1235
4689	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₄ S ₂	Dithiosalicylic acid.....	306.21	290			
4690	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₅	Gentianin.....	258.08	267	400		
4691	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₅	Gentienin.....	258.08	225			
4692	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₅	Salicylosalicylic acid.....	258.08	148			
4693	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₆	Aponic acid.....	274.08	252 d.			
4694	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₉	Tannin.....	322.08	200 d.			
4695	C ₁₄ H ₁₁ N	α -Anthramine C ₆ H ₄ :(CH) ₂ :C ₆ H ₃ NH ₂	193.09	130			
4696	C ₁₄ H ₁₁ N	β -Anthramine C ₆ H ₄ :(CH) ₂ :C ₆ H ₃ NH ₂	193.09	238			
4697	C ₁₄ H ₁₁ N	<i>o</i> -Benzylbenzonitrile.....	193.09	19	314		
4698	C ₁₄ H ₁₁ N	1-Methylacridine.....	193.09	88			
4699	C ₁₄ H ₁₁ N	3-Methylacridine.....	193.09	134			
4700	C ₁₄ H ₁₁ N	5-Methylacridine.....	193.09	114	360 ⁷⁴⁰		
4701	C ₁₄ H ₁₁ N	α -Naphthoquinaldine.....	193.09		>300		
4702	C ₁₄ H ₁₁ N	β -Naphthoquinaldine.....	193.09	82	>300		
4703	C ₁₄ H ₁₁ N	γ -Naphthoquinaldine.....	193.09	92			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
4704	C ₁₄ H ₁₁ NO ₂	α-Benziloxime C ₆ H ₅ COC(:NOH)C ₆ H ₅ ..	225.09	138			
4705	C ₁₄ H ₁₁ NO ₃	Dibenzohydroxamic acid.....	241.09	161			
4706	C ₁₄ H ₁₁ NO ₄	Disalicylamide.....	257.09	200 d.			
4707	C ₁₄ H ₁₂	1, 1-Diphenylethylene (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C:CH ₂ ..	180.09	9	277	1.038 ₄ ¹⁴	837
4708	C ₁₄ H ₁₂	Stilbene C ₆ H ₅ CH:CHC ₆ H ₅	180.09	124	307	0.970 ₁₃ ¹⁵	
4709	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ N ₂	Benzalazine C ₆ H ₅ CH:N.NCH:C ₆ H ₅	208.11	93			
4710	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ N ₂	Orexine.....	208.11	95		1.290 ⁴	
4711	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ N ₂	Tolazone.....	208.11	187	>360		
4712	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₂	α-Benzildioxime (C ₆ H ₅ C:NOH) ₂	240.11		237 d.		
4713	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₂	β-Benzildioxime.....	240.11	105			
4714	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₂	γ-Benzildioxime.....	240.11	165			
4715	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₂	Oxanilide (CONHC ₆ H ₅) ₂	240.11	250	320		
4716	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₄	Di- <i>o</i> -aminophenyl oxalate.....	272.11	167.5 d.			
4717	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₄	Di- <i>m</i> -aminophenyl oxalate.....	272.11	180 d.			
4718	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₄	Di- <i>p</i> -aminophenyl oxalate.....	272.11	220 d.			
4719	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₄	Hydrazo- <i>o</i> -benzoic acid.....	272.11	205			
4722	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ N ₂ S	Dehydrothio- <i>p</i> -toluidine.....	240.17	191	434		
4723	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O	Diphenylacetaldehyde.....	196.09		193 ²⁷	1.100	775
4724	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O	Phenyl benzyl ketone.....	196.09	60	322		
4725	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O	Phenyl <i>o</i> -tolyl ketone.....	196.09	> -18	316		
4726	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O	Phenyl <i>m</i> -tolyl ketone.....	196.09		316.5	1.088 ^{17,5}	
4727	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O	Phenyl <i>p</i> -tolyl ketone.....	196.09	60	326.5		1188
4728	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O ₂	Benzoin C ₆ H ₅ COCH(OH)C ₆ H ₅	212.09	133	344		
4729	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Benzylbenzoic acid.....	212.09	114			
4730	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O ₂	<i>m</i> -Benzylbenzoic acid.....	212.09	108			
4731	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Benzylbenzoic acid.....	212.09	155			
4732	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O ₂	Diphenylacetic acid (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ CHCO ₂ H.....	212.09	148			
4733	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O ₂	Benzyl benzoate C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂ CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	212.09	18.5	324	1.114 ^{18,5}	
4734	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Cresyl benzoate <i>p</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ O ₂ CC ₆ H ₅	212.09	71.5	316		
4735	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O ₃	Benzyl salicylate.....	228.09		214 ^{22,5}		
4736	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O ₂	<i>m</i> -Cresyl benzoate C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂ C ₆ H ₄ CH ₃ ..	212.09	55			
4737	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O ₃	Trihydroxydihydroanthracene.....	228.09	256			
4738	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O ₃	Benzilic acid (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ C(OH)CO ₂ H.....	228.09	150			
4739	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O ₃	Amyrolin.....	228.09	124		1.351 ¹⁸	1312
4740	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O ₃	Benzosol C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂ C ₆ H ₄ (OCH ₃)- <i>o</i>	228.09	61			
4741	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O ₃	<i>o</i> -Cresyl salicylate.....	228.09	35			
4742	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O ₃	<i>m</i> -Cresyl salicylate.....	228.09	74			
4743	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O ₃	<i>p</i> -Cresyl salicylate.....	227.09	39			
4744	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O ₄	Cotoin.....	224.09	129			
4745	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O ₄	Isocotoin.....	244.09	162			
4746	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O ₄	Guaiacyl salicylate.....	244.09	65			
4747	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O ₆	Gardenin.....	276.09	164			
4748	C ₁₄ H ₁₃ NO	<i>N</i> -Benzoyl- <i>o</i> -toluidine.....	211.11	143			1296
4749	C ₁₄ H ₁₃ NO	<i>N</i> -Benzoyl- <i>m</i> -toluidine.....	211.11	125			1299
4750	C ₁₄ H ₁₃ NO	<i>N</i> -Benzoyl- <i>p</i> -toluidine.....	211.11	158	232		1291
4751	C ₁₄ H ₁₃ NO	<i>o</i> -Benzylbenzamide.....	211.11	163			
4752	C ₁₄ H ₁₃ NO	<i>N</i> -Diphenylacetamide.....	211.11	103			1281
4753	C ₁₄ H ₁₃ NO	Phenylacetanilide.....	211.11	117			
4754	C ₁₄ H ₁₃ NO ₂	Benzoylanisidine.....	227.11	154			
4755	C ₁₄ H ₁₃ N ₃ O	<i>m</i> -Acetylaminoazobenzene.....	239.12	131			
4756	C ₁₄ H ₁₄	Dibenzyl (C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂) ₂	182.11	52.5	284	0.942 ₄ ^{80,6}	1118
4757	C ₁₄ H ₁₄	1, 1-Diphenylethane (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ CHCH ₃ ..	182.11		272	1.006 ₀ ²¹	763
4758	C ₁₄ H ₁₄	<i>o</i> , <i>o'</i> -Ditolyl (CH ₂ C ₆ H ₄) ₂	182.11	17.8	272	0.955 ¹⁰	
4759	C ₁₄ H ₁₄	<i>o</i> , <i>m'</i> -Ditolyl (CH ₂ C ₆ H ₄) ₂	182.11		287.5		
4760	C ₁₄ H ₁₄	<i>o</i> , <i>p'</i> -Ditolyl (CH ₂ C ₆ H ₄) ₂	182.11		281		
4761	C ₁₄ H ₁₄	<i>m</i> , <i>m'</i> -Ditolyl (CH ₂ C ₆ H ₄) ₂	182.11	7	288	0.999	
4762	C ₁₄ H ₁₄	<i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -Ditolyl (CH ₂ C ₆ H ₄) ₂	182.11	121	295		
4763	C ₁₄ H ₁₄ N ₂	<i>o</i> , <i>o'</i> -Azotoluene (<i>o</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ N) ₂	210.12	55			
4764	C ₁₄ H ₁₄ N ₂	<i>o'</i> , <i>p'</i> -Azotoluene.....	210.12	71			
4765	C ₁₄ H ₁₄ N ₂	<i>m</i> , <i>m'</i> -Azotoluene (<i>m</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄) ₂ N ₂	210.12	55			
4766	C ₁₄ H ₁₄ N ₂	<i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -Azotoluene (<i>p</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄) ₂ N ₂	210.12	144			
4767	C ₁₄ H ₁₄ N ₂	<i>o</i> , <i>o'</i> -Diaminostilbene.....	210.12	170			
4768	C ₁₄ H ₁₄ N ₂	<i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -Diaminostilbene.....	210.12	231			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
4769	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₂ O	Agathin α -OHC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂ N.N.CH ₃ ; C ₆ H ₅	226.12	74			
4770	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₂ O	<i>o</i> , <i>o</i> '-Azoxytoluene.....	226.12	59			
4771	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₂ O	<i>m</i> , <i>m</i> '-Azoxytoluene.....	226.12	37			
4772	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₂ O	<i>p</i> , <i>p</i> '-Azoxytoluene.....	226.12	70			
4773	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₂ O ₂	<i>o</i> , <i>o</i> '-Azoanisole (<i>o</i> -CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄) ₂ N ₂	242.12	164.0			
4774	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₂ O ₂	<i>p</i> , <i>p</i> '-Azoxyanisole (<i>p</i> -CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄) ₂ N ₂	258.12	117.4			
4775	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₄	"Cyanaline".....	238.14	220			
4776	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₄ O ₅	Theobromine salicylate.....	318.14				1333
4777	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O	Benzyl ether (C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂) ₂ O.....	198.11		298	1.036 ¹⁶	
4778	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O	<i>o</i> -Cresyl ether (CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄) ₂ O.....	198.11		278	1.047 ^{24,25}	
4779	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O	<i>m</i> -Cresyl ether (CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄) ₂ O.....	198.11		288		
4780	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O	<i>p</i> -Cresyl ether (<i>p</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄) ₂ O.....	198.11	50			
4781	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Hydrobenzoin (C ₆ H ₅ CH(OH)) ₂	214.11	139	> 300		
4782	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O ₂	Guaiacyl benzyl ether.....	214.11	62			
4783	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O ₂	Isohydrobenzoin.....	214.11	121			
4784	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O ₂ S	Dibenzylsulfone (C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂) ₂ SO ₂	246.17	150	290 s. d.		
4785	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O ₂ S	<i>p</i> -Ditolylsulfone (CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄) ₂ SO ₂	246.17	158	405 ⁷¹⁴		
4786	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ S ₂	Dibenzyl disulfide (C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂) ₂ S ₂	246.24	72			
4787	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ S ₂	Dibenzylsulfide (C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂) ₂ S.....	214.17	49		1.071 ⁵⁰	
4788	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ Se	Dibenzyl selenide (C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂) ₂ Se.....	261.31	45.5		1.026 ^{21,6}	976
4789	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N	Diphenylamine C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ NH.....	197.12	-26.0	300		
4790	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N	<i>o</i> -Ditolylamine (<i>o</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄) ₂ NH.....	197.12		313.4		
4791	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N	<i>m</i> -Ditolylamine (<i>m</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄) ₂ NH.....	197.12		320		
4792	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N	<i>p</i> -Ditolylamine (<i>p</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄) ₂ NH.....	197.12	79	330.5		
4793	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N	Ethylidiphenylamine (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ NC ₂ H ₅	197.12		297		
4794	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N	<i>N</i> -Methylbenzylamine.....	197.12	9.2	306		
4795	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ NO ₂ S	<i>p</i> -Toluenesulfonemethylanilide.....	261.19	95			
4796	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₂	4-Amino-2, 4'-dimethylazobenzene.....	225.14	127			
4797	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₂	4'-Amino-2, 3'-dimethylazobenzene.....	225.14	100			
4798	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₂	4-Amino-2, 3'-dimethylazobenzene.....	225.14	80			
4799	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₂	4-Amino-3, 4'-dimethylazobenzene.....	225.14	127			
4800	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₂	<i>o</i> , <i>o</i> '-Diazoaminotoluene.....	225.14	51			
4801	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₂	<i>p</i> , <i>p</i> '-Diazoaminotoluene.....	225.14	116			
4802	C ₁₁ H ₁₁	Hexahydroanthracene.....	184.12	63	290		
4803	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₂	<i>o</i> -Hydrazotoluene (<i>o</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ NH) ₂	212.14	165			
4804	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₂	<i>p</i> -Hydrazotoluene (CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ NH) ₂	212.14	126	d.	0.957	
4805	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₂	<i>o</i> -Tolidine [4, 3-H ₂ N(CH ₃)C ₆ H ₄] ₂	212.14	129			
4806	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₂	<i>m</i> -Tolidine [4, 2-H ₂ N(CH ₃)C ₆ H ₄] ₂	212.14	107			
4807	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₂	3-Ethoxybenzidine.....	228.14	139			
4808	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₂ O	3, 3'-Dimethoxybenzidine.....	244.14	172			
4809	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₂ O ₂	2, 2'-Diamino-4, 4'-azotoluene.....	240.16	203			
4810	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₄	3, 3'-Diamino-2, 2'-azotoluene.....	240.16	a, 145; b, 133; c, 159			
4811	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₄ O ₂	Oscine picrate.....	384.16	238			
4812	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N	Diethyl- α -naphthylamine.....	199.14		160.6 ¹⁸	1.005	937
4813	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N	Diethyl- β -naphthylamine.....	199.14		192 ¹⁹	1.026	977
4814	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ NO	Etheserolene.....	215.14	48			
4815	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ NO ₆	Indican.....	295.14	57			
4816	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ NO ₆	<i>l</i> -Mandelonitrile glucoside.....	295.14	147			
4817	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ NO ₆	Prulaurasin.....	295.14	122			
4818	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ NO ₆	Sambunigrin.....	295.14	152			
4819	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O ₇	Apocynamarin.....	234.14	175 d.			
4820	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O ₇	Picein.....	298.14	194			
4821	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₂ O ₂ S	Methylamino- <i>p</i> -phenol sulfate.....	344.24	260 d.			
4822	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O ₂	Isanic acid.....	220.15	41			
4823	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O ₂	<i>l</i> -Amyl hydrocinnamate.....	220.15		172 ²⁸	0.9721	
4824	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O ₂	Helleboretin.....	236.15	> 200			
4825	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ ClN ₂ O ₄	Nirvanin.....	316.64	185			
4826	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ NO ₂	Thymacetone.....	235.17	136			
4827	C ₁₁ H ₁₁	1, 2, 3, 4-Tetraethylbenzene.....	190.17		254	0.887	637
4828	C ₁₁ H ₁₁	1, 2, 4, 5-Tetraethylbenzene.....	190.17	13	250	0.888	609
4829	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ ClNO ₂	Savinin.....	271.64	175			
4830	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O ₂	Longifolic acid.....	222.17	153	234 ⁵⁵		

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
4831	C ₁₄ H ₂₂ O ₄	Dicyclohexyl oxalate.....	254.17	45	191 ¹³		
4831.1	C ₁₄ H ₂₂ ClO ₄	Di- <i>l</i> -amyl chlorofumarate.....	290.65		185 ¹³	1.052 ²⁵	
4832	C ₁₄ H ₂₃ N	<i>N</i> -Dibutylaniline C ₆ H ₅ N(C ₄ H ₉) ₂	205.19		262.8		
4832.1	C ₁₄ H ₂₃ N	Diisobutylaniline.....	205.19		146 ²¹	0.909 ²⁶	
4833	C ₁₄ H ₂₄ O ₂	<i>K</i> -syl alcohol.....	224.19	85	156 ¹¹		
4834	C ₁₄ H ₂₄ O ₂	<i>d</i> -Bornyl <i>n</i> -butyrate.....	224.19		121 ¹¹	0.966 ¹⁵	856
4835	C ₁₄ H ₂₄ O ₂	Geranyl butyrate.....	224.19		153 ¹⁸	0.901	
4836	C ₁₄ H ₂₄ O ₂	<i>l</i> -Menthyl crotonate.....	224.19		140.5 ¹⁴	0.833	
4837	C ₁₄ H ₂₄ O ₃	<i>l</i> -Menthyl acetoacetate.....	240.19	45	145 ¹¹	0.986 ¹⁵	
4837.1	C ₁₄ H ₂₄ O ₄	Di- <i>l</i> -amyl maleate.....	256.19		165 ²⁵	0.9708 ²⁵	
4838	C ₁₄ H ₂₄ O ₄	<i>l</i> -Menthyl acid succinate.....	256.19	62	300 d.		
4839	C ₁₄ H ₂₆ NO ₂	Carpaine.....	239.20	121			1333
4840	C ₁₄ H ₂₆ ClNO ₂	Carpaine hydrochloride.....	275.67	225			
4841	C ₁₄ H ₂₆ O ₂	<i>l</i> -Menthyl <i>n</i> -butyrate.....	226.20		129 ¹⁵	0.911	
4842	C ₁₄ H ₂₆ O ₂	<i>l</i> -Menthyl isobutyrate.....	226.20		117 ¹²	0.906	
4843	C ₁₄ H ₂₆ O ₃	<i>n</i> -Heptylic anhydride (C ₈ H ₁₅ CO) ₂ O.....	242.20	17	258	0.932	332
4844	C ₁₄ H ₂₆ O ₃	Menthyl ethyl glycollate.....	242.20		155 ²⁰		
4845	C ₁₄ H ₂₆ O ₄	Diamyl succinate.....	258.20		293	0.952 ²⁵	
4845.1	C ₁₄ H ₂₆ O ₄	Di- <i>l</i> -amyl succinate.....	258.20		129 ¹	0.957 ²⁵	
4846	C ₁₄ H ₂₆ O ₄	Diethyl sebacate.....	258.20	1	308	0.965 ¹⁶	
4846.1	C ₁₄ H ₂₆ O ₆	Diisoamyl tartrate.....	290.20		195 ¹⁸	1.063 ¹⁵	
4847	C ₁₄ H ₂₇ ClO	Myristyl chloride CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₂ COCl.....	246.67	-1	168 ¹⁵		
4848	C ₁₄ H ₂₇ N	Myristic nitrile CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₂ CN.....	209.22	19	226 ¹⁰⁰	0.828	1088
4849	C ₁₄ H ₂₈	<i>n</i> -Tetradecylene.....	196.22	-12	246	0.775	
4850	C ₁₄ H ₂₈ O	Myristic aldehyde CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₂ CHO.....	212.22	52.5	166 ²⁴		
4851	C ₁₄ H ₂₈ O ₂	Myristic acid CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₂ CO ₂ H.....	228.22	58	250.5 ¹⁰⁰	0.858 ⁸⁰	
4852	C ₁₄ H ₂₈ O ₂	Ethyl laurate C ₁₁ H ₂₃ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	228.22	-10.7	269	0.868 ¹³	337
4853	C ₁₄ H ₂₈ O ₃	Hydroxymyristic acid.....	244.22	51			
4854	C ₁₄ H ₂₈ O ₄	Ipulolic acid.....	260.22	101			
4855	C ₁₄ H ₂₉ NO	Myristic amide CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₂ CONH ₂	227.23	103			
4856	C ₁₄ H ₃₀	<i>n</i> -Tetradecane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₂ CH ₃	198.23	5.5	252.5	0.765	412
4857	C ₁₄ H ₃₀ O	<i>n</i> -Heptyl ether (C ₇ H ₁₅) ₂ O.....	214.23		260	0.815 ⁰	
4858	C ₁₄ H ₃₀ O	<i>n</i> -Tetradecyl alcohol C ₁₃ H ₂₇ CH ₂ OH.....	214.23	38	167 ¹⁵	0.824 ²³	
4859	C ₁₄ H ₃₁ N	Tetradecyl amine C ₁₃ H ₂₇ CH ₂ NH ₂	213.25	37	162 ¹⁵		
4860	C ₁₅ H ₈ O ₄	Anthraquinone- α -carboxylic acid.....	252.06	294			
4861	C ₁₅ H ₈ O ₄	Anthraquinone- β -carboxylic acid.....	252.06	288			
4862	C ₁₅ H ₈ O ₄	Anthraquinone- γ -carboxylic acid.....	252.06	285			
4863	C ₁₅ H ₈ O ₆	Alizarin- β -carboxylic acid.....	284.06	305			
4864	C ₁₅ H ₈ O ₇	Pseudopurpurin.....	300.06	220			
4865	C ₁₅ H ₉ N	Thebenidine.....	203.08	148			
4866	C ₁₅ H ₁₀	Fluoranthene.....	190.08	110	251 ⁶⁰		
4867	C ₁₅ H ₁₀	Succisterene.....	190.08	160	300		
4868	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₂	Flavone.....	222.08	97			
4869	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₂	Anthracene-1-carboxylic acid.....	222.08	260			
4870	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₂	Anthracene-2-carboxylic acid.....	222.08	280			
4871	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₂	Anthracene-9-carboxylic acid.....	222.08	206			
4872	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₂	1-Methylanthraquinone.....	222.08	171			
4873	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₂	2-Methylanthraquinone.....	222.08	175			
4874	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₄	Chrysine.....	254.08	275			
4875	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₄	Chrysophanic acid.....	254.08	193			
4876	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₄	α -Methylalizarin.....	254.08	229			
4877	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₄	β -Methylalizarin.....	254.08	179			
4878	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₄	Rumicin.....	254.08	182			
4879	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₅	Aloe-emodin.....	270.08	218			
4880	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₅	Emodin.....	270.08	250			
4881	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₅	Galangin.....	270.08	217			
4882	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₅	Morindon.....	270.08	275			
4883	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₆	Fisetin.....	286.08	360			
4884	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₆	Kaempferol.....	286.08	274			
4885	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₆	Luteolin.....	286.08	320			
4886	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₆	Rhein.....	286.08	314			
4887	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₆	Scutellarein.....	286.08	300 d.			
4888	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₇	Morin.....	302.08	285			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
4889	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₇	Quercetin.....	302.08	310			
4890	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₈	Gossypetin.....	318.08	230			
4891	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₈	Quercetagenin.....	318.08	318			
4892	C ₁₅ H ₁₁ N	2-Phenylquinoline.....	205.09	86	363		
4893	C ₁₅ H ₁₁ N	4-Phenylquinoline.....	205.09	62			
4894	C ₁₅ H ₁₁ N	6-Phenylquinoline.....	205.09	111	260 ⁷⁷	1.195	
4895	C ₁₅ H ₁₁ N	8-Phenylquinoline.....	205.09		283 ¹⁸⁷		
4896	C ₁₅ H ₁₁ NO	Benzoylphenylacetoneitrile.....	221.09	99			
4897	C ₁₅ H ₁₂	α -Methylanthracene.....	192.09	86	200	1.047 ^{99.4}	1134
4898	C ₁₅ H ₁₂	2-Methylanthracene.....	192.09	207			
4899	C ₁₅ H ₁₂	9-Methylanthracene.....	192.09	80		1.066 ^{99.4}	1136
4900	C ₁₅ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₃	Furfuramide.....	268.11	121	250 d.		
4901	C ₁₅ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₃	Furfurine.....	268.11	116			
4902	C ₁₅ H ₁₂ O	Benzylideneacetophenone.....	208.09	62	348	1.071 ⁸²	
4903	C ₁₅ H ₁₂ O ₂	Benzoylacetophenone.....	224.09	81	>200		
4904	C ₁₅ H ₁₂ O ₃	<i>p</i> -Toluylo- <i>o</i> -benzoic acid.....	240.09	139			
4905	C ₁₅ H ₁₂ O ₃	Chrysophanol.....	240.09	204			
4906	C ₁₅ H ₁₂ O ₄	Acetylalol <i>o</i> -CH ₃ CO ₂ C ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ C ₆ H ₅	256.09	97	198		
4907	C ₁₅ H ₁₂ O ₄	Benzosalin.....	256.09	85	385		
4908	C ₁₅ H ₁₂ O ₄	Diphenyl malonate CH ₂ (CO ₂ C ₆ H ₅) ₂	256.09	50	210 ¹⁵ d.		
4909	C ₁₅ H ₁₂ O ₅	Eriodictyol.....	288.09	267			
4910	C ₁₅ H ₁₂ O ₅	Methylenedisalicylic acid.....	288.09	238 d.			
4911	C ₁₅ H ₁₃ NO ₄	Salophen.....	271.11	188			
4912	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O	Benzylacetophenone.....	210.11	73	360		
4913	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O	Benzyl <i>p</i> -tolyl ketone.....	210.11	109	360		
4914	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O	Dibenzyl ketone (C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂) ₂ CO.....	210.11	33.9	330.5		
4915	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O	<i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -Dimethylbenzophenone.....	210.11	92	335.1		
4916	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O ₂	Benzyl <i>o</i> -toluate.....	226.11		315	1.12 ¹⁷	
4917	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O ₂	Benzyl phenylacetate.....	226.11		319	1.101	
4918	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O ₃	Benzyl mandelate.....	242.11	93			
4919	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O ₃	Methyl benzilate.....	242.11	73			
4920	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O ₃	Lapachol.....	242.11	140			
4921	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O ₄	Hydrocotoin.....	258.11	95.5			
4922	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O ₄	Peucedanin.....	258.11	109			
4923	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O ₄	<i>N</i> -Xanthoxyllin.....	258.11	132.5			
4924	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O ₅	Guaiacyl carbonate (<i>o</i> -CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ O) ₂ CO.....	274.11	86			
4925	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O ₅	Kavaïin (Methysticin).....	274.11	137			
4926	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O ₅	Phloretin.....	274.11	255 d.			1333
4927	C ₁₅ H ₁₅ NO	<i>p</i> -Dimethylaminobenzophenone.....	225.12	90			
4928	C ₁₅ H ₁₅ NO ₃	Malakin.....	257.12	92			
4929	C ₁₅ H ₁₅ NO ₃	Narceinic acid.....	337.12	184			
4930	C ₁₅ H ₁₆	Dibenzylmethane (C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂) ₂ CH ₂	196.12	<-20	299	1.007	762
4931	C ₁₅ H ₁₆ N ₂ O	<i>sym.</i> -Di- <i>o</i> -tolylurea.....	240.14	256			
4932	C ₁₅ H ₁₆ N ₂ O	<i>sym.</i> -Di- <i>m</i> -tolylurea.....	240.14	203			
4933	C ₁₅ H ₁₆ N ₂ O	<i>sym.</i> -Di- <i>p</i> -tolylurea.....	240.14	263			
4934	C ₁₅ H ₁₆ N ₂ S	1, 2-Di- <i>o</i> -tolylthiourea.....	256.20	156	218		
4935	C ₁₅ H ₁₆ N ₂ S	<i>sym.</i> -Di- <i>m</i> -tolylthiourea.....	256.20	111.5			
4936	C ₁₅ H ₁₆ O ₂	Santinic acid.....	228.12	132.5			
4936.1	C ₁₅ H ₁₆ O ₆	Picrotoxinin.....	292.12	206			1265
4937	C ₁₅ H ₁₆ O ₉	Daphnin.....	340.12	200			
4938	C ₁₅ H ₁₆ O ₉	Esculin.....	340.12	205			
4939	C ₁₅ H ₁₇ N	Ethylbenzylaniline.....	211.14		298	1.034 ^{18.5}	
4940	C ₁₅ H ₁₇ N ₃	Di- <i>o</i> -tolylguanidine.....	239.16	179			
4941	C ₁₅ H ₁₈	Azulene.....	198.14		168.4 ¹¹	0.988	
4942	C ₁₅ H ₁₈ N ₂	<i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -Diamino- <i>o</i> , <i>o'</i> -ditolylmethane.....	226.16	149			
4943	C ₁₅ H ₁₈ O ₃	Santonin.....	246.14	170		1.187	1282
4944	C ₁₅ H ₁₈ O ₄	Artemisin.....	262.14	202			1333
4944.1	C ₁₅ H ₁₈ O ₄	Coriamyrtin.....	262.14	225			
4945	C ₁₅ H ₁₈ O ₇	Hyenanchin.....	310.14	234 d.			
4946	C ₁₅ H ₁₈ O ₇	Picrotin.....	310.14	250			
4947	C ₁₅ H ₁₉ NO ₂	Tropacocaine.....	245.15	49	d.	1.043 ¹⁰⁰	1147
4948	C ₁₅ H ₁₉ NO ₃	Lithuric acid.....	357.15	204.5			
4949	C ₁₅ H ₂₀ ClNO ₂	Tropacocaine hydrochloride.....	281.62	271			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
4950	C ₁₅ H ₂₀ O ₂	Alantolactone.....	232.15	76	192 ¹⁰		
4951	C ₁₅ H ₂₀ O ₃	Perezone.....	248.15	105			
4952	C ₁₅ H ₂₀ O ₃	Pipitzol.....	248.15	141			
4953	C ₁₅ H ₂₀ O ₄	Absinthiin.....	264.15	68			
4954	C ₁₅ H ₂₀ O ₄	Isosantonin acid.....	264.15	155	160 ⁴		
4955	C ₁₅ H ₂₀ O ₄	<i>dl</i> -Santonin acid.....	264.15	120 d.			
4956	C ₁₅ H ₂₀ O ₄	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-Santonin acid.....	264.15	179	260 ⁵	1.251	1333
4957	C ₁₅ H ₂₀ O ₈	Androsin.....	328.15	220			
4958	C ₁₅ H ₂₁ NO ₂	β -Eucaine.....	247.17	91			
4959	C ₁₅ H ₂₁ NO ₄	Ajacine.....	279.17	143			
4960	C ₁₅ H ₂₁ N ₃ O ₂	Physostigmine.....	275.19	105			1263
4961	C ₁₅ H ₂₁ N ₃ O ₃	Geneserine.....	291.19	129			
4962	C ₁₅ H ₂₂ BrN ₃ O ₂	Physostigmine hydrobromide.....	356.11				1333
4963	C ₁₅ H ₂₂ ClNO ₂	β -Eucaine hydrochloride.....	283.64	268			
4964	C ₁₅ H ₂₂ ClNO ₄	Ajacine hydrochloride.....	315.64	93			
4965	C ₁₅ H ₂₂ ClN ₃ O ₂	Physostigmine hydrochloride.....	311.65				1333
4966	C ₁₅ H ₂₂ O ₂	Santalal acid.....	234.17		195 ⁹		
4967	C ₁₅ H ₂₂ O ₂	Eugenol isoamyl ether.....	234.17		302.2 d.	0.976	846
4968	C ₁₅ H ₂₂ O ₂	Thymyl isovalerate.....	234.17		249	0.959 ¹⁵	
4969	C ₁₅ H ₂₂ O ₃	Alantic (Alantolic) acid.....	250.17	94			
4970	C ₁₅ H ₂₃ Cl	Santalyl chloride.....	238.64		155 ¹⁰	1.040	
4971	C ₁₅ H ₂₄	Atractylene.....	204.19		141 ^{14.5}	0.927	625
4972	C ₁₅ H ₂₄	<i>l</i> -Cadinene.....	204.19		275	0.918	631
4973	C ₁₅ H ₂₄	Cannibene.....	204.19		259	0.897 ¹⁵	
4974	C ₁₅ H ₂₄	α -Caryophyllene.....	204.19		260	0.906	596
4975	C ₁₅ H ₂₄	Cedrene.....	204.19		264	0.929	590
4976	C ₁₅ H ₂₄	Clovene.....	204.19		263	0.930	603
4977	C ₁₅ H ₂₄	Guajene.....	204.19		124 ⁹	0.908	602
4978	C ₁₅ H ₂₄	Patschoulene.....	204.19		256	0.930	591
4979	C ₁₅ H ₂₄	α -Santalene.....	204.19		252	0.913 ¹⁵	862
4980	C ₁₅ H ₂₄	β -Santalene.....	204.19		126 ⁷	0.894	569
4981	C ₁₅ H ₂₄	γ -Santalene.....	204.19		120 ¹⁰	0.936	617
4982	C ₁₅ H ₂₄	α -Selinene.....	204.19		135 ¹⁶	0.914	
4983	C ₁₅ H ₂₄	Zingiberene.....	204.19		270	0.872 ¹⁵	574
4984	C ₁₅ H ₂₄ N ₂ O	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-Lupanine.....	248.20	44			
4985	C ₁₅ H ₂₄ N ₂ O	Oxysparteine.....	248.20	84	209 ^{12.5}		
4986	C ₁₅ H ₂₄ O	Betulol.....	220.19		158 ¹³	0.978 ¹⁶	865
4987	C ₁₅ H ₂₄ O	α -Santalol.....	220.19		300	0.979 ¹⁶	957
4988	C ₁₅ H ₂₄ O	β -Santalol.....	220.19		309	0.973 ¹⁵	958
4989	C ₁₅ H ₂₅ BrO ₂	Bornyl bromoisovalerate.....	317.11		163 ¹⁰		
4990	C ₁₅ H ₂₅ NO ₇	Senecifolidine.....	331.20	212			
4991	C ₁₅ H ₂₆	Elemone.....	206.20		119 ¹⁰	0.883	
4992	C ₁₅ H ₂₆	Ferulene.....	206.20		126 ⁷	0.870	
4993	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ N ₂	Isosparteine.....	234.22		179 ^{16.5}	1.028 ¹⁷	916
4994	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ N ₂	Sparteine.....	234.22		325.2	1.023	959
4995	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ N ₂ O	Retamine.....	250.22	162			
4996	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O	Atractylol.....	222.20	59	292	1.511	
4997	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O	Cedrol.....	222.20	87	294		
4998	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O	α -Elemol.....	222.20	46	143 ¹⁰	0.941 ^{21.3}	967
4999	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O	β -Elemol.....	222.20		144 ¹⁰	0.942 ¹⁸	611
5000	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O	Eudesmol.....	222.20	78	156 ¹⁰	0.988	657
5001	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O	Farnesol.....	222.20		120 ^{0.2}	0.895	548
5002	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O	Guajol.....	222.20	93	289 s. d.		1175
5003	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O	Nerolidol.....	222.20		277	0.880	891
5004	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O	Zingiberol.....	222.20		157 ^{14.5}		
5005	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O ₂	Bornyl isovalerate.....	238.20		260	0.949	985
5006	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O ₂	Isobornyl isovalerate.....	238.20		138 ¹²	0.957 ¹⁵	
5007	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O ₂	<i>d</i> -Bornyl <i>n</i> -valerate.....	238.20		130 ¹¹	0.956 ¹⁶	855
5008	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O ₂	<i>l</i> -Menthyl angelate.....	238.20		141 ¹⁰		
5009	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O ₃	<i>l</i> -Menthyl levulinate.....	254.20		169 ¹²	0.977	
5010	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O ₆	Tributyrin.....	302.20	< -75	310	1.027	351
5011	C ₁₅ H ₂₇ ClN ₂	Sparteine hydrochloride.....	270.68				1333
5012	C ₁₅ H ₂₇ IN ₂	Sparteine hydroiodide.....	362.16				1333

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
5013	C ₁₆ H ₂₈ O ₂	<i>l</i> -Menthyl isovalerate.....	240.22		127 ¹¹	0.907 ¹⁸	427
5014	C ₁₆ H ₂₈ O ₂	Cimicic acid.....	240.22	44.2			
5015	C ₁₆ H ₂₈ O ₂	<i>l</i> -Menthyl <i>n</i> -valerate.....	240.22		141 ¹⁶	0.907	
5016	C ₁₆ H ₃₀ O ₂	Pentadecylic acid.....	242.23	54	257 ¹⁰⁰		
5017	C ₁₆ H ₃₀ O ₂	Methyl myristate.....	242.23	19	295.3		
5018	C ₁₆ H ₃₂	<i>n</i> -Pentadecane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₃ CH ₃	212.25	10	270.5	0.772	
5019	C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O	<i>n</i> -Pentadecyl alcohol CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₄ OH...	228.25	46			
5020	C ₁₆ H ₃₃ N	Pentadecylamine.....	227.26	36.5	301		
5021	C ₁₆ H ₃₃ N	Triisoamylamine.....	227.26		237	0.785 ²⁶ ₂₈	
5022	C ₁₆ H ₈ O ₆	Anthraquinone-1, 3-dicarboxylic acid.....	296.06	330			
5023	C ₁₆ H ₈ O ₆	Anthraquinone-1, 4-dicarboxylic acid.....	296.06	300			
5024	C ₁₆ H ₈ O ₆	Anthraquinone-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid.....	296.06	340			
5025	C ₁₆ H ₁₀	Diphenyldiacetylene.....	202.08	88			
5026	C ₁₆ H ₁₀	Pyrene.....	202.08	150	>360		
5027	C ₁₆ H ₁₀ N ₂	α , β -Naphthophenazine.....	230.09	142.5	>360		
5028	C ₁₆ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₂	Indigotin.....	262.09	392 d.		1.35	
5028.1	C ₁₆ H ₁₀ O ₃	Diphenylmaleic anhydride.....	250.08	155		1.340	1211
5029	C ₁₆ H ₁₀ O ₄	Anthracene-1, 3-dicarboxylic acid.....	266.08	330			
5030	C ₁₆ H ₁₀ O ₄	Anthracene-1, 4-dicarboxylic acid.....	266.08	320			
5031	C ₁₆ H ₁₀ O ₄	Anthracene-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid.....	266.08	345			
5032	C ₁₆ H ₁₀ O ₆	Trifolitin.....	298.08	275			
5033	C ₁₆ H ₁₁ N	Amaron.....	217.09	240			
5034	C ₁₆ H ₁₁ N	Aminopyrene.....	217.09	116			
5035	C ₁₆ H ₁₁ NO ₂	Atophan (2-Phenylquinoline-4-carboxylic acid.....	249.09	209			
5036	C ₁₆ H ₁₁ N ₃ O ₂	Indigoxime.....	277.11	205			
5037	C ₁₆ H ₁₂	α -Phenylnaphthalene.....	204.09		325		
5038	C ₁₆ H ₁₂	β -Phenylnaphthalene.....	204.09	102.5	345		
5039	C ₁₆ H ₁₂	Pseudophenanthrene.....	204.09	115			
5040	C ₁₆ H ₁₂ ClNO ₂	Chloroxyl (Phenylcinchoninic acid hydrochloride).....	285.56	223			
5041	C ₁₆ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₄	Isatid.....	296.11	237.5			
5042	C ₁₆ H ₁₂ N ₄ O	Azoxytolunitrile.....	276.12	182			
5043	C ₁₆ H ₁₂ O	Phenyl α -naphthyl ether.....	220.09	55	340		
5044	C ₁₆ H ₁₂ O	Phenyl β -naphthyl ether.....	220.09	45; 93	335.8		
5045	C ₁₆ H ₁₂ O ₃ S	Atronylenesulfonic acid.....	284.16	258			
5046	C ₁₆ H ₁₂ O ₄	α -Ethylalizarin.....	268.09	189			
5047	C ₁₆ H ₁₂ O ₄	Pratol.....	268.09	253			
5048	C ₁₆ H ₁₂ O ₅	Physcion (Physic acid).....	284.09	207			
5049	C ₁₆ H ₁₂ O ₅	Chrysoeriol.....	300.09	>337			
5050	C ₁₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	Emodine methyl ether.....	300.09	195			
5051	C ₁₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	Hematein.....	300.09	250 d.			
5052	C ₁₆ H ₁₂ O ₈	Laccanic acid.....	332.09		180 d.		
5053	C ₁₆ H ₁₃ N	Flavoline.....	219.11	65	375		
5054	C ₁₆ H ₁₃ N	<i>N</i> -Phenyl- α -naphthylamine.....	219.11	62	335 ²⁵⁸		
5055	C ₁₆ H ₁₃ N	<i>N</i> -Phenyl- β -naphthylamine.....	219.11	108	399.5		
5056	C ₁₆ H ₁₃ NO ₇	Papaveric acid.....	331.11	233 d.			
5057	C ₁₆ H ₁₃ N ₃	Galegine.....	233.12	65			
5058	C ₁₆ H ₁₃ N ₃	Hydrazoindole.....	247.12	140			
5059	C ₁₆ H ₁₄	Atronene.....	206.11		326		
5060	C ₁₆ H ₁₄	2, 3-Dimethylantracene.....	206.11	246			
5061	C ₁₆ H ₁₄	2, 4-Dimethylantracene.....	206.11	71			
5062	C ₁₆ H ₁₄	2, 6-Dimethylantracene.....	206.11	231			
5062.1	C ₁₆ H ₁₄	Distyrene C ₆ H ₅ CH:CHCH:CHC ₆ H ₅	206.11	124			
5063	C ₁₆ H ₁₄	9-Ethylantracene.....	206.11	59		1.041 ^{99.2}	1130
5064	C ₁₆ H ₁₄ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₂	3, 3'-Dichlorodiacetylbenzidine.....	337.04	302			
5065	C ₁₆ H ₁₄ N ₂	α -Flavaniline.....	234.12	97			
5066	C ₁₆ H ₁₄ N ₂	Indolin.....	234.12		245		
5066.1	C ₁₆ H ₁₄ N ₂	1, 5-Diphenyl-3-methylpyrazole.....	234.12	63			1199
5067	C ₁₆ H ₁₄ O	Dypnone.....	222.11		225 ²²		
5067.1	C ₁₆ H ₁₄ O	Benzylidene- <i>p</i> -tolyl ketone.....	222.11	77			1289
5068	C ₁₆ H ₁₄ O ₂	Benzyl cinnamate.....	238.11	34	244 ²⁵		
5069	C ₁₆ H ₁₄ O ₂	Diphenacyl C ₆ H ₅ COCH ₂ CH ₂ COC ₆ H ₅ ...	238.11	145			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
5070	C ₁₆ H ₁₄ O ₃	Guaiacyl cinnamate.....	254.11	130			
5071	C ₁₆ H ₁₄ O ₃	Phenylacetic anhydride.....	254.11	117.5			
5072	C ₁₆ H ₁₄ O ₃	<i>o</i> -Toluic anhydride (C ₆ H ₄ CO) ₂ O..	254.11	39	325		
5073	C ₁₆ H ₁₄ O ₄	Dibenzyl oxalate (CO ₂ CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅) ₂	270.11	81	235 ¹⁴		
5074	C ₁₆ H ₁₄ O ₄	Diphenyl succinate (CH ₂ CO ₂ C ₆ H ₅) ₂	270.11	121	330		
5075	C ₁₆ H ₁₄ O ₅	Brasilin.....	286.11	250			
5076	C ₁₆ H ₁₄ O ₅	Sakuranetin.....	286.11	150			
5077	C ₁₆ H ₁₄ O ₆	Diphenyl tartrate (CHOHCO ₂ C ₆ H ₅) ₂ ..	302.11	102			
5078	C ₁₆ H ₁₄ O ₆	Hematoxylin.....	302.11	140			1333
5079	C ₁₆ H ₁₄ O ₆	Hesperetin.....	302.11	226			
5080	C ₁₆ H ₁₄ O ₆	Homoeriodictiol.....	302.11	223			
5081	C ₁₆ H ₁₆ NO ₂	Anisaldazine.....	254.12	169	180	1.031 ¹⁸⁵	
5082	C ₁₆ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₂	Diacetylbenzidine (p-CH ₃ CONHC ₆ H ₄) ₂	268.14	331			
5082.1	C ₁₆ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₆	<i>o</i> -Aminophenyl tartrate.....	332.14	211 d.			
5082.2	C ₁₆ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₆	<i>m</i> -Aminophenyl tartrate.....	332.14	175 d.			
5082.3	C ₁₆ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₆	<i>p</i> -Aminophenyl tartrate.....	332.14	220 d.			
5082.4	C ₁₆ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₂	Diacetylhydrazobenzene.....	268.15	105			1293
5083	C ₁₆ H ₁₆ N ₂ S	Dehydrothioxylidine.....	268.20		197		
5084	C ₁₆ H ₁₆ N ₄ O ₁₀	Damascenine picrate.....	424.16	159			
5085	C ₁₆ H ₁₆ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Dimethylbenzoin.....	240.12	89			
5086	C ₁₆ H ₁₆ O ₅	Anisilic acid.....	288.12	164			
5087	C ₁₆ H ₁₆ O ₃	Ethyl benzilate.....	256.12	34	201 ²¹		
5088	C ₁₆ H ₁₇ NO ₃	Amygdophenine.....	271.14	141			
5089	C ₁₆ H ₁₇ NO ₄	Lycorine.....	287.14	235 d.			
5090	C ₁₆ H ₁₇ NO ₄	Phenetidine salicylacetate.....	287.14	182			
5091	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ ClNO ₄	Lycorine hydrochloride.....	323.61	208			
5092	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ N ₂	Azo- <i>o</i> -ethylbenzene.....	238.16	46.5			
5093	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ N ₂	Azo- <i>p</i> -ethylbenzene.....	238.16	63	>340		
5094	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ N ₂	3, 3'-Azo- <i>o</i> -xylene.....	238.16	111			
5095	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ N ₂	4, 4'-Azo- <i>o</i> -xylene.....	238.16	141			
5096	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ N ₂	4, 4'-Azo- <i>m</i> -xylene.....	238.16	129			
5097	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ N ₂	4, 5'-Azo- <i>m</i> -xylene.....	238.16	47			
5098	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ N ₂	5, 5'-Azo- <i>m</i> -xylene.....	238.16	137			
5099	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ N ₂	2, 2'-Azo- <i>p</i> -xylene.....	238.16	119			
5100	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ N ₂	Diphenylpiperazine.....	238.16	163.5	242 ²⁰		
5101	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ N ₂ O	Paricine.....	254.16	130			
5102	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Azophenetol (C ₂ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ N) ₂	270.16	131	240		
5103	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Azophenetol (C ₂ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ N) ₂	270.16	160.2			
5104	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₃	3, 3'-Azoxy-4-methoxytoluene.....	286.16	149			
5105	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₃	<i>p</i> -Azoxyphenetol.....	286.16	136.9			
5106	(C ₁₆ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₃) _x	Bilirubin.....	[286.16] _x	192.5			
5107	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₃	Carpiline.....	286.16	185			
5108	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₃	Hematoporphyrin.....	286.16	<100 d.			
5109	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₃	Pilosine.....	286.16	187			
5110	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ O	Thymyl phenyl ether.....	226.14		296.8	1.011	
5111	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ O ₂ S	Di- <i>m</i> -xylylsulfone.....	274.20	121			
5112	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ O ₇	Barbaloin.....	322.14	148			
5113	C ₁₆ H ₁₉ NO ₄	Benzoylcegonine.....	289.15	195			
5114	C ₁₆ H ₂₀ N ₂	3-Hydrazo- <i>o</i> -xylene.....	240.17	141			
5115	C ₁₆ H ₂₀ N ₂	4-Hydrazo- <i>o</i> -xylene.....	240.17	107			
5116	C ₁₆ H ₂₀ N ₂	4-Hydrazo- <i>m</i> -xylene.....	240.17	122			
5117	C ₁₆ H ₂₀ N ₂	5-Hydrazo- <i>m</i> -xylene.....	240.17	125			
5118	C ₁₆ H ₂₀ N ₂	2-Hydrazo- <i>p</i> -xylene.....	240.17	145			
5119	C ₁₆ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₂	<i>o</i> -Hydrazophenetol (C ₂ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ NH) ₂	272.17	89			
5123	C ₁₆ H ₂₀ N ₄	<i>m</i> -Tetramethyldiaminoazobenzene.....	268.19	118			
5124	C ₁₆ H ₂₀ O ₄	Phenyl acid camphorate.....	276.15	100			
5125	C ₁₆ H ₂₀ O ₉	Gentiopierin.....	356.15	191			
5126	C ₁₆ H ₂₁ N ₃	<i>p</i> -(Tetramethyldiamino)diphenylamine....	255.19	119			
5127	C ₁₆ H ₂₁ NO ₃	Camphoranilic acid.....	275.17	204			
5128	C ₁₆ H ₂₁ NO ₃	Homoatropine.....	275.17	97.5			1333
5129	C ₁₆ H ₂₁ NO ₃	Noratropine.....	275.17	114			
5130	C ₁₆ H ₂₁ NO ₃	Norhyoscyamine.....	275.17	140.5			
5131	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ BrNO ₃	Homoatropine hydrobromide.....	356.09	212 d.			1333

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
5132	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ ClNO ₃	Homatropine hydrochloride.....	311.64	217			1333
5133	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ N ₄	<i>m</i> -Hydrazodimethylaniline.....	270.20	100			
5134	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ N ₈ O ₈ S	Caffeine sulfate.....	486.30				1333
5135	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ O ₄	Di- <i>n</i> -butyl phthalate.....	278.17		340		
5135.1	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ O ₄	Methyl santolate.....	278.17		86	1.167	1321
5136	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ O ₈	Bilinic acid.....	310.17	190			
5137	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ O ₈	Coniferin.....	342.17	185			
5138	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ O ₁₁	<i>d</i> -Glucose pentacetate.....	390.17	113			
5139	C ₁₆ H ₂₃ NO ₈	Bakankosin.....	357.19	157			
5140	C ₁₆ H ₂₄ O ₂	Methyl santalate.....	248.19		164 ¹⁰	1.002	
5141	C ₁₆ H ₂₆	Pentaethylbenzene.....	218.20	< -20	277	0.896	655
5142	C ₁₆ H ₂₆ O	Patchouli alcohol.....	234.20	56	271 d.	0.994 ⁷⁰	
5142.1	C ₁₆ H ₂₆ O	Guaiol.....	234.20	91			1176
5143	C ₁₆ H ₂₆ O ₂	Menthyl <i>l</i> -sorbinat.....	250.20		173 ¹⁴		
5143.1	C ₁₆ H ₂₆ O ₂	Diisobutyl <i>d</i> -diacetyl tartrate.....	346.20		157 ^{3.5}	1.0864 ¹⁷	
5144	C ₁₆ H ₂₇ ClN ₂ O ₂	Alypin hydrochloride.....	314.68	169			
5145	C ₁₆ H ₂₇ N ₃ O ₅	Alypin nitrate.....	341.23	152			
5146	C ₁₆ H ₂₈ N ₂	Genisteine.....	248.23	60.5	178 ²²		
5147	C ₁₆ H ₂₈ O ₂	Hydrocarpic acid.....	252.22	60			
5148	C ₁₆ H ₂₈ O ₂	Palmitic acid.....	252.22	47	240 ¹⁵		
5149	C ₁₆ H ₂₈ O ₄	Palmitoxylic acid.....	284.22	67			
5150	C ₁₆ H ₃₀ O ₂	Gaidic acid.....	254.23	39			
5151	C ₁₆ H ₃₀ O ₂	Hypogaic acid.....	254.23	33	236 ¹⁵		
5152	C ₁₆ H ₃₀ O ₂	<i>l</i> -Menthyl <i>n</i> -caproate.....	254.23		153 ¹⁵	0.903	
5153	C ₁₆ H ₃₀ O ₃	<i>n</i> -Caprylic anhydride (C ₈ H ₁₆ CO) ₂ O.....	270.23	-1	285		
5154	C ₁₆ H ₃₀ O ₃	7-Ketopalmitic acid.....	270.23	74			
5155	C ₁₆ H ₃₁ N	Palmitonitrile CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₃ CH ₂ CN.....	237.25	29	251.5 ¹⁰⁰	0.822 ³¹ ₄	
5156	C ₁₆ H ₃₂	α -Hexadecylene CH ₂ :CH(CH ₂) ₁₃ CH ₃	224.25	4	274	0.789	388
5157	C ₁₆ H ₃₂ N ₂ O ₆ S	Pelletierine sulfate.....	380.33	133			
5158	C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O	Palmitic aldehyde C ₁₅ H ₃₁ CHO.....	240.25	58.5	202 ²⁹		
5159	C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	Palmitic acid C ₁₅ H ₃₁ CO ₂ H.....	256.25	64	215 ¹⁵	0.853 ⁶² ₄	1113
5160	C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	Ethyl myristate C ₁₃ H ₂₇ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	256.25	10.5	295		
5161	C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₃	Jalapinolic acid.....	272.25	68			
5162	C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₃	Juniperic acid.....	272.25	95			
5163	C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₃	Lanopalmic acid.....	272.25	88			
5164	C ₁₆ H ₃₂ I	<i>n</i> -Cetyl iodide C ₁₅ H ₃₁ CH ₂ I.....	352.19	22	212.5 ¹⁵	1.123	535
5165	C ₁₆ H ₃₃ NO	Palmitic amide C ₁₅ H ₃₁ CONH ₂	255.26	106	236 ¹²		
5166	C ₁₆ H ₃₄	7, 8-Dimethyltetradecane.....	226.26		267.5	0.792 ¹⁴	
5167	C ₁₆ H ₃₄	<i>n</i> -Hexadecane.....	226.26	20	287.5	0.775	
5168	C ₁₆ H ₃₄ O	Cetyl alcohol C ₁₅ H ₃₁ CH ₂ OH.....	242.26	49.3	344	0.798 ^{78.9} ₄	1108
5169	C ₁₆ H ₃₄ O	<i>n</i> -Octyl ether (C ₈ H ₁₇) ₂ O.....	242.26		291.8	0.820	
5171	C ₁₇ H ₁₀ O	Benzanthrone.....	230.08	170			
5172	C ₁₇ H ₁₁ N	α -Anthraquinoline.....	229.09	170	446		
5173	C ₁₇ H ₁₂ O	Phenyl α -naphthyl ketone.....	232.09	75.5	385		
5174	C ₁₇ H ₁₂ O	Phenyl β -naphthyl ketone.....	232.09	82			
5175	C ₁₇ H ₁₂ O ₂	Chrysenic acid.....	248.09	186.5			
5176	C ₁₇ H ₁₂ O ₂	α -Naphthyl benzoate.....	248.09	56			
5177	C ₁₇ H ₁₂ O ₂	β -Naphthyl benzoate.....	248.09	110			
5178	C ₁₇ H ₁₂ O ₃	α -Naphthyl salicylate.....	264.09	83			
5179	C ₁₇ H ₁₂ O ₃	β -Naphthyl salicylate.....	264.09	95			
5180	C ₁₇ H ₁₂ O ₆	Alpinin.....	296.09	174			
5181	C ₁₇ H ₁₂ O ₆	Pratonsol.....	296.09	225			
5182	C ₁₇ H ₁₃ NO ₂	6-Methyl-2-phenylquinoline-4-carboxylic acid.....	263.11	228			
5183	C ₁₇ H ₁₄	α -Benzyl-naphthalene.....	218.11	59	350	1.165 ⁰	
5184	C ₁₇ H ₁₄	β -Benzyl-naphthalene.....	218.11	35.5	350	1.176 ⁰	
5185	C ₁₇ H ₁₄ O	Dibenzylideneacetone.....	234.11	112			
5186	C ₁₇ H ₁₄ O ₂	Atronic acid.....	250.11	164			
5187	C ₁₇ H ₁₄ O ₂	Isatronic acid.....	250.11	157			
5188	C ₁₇ H ₁₄ O ₄	Nepalin.....	282.11	136			
5189	C ₁₇ H ₁₅ N ₆ O ₉	Tryptophane picrate.....	433.16	196 s. d.			
5190	C ₁₇ H ₁₆	1, 2, 4-Trimethylanthracene.....	220.12	243			
5191	C ₁₇ H ₁₆	1, 3, 6-Trimethylanthracene.....	220.12	222			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
5192	C ₁₇ H ₁₆	1, 4, 6-Trimethylantracene.....	220.12	227			
5193	C ₁₇ H ₁₆ O ₂	Eugenol benzoate.....	268.12	70	360		
5194	C ₁₇ H ₁₆ O ₃	Isoeugenol benzoate.....	268.12	104			
5195	C ₁₇ H ₁₆ O ₄	Dibenzyl malonate.....	284.12		234.5 ¹⁴ d.		
5196	C ₁₇ H ₁₇ NO ₂	Apomorphine.....	267.14	170 d.			
5197	C ₁₇ H ₁₈ ClNO ₂	Apomorphine hydrochloride.....	303.61	210			1333
5198	C ₁₇ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₃	Antipyrine resorcinate.....	298.16	115			
5199	C ₁₇ H ₁₈ O	Dibenzylacetone CO(CH ₂ CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅) ₂ ...	238.14		224 ¹⁸		
5200	C ₁₇ H ₁₈ O ₂	Eugenol benzyl ether.....	254.14	30	235 d.		
5201	C ₁₇ H ₁₈ O ₂	Isoeugenol benzyl ether.....	254.14	59			
5202	C ₁₇ H ₁₉ NO ₃	Morphine.....	285.15	d.	193 vac.	1.317	1277
5203	C ₁₇ H ₁₉ NO ₃	α-Isomorphine.....	285.15	247			
5204	C ₁₇ H ₁₉ NO ₃	Piperine.....	285.15	129.5			
5205	C ₁₇ H ₂₀ BrNO ₃	Morphine hydrobromide.....	366.08				1333
5206	C ₁₇ H ₂₀ ClNO ₃	Morphine hydrochloride.....	321.62	250 d.			1333
5207	C ₁₇ H ₂₀ N ₂ O	Tetramethyldiaminobenzophenone.....	268.17	174	>360 s. d.		
5208	C ₁₇ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₃	Nicotine salicylate.....	300.17	117.5			1333
5209	C ₁₇ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₄	L-Arabinose diphenylhydrazone.....	316.17	218			
5211	C ₁₇ H ₂₀ N ₂ S	3, 3-Tetramethyldiaminothiobenzophenone.....	284.24	202			
5212	C ₁₇ H ₂₀ N ₄ O ₃	L-Arabinosazone.....	340.19	166	200 d.		
5213	C ₁₇ H ₂₀ N ₄ O ₃	d-Xylosephenylosazone.....	328.19	164	167 d.		
5213.1	C ₁₇ H ₂₀ O ₂	Di-(<i>p</i> -dianisyl)dimethylmethane.....	256.15	60.5		1.150	1294
5214	C ₁₇ H ₂₀ O ₇	Tutin.....	336.15	208			
5215	C ₁₇ H ₂₀ O ₁₀	Patellaric acid.....	384.15	100			
5216	C ₁₇ H ₂₁ NO ₂	Apoatropine.....	271.17	62			
5217	C ₁₇ H ₂₁ NO ₃	Dihydromorphine.....	287.17	157			
5218	C ₁₇ H ₂₁ NO ₄	Atroscine.....	303.17	50			
5219	C ₁₇ H ₂₁ NO ₄	α-Cocaine.....	303.17	88			
5220	C ₁₇ H ₂₁ NO ₄	dL-Cocaine.....	303.17	80			
5221	C ₁₇ H ₂₁ NO ₄	d(l)-Cocaine.....	303.17	98			1326
5222	C ₁₇ H ₂₁ NO ₄	Hyoscine.....	303.17	55			1333
5223	C ₁₇ H ₂₁ NO ₄	dL-Pseudococaine.....	303.17	81.5		1.103 ^{90,6}	1139
5224	C ₁₇ H ₂₁ NO ₄	d-Pseudococaine.....	303.17	41		1.102 ^{90,6}	1142
5225	C ₁₇ H ₂₁ N ₃	Auramine.....	267.19	136			
5226	C ₁₇ H ₂₂ BrNO ₄	Hyoscine hydrobromide.....	384.09	194			1333
5227	C ₁₇ H ₂₂ ClNO ₂	Apoatropine hydrochloride.....	307.64	239			1333
5228	C ₁₇ H ₂₂ ClNO ₄	Cocaine hydrochloride.....	339.64	187			1257
5229	C ₁₇ H ₂₂ ClNO ₄	Hyoscine hydrochloride.....	339.64				1333
5230	C ₁₇ H ₂₂ N ₂	<i>p</i> -(Tetramethyldiamino)-diphenylmethane.....	254.19	91			
5231	C ₁₇ H ₂₂ N ₂ O	<i>p</i> -(Tetramethyldiamino)-diphenyl carbinol [p-(CH ₃) ₂ NC ₆ H ₄] ₂ CHOH.....	270.19	96			
5232	C ₁₇ H ₂₂ O ₃	Podocarpic acid.....	274.17	188			
5233	C ₁₇ H ₂₂ O ₅	Guaiacyl acid camphorate.....	306.17	112			
5234	C ₁₇ H ₂₂ O ₉	Syringin.....	370.17	192			
5235	C ₁₇ H ₂₃ NO ₃	Atropine.....	289.19	115.5			1333
5236	C ₁₇ H ₂₃ NO ₃	d-Hyoscyamine.....	289.19	106			
5237	C ₁₇ H ₂₃ NO ₃	Pseudoatropine.....	289.19	120			
5238	C ₁₇ H ₂₄ BrNO ₃	Atropine hydrobromide.....	370.11	162			1333
5239	C ₁₇ H ₂₄ BrNO ₃	Hyoscyamine hydrobromide.....	370.11	152			1333
5240	C ₁₇ H ₂₄ ClNO ₃	Atropine hydrochloride.....	325.65	165			1333
5241	C ₁₇ H ₂₄ ClNO ₃	Hyoscyamine hydrochloride.....	325.65				1333
5242	C ₁₇ H ₂₄ N ₄ O ₆ S	Sinapine thiocyanate.....	368.27	176			
5243	C ₁₇ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₆	Atropine nitrate.....	352.20				1333
5244	C ₁₇ H ₂₄ O ₂	Menthyl benzoate.....	260.19	54.5	288	0.808	
5244.1	C ₁₇ H ₂₄ O ₄	Ethyl santolate.....	292.19	89		1.148	1322
5245	C ₁₇ H ₂₄ O ₁₀	Verbenalin.....	388.19	181.6			
5246	C ₁₇ H ₂₅ NO ₃	Euphthalmine.....	291.20	113			
5247	C ₁₇ H ₂₅ O ₄	Scillitin.....	325.19	154			
5248	C ₁₇ H ₂₆ ClNO ₃	Euphthalmine hydrochloride.....	327.67	183			
5249	C ₁₇ H ₂₆ O	Benzylmenthol.....	246.20	111	183 ¹⁰		

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
5250	C ₁₇ H ₂₈ O	Phellyl alcohol.....	248.22	100			
5251	C ₁₇ H ₂₉ NO ₂	Ajaconine.....	279.23	163			
5252	C ₁₇ H ₃₀ O ₉	Jalapic acid.....	378.23	120			
5253	C ₁₇ H ₃₂ O ₂	<i>l</i> -Menthyl heptylate.....	268.25		165 ¹⁵	0.901	
5254	C ₁₇ H ₃₄	8-Heptadecene C ₇ H ₁₅ CH:CHC ₈ H ₁₇	238.26		160 ^{9,5}	0.798 ¹⁰	
5255	C ₁₇ H ₃₄ O	Margaric aldehyde C ₁₆ H ₃₃ CHO.....	254.26	36	204 ²⁶		
5256	C ₁₇ H ₃₄ O ₂	Daturic acid.....	270.26	60	227 ¹⁰⁰		
5257	C ₁₇ H ₃₄ O ₂	Margaric acid C ₁₆ H ₃₃ CO ₂ H.....	270.26	59.9	227 ¹⁰⁰	0.853 ⁶⁰	
5258	C ₁₇ H ₃₄ O ₂	Methyl palmitate C ₁₆ H ₃₁ CO ₂ CH ₃	270.26	29.5	196 ¹⁵		1119
5259	C ₁₇ H ₃₅ NO ₂	Sphingosine.....	285.28	244	250 d.		
5260	C ₁₇ H ₃₆	<i>n</i> -Heptadecane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₆ CH ₃	240.28	22.5	303	0.778	359
5261	C ₁₇ H ₃₆ O	Heptadecane-9-ol C ₈ H ₁₇ CH(OH)C ₈ H ₁₇	256.28	61			
5262	C ₁₇ H ₃₇ N	Heptadecylamine C ₁₇ H ₃₅ NH ₂	255.29	49	340		
5263	C ₁₈ H ₁₂	Benzanthrene.....	228.09	84			
5264	C ₁₈ H ₁₂	Chrysene.....	228.09	251	448		
5265	C ₁₈ H ₁₂	Triphenylene.....	228.09	198.5			
5266	C ₁₈ H ₁₂	Truxene.....	228.09	>360			
5267	C ₁₈ H ₁₂ N ₂	2, 3'-Diquinolyl.....	256.11	176			
5268	C ₁₈ H ₁₂ N ₂	2, 7'-Diquinolyl.....	256.11	193			
5269	C ₁₈ H ₁₂ N ₂	6, 6'-Diquinolyl.....	256.11	178			
5270	C ₁₈ H ₁₂ N ₂	8, 8'-Diquinolyl.....	256.11	205			
5271	C ₁₈ H ₁₂ O ₃	<i>o</i> -(α -Naphthoyl) benzoic acid.....	276.09	173.5			
5272	C ₁₈ H ₁₂ O ₅	Calycin.....	308.09	240			
5273	C ₁₈ H ₁₃ N	Aminochrysene.....	243.11	203			
5274	C ₁₈ H ₁₄	<i>p</i> -Diphenylbenzene C ₆ H ₄ (C ₆ H ₅) ₂	230.11	205	427		
5275	C ₁₈ H ₁₄ O ₃	Cinnamic anhydride (C ₆ H ₅ CH:CHCO) ₂ O.....	278.11	135			
5276	C ₁₈ H ₁₄ O ₄	Epicaric.....	294.11	195			
5277	C ₁₈ H ₁₄ O ₇	Xanthoeridol.....	342.11	258			
5278	C ₁₈ H ₁₄ O ₈	Diaspirin (Succinylidisalicic acid).....	358.11	178			
5279	C ₁₈ H ₁₅ As	Triphenylarsine (C ₆ H ₅) ₃ As.....	306.08	60			
5280	C ₁₈ H ₁₅ Bi	Triphenyl bismuthine (C ₆ H ₅) ₃ Bi.....	440.16	78		1.585 ²⁰	
5281	C ₁₈ H ₁₅ N	Triphenylamine (C ₆ H ₅) ₃ N.....	245.12	126.5	365	0.774 ⁰	
5282	C ₁₈ H ₁₅ O ₃ P	Triphenyl phosphite (C ₆ H ₅ O) ₃ P.....	310.14		220 ¹¹	1.184 ¹⁸	
5283	C ₁₈ H ₁₅ O ₄ P	Triphenyl phosphate (C ₆ H ₅ O) ₃ PO.....	326.14	49.9	245 ¹¹		
5284	C ₁₈ H ₁₅ P	Triphenylphosphine (C ₆ H ₅) ₃ P.....	262.14	79	>360	1.194	
5285	C ₁₈ H ₁₅ Sb	Triphenylstibine (C ₆ H ₅) ₃ Sb.....	352.89	48	>360	1.500 ¹²	
5286	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ NO ₂	Aporheine.....	278.13	89	290 d.		
5287	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ N ₂	Diphenyl- <i>m</i> -phenylenediamine.....	260.14	95			
5288	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ N ₂	Triphenylhydrazine (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ NNHC ₆ H ₅	260.14	142		0.869 ⁷⁰	
5289	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₂	Analgen.....	292.14	210			
5290	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₃	5, 5'-Dibenzylbarbituric acid.....	308.14	222			
5291	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₆ S	Quinacridone.....	388.20	177.5			
5292	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O ₂	Cinnamyl cinnamate.....	264.12	44		1.085 ^{10,5}	
5293	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O ₄	α -Isatropic acid.....	296.12	237			
5294	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O ₄	β -Isatropic acid.....	296.12	206			
5295	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O ₄	α -Truxillic acid.....	296.12	272			
5296	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O ₄	Isotruillic acid.....	296.12	206			
5297	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O ₄	γ -Truxillic acid.....	296.12	228			
5298	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O ₄	δ -Truxillic acid.....	296.12	174			
5299	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O ₄	ϵ -Truxillic acid.....	296.12	192			
5300	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O ₄	η -Truxillic acid.....	296.12	260			
5301	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O ₄	Dibenzyl fumarate.....	296.12	59.5	211 ⁵		
5302	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O ₄	Nepodin.....	296.12	158			
5303	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O ₇	<i>dl</i> -Usnic acid.....	344.12	193			
5304	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O ₇	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-Usnic acid.....	344.12	203			1295
5305	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O ₁₄	Igauric acid (Chlorogenic acid).....	456.12	207			
5306	C ₁₈ H ₁₈	Retene.....	234.14	98.5	394	1.13 ¹⁶	
5307	C ₁₈ H ₁₈	1, 3, 5, 7-Tetramethylantracene.....	234.14	280 d.			
5308	C ₁₈ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₄	Antipyrine salicylate.....	326.16	92			
5308.1	C ₁₈ H ₁₈ N ₈	Vesuvium.....	346.20	143.5			
5310	C ₁₈ H ₁₈ O ₄	Dibenzyl succinate.....	298.14	45	238 ¹⁴		
5312	C ₁₈ H ₁₉ NO ₃	Berberamine.....	297.15	200			
5313	C ₁₈ H ₁₉ N ₃ O ₂	Dimazon (Diethylaminoazotoluene).....	309.17	75			
5314	C ₁₈ H ₂₁ BrNO ₂	Apomorphine methobromide.....	362.08	180			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
5315	C ₁₈ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₃	Cinchotennine.....	312.17	198			
5316	C ₁₈ H ₂₁ NO ₃	Bebeerine.....	299.17	214			
5317	C ₁₈ H ₂₁ NO ₃	Codeine.....	299.17	155	179	1.315 ¹⁴	1283, 1286
5318	C ₁₈ H ₂₁ NO ₃	Isobebeerine.....	299.17	297			
5319	C ₁₈ H ₂₁ NO ₃	Isocodeine.....	299.17	144	d.		1288
5320	C ₁₈ H ₂₁ NO ₃	Pseudocodeine.....	299.17	181		1.290 ¹⁸⁰	1264
5321	C ₁₈ H ₂₂ BrNO ₃	Codeine hydrobromide.....	380.09				1333
5322	C ₁₈ H ₂₂ BrNO ₃	Morphine methylbromide.....	380.09	265 d.			
5323	C ₁₈ H ₂₂ ClNO ₃	Bebeerine hydrochloride.....	335.64	260			
5324	C ₁₈ H ₂₂ ClNO ₃	Codeine hydrochloride.....	335.64	264			1333
5325	C ₁₈ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₂	Holocaine.....	298.19	117			
5325.1	C ₁₈ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₅	Pilocarpine salicylate.....	346.19	120			1333
5326	C ₁₈ H ₂₂ N ₄ O ₄	Galactosazone.....	358.20	201	202 d.		
5327	C ₁₈ H ₂₂ N ₄ O ₄	<i>d</i> -Glucosazone.....	358.20	208 d.			
5328	C ₁₈ H ₂₂ N ₄ O ₄	<i>l</i> -Glucosazone.....	358.20	205 d.			
5329	C ₁₈ H ₂₂ N ₄ O ₄	Gulososazone.....	358.20	168	180 d.		
5330	C ₁₈ H ₂₂ O ₁₀	Murrayin.....	398.17	170			
5331	C ₁₈ H ₂₂ ClN ₂ O ₂	Holocaine hydrochloride.....	334.65	189			
5332	C ₁₈ H ₂₃ NO ₃	Cocaine formate.....	349.19	42			
5333	C ₁₈ H ₂₄ NO ₇ P	Codeine phosphate.....	397.22	235			1333
5334	C ₁₈ H ₂₆ O ₂	Menthyl phenylacetate.....	274.20		205.5 ²⁶	1.002	
5335	C ₁₈ H ₂₆ O ₄	Diamyl phthalate.....	306.20		344		
5336	C ₁₈ H ₂₇ NO ₃	Capsaicin.....	305.22	65			1226
5337	C ₁₈ H ₂₇ NO ₃	Senecifoline.....	385.22	194			
5338	C ₁₈ H ₂₆ ClNO ₃	Senecifoline hydrochloride.....	421.68	260			
5339	C ₁₈ H ₂₈ O ₄	Embellic acid.....	308.22	142			
5340	C ₁₈ H ₃₀	Hexaethylbenzene C ₆ (C ₂ H ₅) ₆	246.23	129	298	0.831 ^{130.4}	1159
5341	C ₁₈ H ₃₀ O	Sycoceryl alcohol.....	262.23	90			
5342	C ₁₈ H ₃₀ O ₂	Linolenic acid.....	278.23		232 ¹⁷	0.914	
5343	C ₁₈ H ₃₁ ClN ₂ O ₆	<i>dl</i> -Ecgonine hydrochloride.....	406.71	247			
5343.1	C ₁₈ H ₃₂	Fichtelite.....	248.25	46		1.010	1247
5344	C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	Chaulmoogric acid.....	280.25	69	248 ²⁰		
5345	C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	α -Eleostearic acid.....	280.25	49	235 ¹²		
5346	C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	Linoleic acid.....	280.25	< -18	230 ¹⁶	0.903	
5347	C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	Stearolic acid C ₈ H ₁₇ C:C(CH ₃) ₇ CO ₂ H.....	280.25	48	260		
5348	C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	Tariric acid.....	280.25	50.5			
5349	C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₄	Stearoxylic acid.....	312.25	86			
5350	C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₁₆	Raffinose.....	504.25	119	130 d.	1.465	
5351	C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₁₆	Procellose.....	504.25	210			
5352	C ₁₈ H ₃₃ N ₂ O ₁₂	Piperazine quinate (Sidonal).....	469.27	171			
5353	C ₁₈ H ₃₄	Hexadecylacetylene C ₁₆ H ₃₃ C:CH.....	250.26	26	180 ¹⁶	0.798 ²⁶	
5354	C ₁₈ H ₃₄	1-Methyl-2-pentadecylacetylene.....	250.26	30	184 ¹⁵	0.802	
5355	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O	Chaulmoogryl alcohol.....	266.26	36			
5356	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O	Oleic aldehyde.....	266.26		169 ⁴	0.851 ¹⁵	456
5357	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	Elaidic acid.....	282.26	51.5	288 ¹⁰⁰	0.851 ^{79.4}	
5358	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	Gynocardic acid.....	282.26	67.5			
5359	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	Oleic acid C ₈ H ₁₇ CH:CH(CH ₂) ₇ CO ₂ H.....	282.26	14	286 ¹⁰⁰	0.895 ^{77.7}	929
5360	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	Petroselinic acid.....	282.26	34		0.868 ⁴⁰	1057
5361	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	Rapic acid.....	282.26	14		0.897 ¹⁵	
5362	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	<i>l</i> -Menthyl <i>n</i> -caprylate.....	282.26		175 ¹⁵	0.898	
5363	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₃	3-Ketostearic acid.....	298.26	97			
5364	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₃	6-Ketostearic acid.....	298.26	75			
5365	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₃	8-Ketostearic acid.....	298.26	83			
5366	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₃	9-Ketostearic acid.....	298.26	76			
5367	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₃	10-Ketostearic acid.....	298.26	65			
5368	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₃	Ricinelaic acid.....	298.26	53	250 ¹⁵		
5369	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₃	Ricinic acid.....	298.26	81	252 ¹⁵		
5370	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₃	Ricinoleic acid.....	298.26	17	250 ¹⁵	0.945 ¹⁵	
5371	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₆	Oleic acid ozonide.....	330.26			1.022	472
5371.1	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₆	Di- <i>n</i> -heptyl tartrate.....	346.26	35	235 ¹⁴	0.999 ⁴¹	
5372	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₁₆	Claviseptin.....	506.26	198			
5373	C ₁₈ H ₃₅ ClO	Stearyl chloride C ₁₇ H ₃₅ COCl.....	302.73	23	215 ¹⁵		
5374	C ₁₈ H ₃₅ N	Stearonitrile C ₁₇ H ₃₅ CN.....	265.28	41	214 ¹³		

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
5375	C ₁₈ H ₃₅ NO	Oleicamide.....	281.28	76			
5376	C ₁₈ H ₃₅ NO ₂	Oleohydroxamic acid.....	297.28	61			
5377	C ₁₈ H ₃₆	<i>n</i> -Octadecylene.....	252.28	18	179 ¹⁵	0.791	
5378	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O	Stearic aldehyde C ₁₇ H ₃₅ CHO.....	268.28	63.5	261 ¹⁰⁰		
5379	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	Stearic acid C ₁₇ H ₃₅ CO ₂ H.....	284.28	69.3	383	0.847 ^{69.3}	1117
5380	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	Cetyl acetate CH ₃ CO ₂ C ₁₆ H ₃₃	284.28	18.5	200.5 ¹⁵	0.858	1041
5381	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	Ethyl palmitate C ₁₅ H ₃₁ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	284.28	24.2	185.5 ¹⁰		1043
5382	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	Methyl margarate.....	284.28	29			
5383	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₃	1-Hydroxystearic acid.....	300.28	85			
5384	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₃	<i>dl</i> -2-Hydroxystearic acid.....	300.28	85			
5385	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₃	9-Hydroxystearic acid.....	300.28	81.5			
5386	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₃	10-Hydroxystearic acid.....	300.28	79			
5387	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₃	11-Hydroxystearic acid.....	300.28	78			
5388	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₄	4, 9-Dihydroxystearic acid.....	316.28	136.5			
5389	C ₁₈ H ₃₇ I	<i>n</i> -Octadecyl iodide.....	380.22	34	170 ^{0.5}		
5390	C ₁₈ H ₃₇ NO	Stearic amide C ₁₅ H ₃₁ CONH ₂	283.29	109	251 ¹²		
5391	C ₁₈ H ₃₈	<i>n</i> -Octadecane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₆ CH ₃	254.29	28	317	0.777	1047
5392	C ₁₈ H ₃₈ O	<i>n</i> -Octadecyl alcohol.....	270.29	58.5	210.5 ¹⁵	0.812 ⁶⁹	
5394	C ₁₉ H ₁₂ O	Benzylideneacenaphthenone.....	256.09	107			
5395	C ₁₉ H ₁₃ N	9-Phenylacridine.....	255.11	181	404		
5396	C ₁₉ H ₁₃ N ₃ O ₆	Tri- <i>p</i> -nitrophenylmethane.....	379.12	207			
5397	C ₁₉ H ₁₄ O ₃	Aurine.....	290.11	> 220			
5398	C ₁₉ H ₁₄ O ₆	Oroxilin.....	338.11	225			
5399	C ₁₉ H ₁₅	Triphenylmethyl (C ₆ H ₅) ₃ C.....	243.12	147			
5400	C ₁₉ H ₁₅ Cl	Triphenylchloromethane (C ₆ H ₅) ₃ CCl.....	278.57	112	310		
5401	C ₁₉ H ₁₅ N ₃	Chrysaniline.....	285.14	270			
5402	C ₁₉ H ₁₆	Triphenylmethane (C ₆ H ₅) ₃ CH.....	244.12	92.5	359.2	1.014 ⁹⁹	1128
5403	C ₁₉ H ₁₆ N ₂	Benzophenone phenylhydrazine.....	272.14	137			
5404	C ₁₉ H ₁₆ O	Triphenyl carbinol (C ₆ H ₅) ₃ COH.....	260.12	162.5	> 360	1.188	
5405	C ₁₉ H ₁₆ O ₃	Triphenyl orthoformate HC(OC ₆ H ₅) ₃	292.12	77	277 ⁵⁶		
5406	C ₁₉ H ₁₇ N	<i>m</i> -Aminotriphenylmethane.....	259.14	120			
5407	C ₁₉ H ₁₇ N	<i>p</i> -Aminotriphenylmethane.....	259.14	84			
5408	C ₁₉ H ₁₇ N	Diphenylbenzylamine.....	259.14	87			
5409	C ₁₉ H ₁₇ N	Triphenylmethylaniline (C ₆ H ₅) ₃ C.NH ₂	259.14	105			
5410	C ₁₉ H ₁₇ NO ₂	Novatophan.....	291.14	76			
5411	C ₁₉ H ₁₇ NO ₃	Cusparidine.....	307.14	79			
5412	C ₁₉ H ₁₇ NO ₃	Cusparine.....	307.14	92			
5413	C ₁₉ H ₁₇ NO ₃	Isocusparine.....	307.14	194			
5414	C ₁₉ H ₁₇ N ₃	α -Triphenylguanidine.....	287.16	145	d.		
5415	C ₁₉ H ₁₇ N ₃	β -Triphenylguanidine.....	287.16	131			
5416	C ₁₉ H ₁₈ ClN ₃	α -Triphenylguanidine hydrochloride.....	323.62	241		0.875 ⁷⁰	
5417	C ₁₉ H ₁₈ N ₂	<i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -Diaminotriphenylmethane.....	274.16	140			
5418	C ₁₉ H ₁₈ O ₃	Eugenol cinnamate.....	294.14	90			
5419	C ₁₉ H ₁₈ O ₇	Eriodonol.....	358.14	199			
5420	C ₁₉ H ₁₈ O ₈	Atranoric acid.....	374.14	197			
5421	C ₁₉ H ₁₈ O ₁₁	Euxanthic acid.....	422.14	162	d.		
5422	C ₁₉ H ₁₉ NO ₂	Ditamine.....	293.15	75			
5423	C ₁₉ H ₁₉ NO ₃	Galipidine.....	309.15	111			
5424	C ₁₉ H ₁₉ NO ₄	Bulbocapnine.....	325.15	199			1332
5425	C ₁₉ H ₁₉ NO ₅	Stylopine.....	341.15	202			
5426	C ₁₉ H ₁₉ N ₃	<i>o</i> -Leucaniline (NH ₂ C ₆ H ₄) ₃ CH.....	289.17	165			
5427	C ₁₉ H ₁₉ N ₃	<i>p</i> -Leucaniline (NH ₂ C ₆ H ₄) ₃ CH.....	289.17	148			
5428	C ₁₉ H ₁₉ N ₃ O	Pararosanine (NH ₂ C ₆ H ₄) ₃ C(OH).....	305.17	189			
5428.1	C ₁₉ H ₂₀ N ₂ O	Cinchoninone.....	292.17	127		1.226	1301
5429	C ₁₉ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₄	Antipyrine mandelate.....	340.17	53			
5430	C ₁₉ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₄	<i>dl</i> -Ornithuric acid.....	340.17	183			
5431	C ₁₉ H ₂₀ O ₄	Diethyl diphenylmalonate.....	312.15	59			
5432	C ₁₉ H ₂₀ O ₅	Guaiaconic acid.....	328.15	100			
5433	C ₁₉ H ₂₁ NO ₃	Isothebaine.....	311.17	204			
5434	C ₁₉ H ₂₁ NO ₃	Oxyacanthine.....	311.17	210			
5435	C ₁₉ H ₂₁ NO ₃	Thebaine.....	311.17	193		1.305	
5436	C ₁₉ H ₂₁ NO ₅	Eupyrin.....	343.17	88			
5437	C ₁₉ H ₂₂ N ₂	Desoxycinchonidine.....	278.19	61			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	d	R. I. No.
5438	C ₁₉ H ₂₂ N ₂	Desoxycinchonine.....	278.19	92			
5439	C ₁₉ H ₂₂ N ₂ O	Apocinchonine.....	294.19	228			
5440	C ₁₉ H ₂₂ N ₂ O	Cinchonine.....	294.19	59			
5441	C ₁₉ H ₂₂ N ₂ O	Cinchonidine.....	294.19	210			1278
5442	C ₁₉ H ₂₂ N ₂ O	α -Cinchonine.....	294.19	264.3			1304
5443	C ₁₉ H ₂₂ N ₂ O	Homocinchonidine.....	294.19	207.6			
5444	C ₁₉ H ₂₂ N ₂ O	β -Isocinchonine.....	294.19	126			
5445	C ₁₉ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₂	Apoconquinine.....	310.19	137			
5446	C ₁₉ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₂	Apoquinine.....	310.19	210 d.			
5447	C ₁₉ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₃	Cupreine.....	310.19	202			
5448	C ₁₉ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₄	Chitenine.....	342.19	286 d.			
5451	C ₁₉ H ₂₃ ClN ₂ O	Cinchonidine hydrochloride.....	330.65	242 d.			
5452	C ₁₉ H ₂₃ ClN ₂ O	Cinchonine hydrochloride.....	330.65	218 d.			
5453	C ₁₉ H ₂₃ NO ₃	Codethyline.....	313.19	93			1333
5454	C ₁₉ H ₂₃ NO ₄	Cinnamylcocaine.....	329.19	121			
5455	C ₁₉ H ₂₃ NO ₄	Corytuberine.....	329.19	240			
5456	C ₁₉ H ₂₃ NO ₄	Porphyroxime.....	329.19	135			
5457	C ₁₉ H ₂₃ NO ₄	Sinomenine.....	329.19	161			
5458	C ₁₉ H ₂₃ NO ₆	Morphine acetate.....	345.19	200 d.			
5459	C ₁₉ H ₂₃ N ₃ O ₄	Cinchonine nitrate.....	357.20				1333
5460	C ₁₉ H ₂₄ BrNO ₃	Eucodine (Methylcodeine bromide).....	394.11	261			
5461	C ₁₉ H ₂₄ ClNO ₃ (2H ₂ O)	Dionine.....	349.65	123	170 d.		
5462	C ₁₉ H ₂₄ N ₂ O	Cinchamidine (Hydrocinchonidine).....	296.20	230			
5463	C ₁₉ H ₂₄ N ₂ O	Cinchonamine.....	296.20	185			
5464	C ₁₉ H ₂₄ N ₂ O	Cinchotine.....	296.20	286			
5465	C ₁₉ H ₂₄ N ₂ O	Pereirine.....	296.20	124			
5466	C ₁₉ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₂	Conquinamine.....	312.20	123			
5467	C ₁₉ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₂	Geissospermine.....	312.20	189			
5468	C ₁₉ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₂	Hydrocupreine.....	312.20	230			
5469	C ₁₉ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₂	Quinamine.....	312.20	172			
5473	C ₁₉ H ₂₅ N ₄ O ₄	Ionidine.....	373.23	156			
5474	C ₁₉ H ₂₆ N ₂ O	Aspidosine.....	298.22	245			
5475	C ₁₉ H ₂₇ NO ₄	α -Eucaine.....	333.22	103			
5476	C ₁₉ H ₂₈ ClNO ₄	α -Eucaine hydrochloride.....	369.68	200			
5477	C ₁₉ H ₂₈ O ₂	Abietic acid.....	288.22	161			1251
5478	C ₁₉ H ₂₈ O ₄	Convallaretin.....	320.22	>255			
5479	C ₁₉ H ₂₈ O ₁₃	Calmatambin.....	464.22	144			
5480	C ₁₉ H ₃₀ O ₂	Benzyl laurate C ₁₁ H ₂₃ CO ₂ CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	290.23	8.5	211 ¹²	0.946 ²⁵ ₂₅	540
5481	C ₁₉ H ₃₄ O ₂	Methyl chaulmoograte.....	294.26	22	227 ²⁰	0.912 ²⁵ ₂₅	
5482	C ₁₉ H ₃₆ O ₃	Methyl ricinolate.....	312.28		245 ¹⁰	0.924	465
5483	C ₁₉ H ₃₈ O ₂	Nondecylic acid CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₇ CO ₂ H.....	298.29	66	299 ¹⁰⁰		
5484	C ₁₉ H ₃₈ O ₂	Ethyl margarate CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₆ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	298.29	27			
5485	C ₁₉ H ₃₈ O ₂	Methyl stearate C ₁₇ H ₃₅ CO ₂ CH ₃	298.29	38	215 ¹⁵		
5486	C ₁₉ H ₄₀	<i>n</i> -Nondecane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₇ CH ₃	268.31	32	330	0.777 ³² ₄	1045
5487	C ₂₀ H ₁₀ I ₄ O ₄	Nosophen (Tetraiodophenolphthalein).....	821.81	225			
5488	C ₂₀ H ₁₂	Perylene.....	252.09	264			
5489	C ₂₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	Fluoran.....	300.09	175			
5490	C ₂₀ H ₁₂ O ₅	Fluorescein.....	332.09		290 d.		
5491	C ₂₀ H ₁₄	α , α' -Dinaphthyl C ₁₀ H ₇ .C ₁₀ H ₇	254.11	160.5	360		
5492	C ₂₀ H ₁₄	α , β' -Dinaphthyl.....	254.11	80			
5493	C ₂₀ H ₁₄	β , β' -Dinaphthyl C ₁₀ H ₇ .C ₁₀ H ₇	254.11	187.8	452		
5494	C ₂₀ H ₁₄	9-Phenylanthracene.....	254.11	153	417		
5495	C ₂₀ H ₁₄ N ₂	α , α' -Azonaphthalene.....	282.12	190			
5496	C ₂₀ H ₁₄ N ₂	β , β' -Azonaphthalene.....	282.12	204			
5497	C ₂₀ H ₁₄ N ₂ O	α , α' -Azoxynaphthalene.....	298.12	127			
5498	C ₂₀ H ₁₄ N ₂ O	β , β' -Azoxynaphthalene.....	298.12	167			
5499	C ₂₀ H ₁₄ O	α -Naphthyl ether (C ₁₀ H ₇) ₂ O.....	270.11	110	>360		
5500	C ₂₀ H ₁₄ O	β -Naphthyl ether (C ₁₀ H ₇) ₂ O.....	270.11	105	250 ¹⁹		
5501	C ₂₀ H ₁₄ O	α , β' -Naphthyl ether.....	270.11	81	264 ¹⁵		
5502	C ₂₀ H ₁₄ O ₂	α -Dinaphthol.....	286.11	300			
5503	C ₂₀ H ₁₄ O ₂	β -Dinaphthol.....	286.11	218			
5504	C ₂₀ H ₁₄ O ₄	Phenolphthalein.....	318.11	261		1.277 ³² ₄	

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	d	R
5505	C ₂₀ H ₁₄ O ₅	Fluorescein.....	334.11	127			
5506	C ₂₀ H ₁₄ O ₆	Psoromic acid.....	398.11	264			
5507	C ₂₀ H ₁₄ S	α, α'-Dinaphthyl sulfide (C ₁₀ H ₇) ₂ S.....	286.17	110	290 ¹⁵		
5508	C ₂₀ H ₁₅ N	β, β'-Dinaphthylamine (C ₁₀ H ₇) ₂ NH.....	269.12	172.2	471		
5509	C ₂₀ H ₁₅ NO ₄	Sanguinarine.....	333.12	213			
5510	C ₂₀ H ₁₅ NO ₅	Berilic acid.....	397.12	200			
5511	C ₂₀ H ₁₅ N ₃	p-Amino-α-azonaphthalene.....	297.14	175			
5512	C ₂₀ H ₁₅ N ₃	Amino-β-azonaphthalene.....	297.14	156			
5513	C ₂₀ H ₁₆ N ₂	α, α'-Hydrazonaphthalene.....	284.14	α 271; β 274			
5514	C ₂₀ H ₁₆ N ₂	β, β'-Hydrazonaphthalene.....	284.14	164			
5515	C ₂₀ H ₁₆ N ₂ O	Benzilphenylhydrazone.....	300.14	134			
5516	C ₂₀ H ₁₆ N ₄	Nitron.....	312.16	189 d.			
5517	C ₂₀ H ₁₆ O ₂	Triphenylacetic acid (C ₆ H ₅) ₃ C.CO ₂ H....	288.12	265			
5518	C ₂₀ H ₁₆ O ₃	Rosolic acid.....	304.12	270	d.		
5519	C ₂₀ H ₁₇ N ₅ O ₂	Rubazonic acid.....	359.17	181			
5520	C ₂₀ H ₁₈	Diphenyl-m-tolylmethane.....	258.14	61.5	356	1.07 ¹⁶	
5521	C ₂₀ H ₁₈	1, 1, 2-Triphenylethane.....	258.14	54	349.4		
5522	C ₂₀ H ₁₈ ClNO ₄	Berberine hydrochloride.....	371.61			1.397	13
5523	C ₂₀ H ₁₈ N ₂ O	α-Benzoinphenylhydrazone.....	302.16	155			
5524	C ₂₀ H ₁₈ N ₂ O	β-Benzoinphenylhydrazone.....	302.16	106			
5525	C ₂₀ H ₁₈ N ₂ S	Triphenylguananythiourea.....	346.24	157			
5526	C ₂₀ H ₁₉ N	Dibenzylaniline C ₆ H ₅ N(CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅) ₂ ...	273.15	70			
5527	C ₂₀ H ₁₉ NO ₅	Chelidonine.....	353.15	136			
5528	C ₂₀ H ₁₉ NO ₆	Papaveraldine.....	353.15	210			
5529	C ₂₀ H ₁₉ NO ₆	Protopine.....	353.15	207			
5530	C ₂₀ H ₁₉ NO ₉	Berberilic acid.....	417.15	182			
5532	C ₂₀ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₅	Antipyrine acetylsalicylate.....	368.17	65			
5533	C ₂₀ H ₂₀ O ₅	Cubebinol.....	340.15	92			
5534	C ₂₀ H ₂₀ O ₆	Cubebin.....	356.15	132			
5535	C ₂₀ H ₂₀ O ₇	Coccelic acid.....	372.15	178			
5536	C ₂₀ H ₂₀ O ₁₀	Scoparin.....	420.15	219 d.			
5537	C ₂₀ H ₂₀ O ₁₂	Luteic acid.....	452.15	274			
5538	C ₂₀ H ₂₁ NO ₃	Galipeine.....	323.17	115			
5539	C ₂₀ H ₂₁ NO ₄	l-Canadine.....	339.17	134			
5540	C ₂₀ H ₂₁ NO ₄	Dicentrine.....	339.17	169			
5541	C ₂₀ H ₂₁ NO ₄	Papaverine.....	339.17	147	d.	1.337	133
5542	C ₂₀ H ₂₁ NO ₄	dl-Canadine.....	339.17	167			
5544	C ₂₀ H ₂₂ ClNO ₄	Papaverine hydrochloride.....	375.64	221 d.			
5545	C ₂₀ H ₂₂ N ₂ O	Quinine.....	306.19	82			
5546	C ₂₀ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₂	Dehydroquinine.....	322.19	181			
5547	C ₂₀ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₂	Quinine	322.19	178			
5548	C ₂₀ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₄	Lysuric acid.....	354.19	145			
5549	C ₂₀ H ₂₂ O ₈	Populin.....	390.17	180			
5550	C ₂₀ H ₂₃ ClN ₂ O ₂	Quinine hydrochloride.....	358.65	300			
5551	C ₂₀ H ₂₃ NO ₄	Acetylcodeine.....	341.19	133.5			
5552	C ₂₀ H ₂₃ NO ₄	Corypalmine.....	341.19	236			
5553	C ₂₀ H ₂₃ N ₃ O ₄	Pyramidon salicylate.....	369.20	70			
5554	C ₂₀ H ₂₃ O ₄	Naphthyl acid camphorate.....	327.18	122			
5555	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₂	Quinine dichloride.....	395.12	97			
5556	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ NO ₄	Staphisagrine.....	342.19	275			
5557	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ N ₂ O	Desoxyquinine.....	308.20	52			
5558	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₂	Isoconquinine.....	324.20	142			
5559	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₂	Isoquinine.....	324.20	185			
5560	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₂	Quinicine.....	324.20	60			
5561	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₂	Quinidine.....	324.20	168			
5562	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₂	Quinine.....	324.20	175			
5563	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₂	Quinine (isomer A).....	324.20	193.5			
5564	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₂	Quinine (isomer B).....	324.20	189			
5566	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ BrN ₂ O ₂	Quinine hydrobromide.....	405.13	200			
5567	C ₂₀ H ₂₅ ClN ₂ O ₂	Quinidine hydrochloride.....	360.67	259 d.			
5568	C ₂₀ H ₂₅ ClN ₂ O ₂	Quinine hydrochloride.....	360.67	160	259 d.		
5570	C ₂₀ H ₂₅ NO ₂	Lobelinine.....	311.20	106			
5571	C ₂₀ H ₂₅ NO ₄	Codamine.....	343.20	121			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
5572	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ NO ₄	Laudanidine.....	343.20	177			
5573	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ NO ₄	Laudanine.....	343.20	164.5		1.256	
5575	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₆ S	Quinine disulfate.....	422.28	160 d.			
5577	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₂	Hydroquinidine.....	326.22	167			
5578	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₂	Hydroquinine.....	326.22	172.3			
5579	C ₂₀ H ₂₇ NO ₅	Diversine.....	361.22	93			
5580	C ₂₀ H ₂₇ NO ₁₁	Amygdalin.....	457.22	200			
5581	C ₂₀ H ₂₇ N ₂ O ₄ P	Quinine hypophosphite.....	390.25	181			
5583	C ₂₀ H ₂₈ O ₄	Thymyl acid camphorate.....	332.22	89			
5584	C ₂₀ H ₂₈ O ₆	Eugenol acid camphorate.....	348.22	116			
5585	C ₂₀ H ₂₈ O ₆	Cholanic acid.....	364.22	285			
5586	C ₂₀ H ₂₈ O ₁₃	Primeverin.....	476.22	206			
5587	C ₂₀ H ₃₀ N ₂ O ₆	Quinine hydrate.....	378.25	57	d.		
5588	C ₂₀ H ₃₀ O ₂	<i>d</i> -Pimaric acid.....	302.23	212	282 ²⁰		
5589	C ₂₀ H ₃₀ O ₄	Onoceric acid.....	334.23	120			
5590	C ₂₀ H ₃₀ O ₅	Andrographolide.....	350.23	218			
5591	C ₂₀ H ₃₂ O ₆	Andrographolic acid.....	368.25	188			
5592	C ₂₀ H ₃₃ NO	Myristic anilide.....	303.26	84			
5593	C ₂₀ H ₃₃ N ₃	Ormosine.....	315.28	87			
5594	C ₂₀ H ₃₃ N ₃	Ormosinine.....	315.28	205			
5595	C ₂₀ H ₃₄ O	Ambrosterol.....	290.26	147			
5596	C ₂₀ H ₃₄ O	Cinchol.....	290.26	139			
5597	C ₂₀ H ₃₄ O	Cupreol.....	290.26	140			
5598	C ₂₀ H ₃₄ O	Quebrachol.....	290.26	125			
5599	C ₂₀ H ₃₄ O ₁₀	Cyclamin.....	434.26	236			1333
5600	C ₂₀ H ₃₆ N ₂ O ₁₅	Vicine.....	628.34	242 d.			
5601	C ₂₀ H ₃₆ O	Exeretin.....	292.28	96			
5602	C ₂₀ H ₃₆ O ₂	Eicosinic acid.....	308.28	69	270 ¹⁵		
5603	C ₂₀ H ₃₆ O ₂	Ethyl chaulmoograte.....	308.28		230 ²⁰	0.906	1036
5604	C ₂₀ H ₃₈ O ₂	Eicosenic acid.....	310.29	50	267 ¹⁵		
5605	C ₂₀ H ₃₈ O ₃	Ethyl ricinoleate.....	326.29		258 ¹³	0.914	481
5606	C ₂₀ H ₄₀ O	Phytol.....	296.31		204 ¹⁰	0.856	484
5607	C ₂₀ H ₄₀ O ₂	Arachidic acid.....	312.31	77	328		
5608	C ₂₀ H ₄₀ O ₂	Ethyl stearate C ₁₇ H ₃₆ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	312.31	33.7	224		
5609	C ₂₀ H ₄₁ I	<i>n</i> -Eicosyl iodide.....	408.25	42	192 ^{0.5}		
5610	C ₂₀ H ₄₂	<i>n</i> -Eicosane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₈ CH ₃	282.32	38	205 ¹⁵	0.778 ₄ ^{16.7}	1065
5611	C ₂₀ H ₄₂ O	Eicosyl alcohol CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₈ CH ₂ OH.....	298.32	71	220 ³		
5612	C ₂₁ H ₁₄ O	α , β' -Dinaphthyl ketone.....	282.11	135			
5613	C ₂₁ H ₁₄ O	β , β' -Dinaphthyl ketone.....	282.11	a 125.5 b 164.5			
5614	C ₂₁ H ₁₄ O ₂	Picenic acid.....	298.11	201			
5615	C ₂₁ H ₁₆ Bi ₂ O ₉	Bismuth salicylate.....	829.12	135 d.			
5616	C ₂₁ H ₁₆	α , α' -Dinaphthylmethane.....	268.12	109	360		
5617	C ₂₁ H ₁₆	α , β' -Dinaphthylmethane (C ₁₀ H ₇) ₂ CH ₂	268.12	95			
5618	C ₂₁ H ₁₆	β , β' -Dinaphthylmethane (C ₁₀ H ₇) ₂ CH ₂	268.12	93			
5619	C ₂₁ H ₁₆ N ₂	Lophine.....	296.14	275			
5620	C ₂₁ H ₁₆ O ₁₁	Methylenecitrylsalicylic acid.....	444.12	154			
5621	C ₂₁ H ₁₈ N ₂	Amarin.....	298.16	129			
5622	C ₂₁ H ₁₈ N ₂	Hydrobenzamide.....	298.16	101			
5623	C ₂₁ H ₁₈ O ₁₂	Scutellarin.....	462.14	200 d.			
5624	C ₂₁ H ₁₉ NO ₄	Fumarine.....	349.15	199			
5625	C ₂₁ H ₂₀	Phenylditolylmethane.....	272.15	56			
5626	C ₂₁ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₄	Alstonine (Chlorogenine).....	364.17	195			
5627	C ₂₁ H ₂₀ O ₆	Cureumin.....	368.15	183			1333
5628	C ₂₁ H ₂₀ O ₉	Aloin.....	416.15	147.9			
5629	C ₂₁ H ₂₀ O ₉	1, 2-Dihydro-3, 5-dihydroxy-4-(α , 3, 4-trihydroxybenzylbenzofuran)*.....	416.15	217			
5630	C ₂₁ H ₂₀ O ₉	Frangulin.....	416.15	226			
5631	C ₂₁ H ₂₀ O ₁₁	Quercitrin.....	448.15	185			
5632	C ₂₁ H ₂₀ O ₁₂	Incanatrin.....	464.15	245			
5633	C ₂₁ H ₂₁ N	Tribenzylamine (C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂) ₃ N.....	287.17	92		0.991 ₄ ⁶	
5634	C ₂₂ H ₂₁ NO ₆	<i>d</i> -Coreycavamine.....	367.17	149			
5635	C ₂₁ H ₂₁ NO ₆	Hydrastine.....	383.17	132			

* Also commonly known as Catechol, Pyrocatechol, Catechin, Pyrocatechin. See #1414.

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
5636	C ₂₁ H ₂₁ NO ₆	Rhoeadine.....	383.17	232 d.			
5637	C ₂₁ H ₂₁ N ₃	Anhydroformaldehydeaniline.....	315.19	45.5	185		
5638	C ₂₁ H ₂₁ O ₄ P	Tri- <i>p</i> -cresyl phosphate.....	368.19	77			
5639	C ₂₁ H ₂₁ O ₆ P	Triguaiacyl phosphite.....	400.19	78			
5640	C ₂₁ H ₂₁ O ₇ P	Triguaiacyl phosphate.....	416.19	98			
5641	C ₂₁ H ₂₃ N ₂ O ₂	Isostrychnine.....	334.19	214.5			
5642	C ₂₁ H ₂₃ N ₂ O ₂	Strychnine.....	334.19	268	270 ⁵	1.359 ¹⁸	
5645	C ₂₁ H ₂₃ Cl ₂ N ₃ O ₃	Benzamide hydrochloride.....	436.12	178			
5646	C ₂₁ H ₂₃ NO ₄	Meconidine.....	353.19	58			
5647	C ₂₁ H ₂₃ NO ₅	Cryptopine.....	369.19	218		1.351	
5648	C ₂₁ H ₂₃ NO ₅	Diacetylmorphine.....	369.19	172			1260
5649	C ₂₁ H ₂₃ NO ₅	α-Homochelidonine.....	369.19	182			
5650	C ₂₁ H ₂₃ NO ₅	β-Homochelidonine.....	369.19	159			
5651	C ₂₁ H ₂₃ NO ₅	γ-Homochelidonine.....	369.19	171			
5652	C ₂₁ H ₂₃ NO ₆	Colchicine.....	385.19	172			
5653	C ₂₁ H ₂₃ N ₃ O ₅	Strychnine nitrate.....	397.20				1333
5654	C ₂₁ H ₂₄ ClNO ₄	Diacetylmorphine hydrochloride.....	405.65	230			
5655	C ₂₁ H ₂₄ N ₂ O	Paytine.....	320.20	156			
5656	C ₂₁ H ₂₄ N ₂ O	Strychnidine.....	320.20	250.5	295 ¹⁴		
5657	C ₂₁ H ₂₄ N ₆ O ₁₀	Geneserine picrate.....	520.23	175			
5658	C ₂₁ H ₂₄ O ₉	Glycyphylline.....	420.19	180			
5659	C ₂₁ H ₂₄ O ₁₀	Phloridzin.....	436.19	170 d.		1.430	
5660	C ₂₁ H ₂₄ O ₁₁	Datiscin.....	452.19	180			
5661	C ₂₁ H ₂₄ O ₁₂	Saponarin.....	468.19	232			
5663	C ₂₁ H ₂₅ NO ₄	Corybulbine.....	355.20	239			
5664	C ₂₁ H ₂₅ NO ₄	Corydine.....	355.20	105			1165
5665	C ₂₁ H ₂₅ NO ₄	Glaucone.....	355.20	120			
5666	C ₂₁ H ₂₅ NO ₄	Isocorybulbine.....	355.20	180			
5667	C ₂₁ H ₂₅ N ₃ O ₂	Porphyrine.....	351.22	97			
5668	C ₂₁ H ₂₆ N ₂ O	Desoxystychnine.....	322.22	172			
5669	C ₂₁ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₂	Corynanthine.....	354.22	242			
5670	C ₂₁ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₃	Quebrachine.....	354.22	248			1333
5671	C ₂₁ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₄	Quinine formate.....	370.22	113			
5672	C ₂₁ H ₂₇ ClN ₃ O ₃	Quebrachine hydrochloride.....	390.68	290			
5673	C ₂₁ H ₂₇ NO ₄	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-Laudanosine.....	357.22	89			
5674	C ₂₁ H ₂₇ NO ₁₀	<i>d</i> -Cocaine bitartrate.....	453.22	112			
5675	C ₂₁ H ₂₈ N ₂ O	Tetraethyldiaminobenzophenone.....	324.23	96			
5676	C ₂₁ H ₂₈ O ₄	Marrubiin.....	344.22	154.5	297 ¹⁵		
5677	C ₂₁ H ₃₀ N ₂ O ₄	Struxine.....	374.25	250 d.			
5678	C ₂₁ H ₃₀ O ₂	Cannabinol.....	314.23		315 ¹⁰⁰	1.042 ¹³	
5679	C ₂₁ H ₃₀ O ₂	Euonymol.....	346.23	250			
5680	C ₂₁ H ₃₀ O ₃	Antiarin.....	410.23	215			
5681	C ₂₁ H ₃₂ O	Pyrethrol.....	302.27	199	290		
5682	C ₂₁ H ₃₂ O ₂	Benzyl myristate C ₁₃ H ₂₇ CO ₂ CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	318.26	20.5	231 ¹¹	0.932 ²⁵ ₂₅	536
5683	C ₂₁ H ₃₄ O ₃	Di- <i>d</i> -bornyl carbonate.....	334.26	216			
5684	C ₂₁ H ₃₄ O ₄	Ipurganol.....	350.26	225			
5685	C ₂₁ H ₃₄ O ₁₀	Helleborein.....	446.26	230 d.			
5686	C ₂₁ H ₃₆ O ₄	Trifolanol.....	352.28	300			
5687	C ₂₁ H ₃₆ O ₅	Di- <i>l</i> -menthyl carbonate.....	338.29	106			
5688	C ₂₁ H ₃₆ O ₆	Tricaproin.....	386.29	-25			
5689	C ₂₁ H ₄₀ O ₂	Dimenthoformal.....	324.31	57	337	0.988	392
5690	C ₂₁ H ₄₂	9-Heneicosene C ₃ H ₁₇ CH:CHC ₁₁ H ₂₃	294.32	3	202 ¹¹	0.805 ¹⁵	
5691	C ₂₁ H ₄₂ O ₂	Cluytinic acid.....	326.32	69			
5692	C ₂₁ H ₄₂ O ₂	Heneicosonic acid CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₉ CO ₂ H.....	326.32	74			
5693	C ₂₁ H ₄₂ NO	Heneicosamide CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₉ CONH ₂	325.34	110			
5694	C ₂₁ H ₄₄	η-Heneicosane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₉ CH ₃	296.34	40.4	215 ¹⁵	0.775 ^{46.3} ₄	1067
5695	C ₂₂ H ₁₄	Picene.....	278.11	364	520		
5696	C ₂₂ H ₁₄ N ₂ O	Rosindon (Rosindulon).....	322.12	262			
5697	C ₂₂ H ₁₅ NO ₆	Colchinine.....	389.12	146			
5698	C ₂₂ H ₁₅ N ₃	Rosinduline.....	321.14	199			
5699	C ₂₂ H ₁₈ O ₄	α-Cresolphthalein.....	346.14	216			
5700	C ₂₂ H ₂₀ O ₁₃	Carminic acid.....	492.15	136 d.			
5701	C ₂₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁	Isotrifolin.....	462.17	250			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
702	C ₂₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁	Trifolin.....	462.17	260			
703	C ₂₂ H ₂₃ NO ₇	Gnoscopine.....	413.19	233			
704	C ₂₂ H ₂₃ NO ₇	Narcotine.....	413.19	175		1.374	
705	C ₂₂ H ₂₃ N ₃ O ₇	Pyrene picrate.....	431.12	218			
706	C ₂₂ H ₂₄ O ₁₀	Sakuranin.....	448.19	212			
707	C ₂₂ H ₂₆ NO ₄	Corycavidine.....	367.20	213			
708	C ₂₂ H ₂₆ NO ₆	<i>l</i> -Colchicine.....	399.20	146			1333
709	C ₂₂ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₂	Apoyohimbine.....	350.22	252			
710	C ₂₂ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₃	Acetylquinine.....	366.22	108			
711	C ₂₂ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₃	Gelseminine.....	366.22	178			
712	C ₂₂ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₄	Chaimaridine.....	382.22	128			
713	C ₂₂ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₄	Chaimarine.....	382.22	233			
714	C ₂₂ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₄	Conchaimarine.....	382.22	120			
715	C ₂₂ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₄	Conchairamidine.....	382.22	115			
716	C ₂₂ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₄	Mitraversine.....	382.22	237			
718	C ₂₂ H ₂₆ O ₁₂	Hesperidin.....	482.20	171	251 d.		
719	C ₂₂ H ₂₇ AsNO ₅	Strychnine methylarsinate.....	460.18	60 d.			
720	C ₂₂ H ₂₇ BrN ₂ O ₃	Gelseminine hydrobromide.....	447.14				1333
721	C ₂₂ H ₂₇ ClN ₂ O ₂	Apoyohimbine hydrochloride.....	386.68	300			
722	C ₂₂ H ₂₇ ClN ₂ O ₃	Gelseminine hydrochloride.....	402.68	330			1333
723	C ₂₂ H ₂₇ NO ₄	<i>dl</i> -Corydaline.....	369.22	136			
724	C ₂₂ H ₂₇ N ₃ O ₅	Physostigmine salicylate.....	413.23	178.9			1333
725	C ₂₂ H ₂₈ N ₂ O ₂	Aspidosamine.....	352.23	100			
726	C ₂₂ H ₂₈ N ₂ O ₂	Aspidospermatine.....	352.23	162			
727	C ₂₂ H ₂₈ N ₂ O ₄	Ditaine (Echitamine).....	384.23	206			1333
728	C ₂₂ H ₂₈ N ₂ O ₄	Quinine acetate.....	384.23	126			
729	C ₂₂ H ₂₈ N ₄	Camphorosazone.....	348.25	55			
730	C ₂₂ H ₂₈ O ₃	Santalyl salicylate.....	340.22		126.6 ²⁰	1.070 ¹⁵	
732	C ₂₂ H ₂₉ IO ₂	Europen (Diisobutyl- <i>p</i> -cresol iodide)....	452.16	110			
733	C ₂₂ H ₃₀ N ₂ O ₃	Aspidospermine.....	354.25	208	220 ²		
734	C ₂₂ H ₃₁ NO ₅ (?)	Mitragynine.....	389.25	106	240 ⁵		
735	C ₂₂ H ₃₂ O ₃	Anacardic acid.....	344.25	26			
736	C ₂₂ H ₃₂ O ₄	Digitoxigenin.....	360.25	230			
737	C ₂₂ H ₃₂ O ₆	Genin.....	392.25	206			
738	C ₂₂ H ₃₃ NO ₅	Atropine isovalerate.....	391.26	32			
739	C ₂₂ H ₃₃ NO ₅	Atropine valerate.....	391.26	42			
741	C ₂₂ H ₃₄ N ₄ O ₈ S	Pilocarpine sulfate.....	514.36	132			1333
742	C ₂₂ H ₃₆ NO ₆	Delphinine.....	409.28	187.5			1333
743	C ₂₂ H ₃₆ O ₄	Bryonol.....	364.28	212			
744	C ₂₂ H ₃₆ O ₈	Capsularin.....	428.28	176			
745	C ₂₂ H ₃₇ NO	Palmitic anilide.....	331.29	90.5	284 ¹⁷		
746	C ₂₂ H ₃₈ O	Cholestol.....	318.29	139	360		
747	C ₂₂ H ₃₈ O	Illicyl alcohol.....	318.29	175	350		
748	C ₂₂ H ₃₈ O ₄	Citrullol.....	366.29	290			
759	C ₂₂ H ₃₈ O ₄	Di- <i>l</i> -menthyl oxalate.....	366.29	68	225 ¹²		
760	C ₂₂ H ₃₉ ClO	Behenolyl chloride C ₂₁ H ₃₉ COCl.....	354.76	29			
761	C ₂₂ H ₄₀ O ₂	Behenolic acid C ₂₁ H ₃₉ CO ₂ H.....	336.31	57.5			
762	C ₂₂ H ₄₁ NO	Behenolyl amide C ₂₁ H ₃₉ CONH ₂	335.32	90			
763	C ₂₂ H ₄₂ O ₂	Brassicic acid.....	338.32	61.5	282 ³⁰	0.859 ^{57.1}	1085
764	C ₂₂ H ₄₂ O ₂	Erucic acid.....	338.32	33.5	281 ³⁰	0.860 ^{55.4}	
765	C ₂₂ H ₄₂ O ₃	14-Ketobehenic acid.....	354.32	84			
765.1	C ₂₂ H ₄₂ O ₃	Isobutyl ricinoleate.....	354.32		262 ⁹	0.903 ²²	980
766	C ₂₂ H ₄₃ NO	Erucamide C ₂₁ H ₄₁ CONH ₂	337.34	83			
767	C ₂₂ H ₄₄ O	Erucyl alcohol.....	324.34	34.6	200 ^{0.2}		
768	C ₂₂ H ₄₄ O ₂	Behenic acid.....	340.34	84	306 ⁶⁰		
769	C ₂₂ H ₄₄ O ₂	Methyl heneicosate C ₂₀ H ₄₁ CO ₂ CH ₃	340.34	49			
770	C ₂₂ H ₄₅ I	Docosyl iodide CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₂₀ CH ₂ I.....	436.28	49			
771	C ₂₂ H ₄₅ NO	Behenamide C ₂₁ H ₄₃ CONH ₂	339.36	112			
772	C ₂₂ H ₄₆	<i>n</i> -Docosane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₂₀ CH ₃	310.35	44.4	224.5 ¹⁵	0.778 ^{44.4}	
773	C ₂₂ H ₄₆ O	Docosyl alcohol CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₂₀ CH ₂ OH.....	326.35	74			
774	C ₂₃ H ₃₀ O ₂	Amaric anhydride.....	328.15	140.5			
775	C ₂₃ H ₂₃ NO ₆	Corycavine.....	409.19	216			
776	C ₂₃ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₆	Buphnatine.....	424.20	240			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
5777	C ₂₃ H ₂₄ N ₄ O ₂	Methylenediantipyrine.....	388.22	177			
5778	C ₂₃ H ₂₄ N ₄ O ₁₁	Hyoscine picrate.....	532.22	188			
5779	C ₂₃ H ₂₄ O ₃	^{C₂₃H₂₄O₃} o-Cresol orthoacetate.....	348.19	89			
5780	C ₂₃ H ₂₄ O ₉	Picropodophyllin.....	444.19	227			
5781	C ₂₃ H ₂₄ O ₉	Podophyllotoxin.....	444.19	94			
5782	C ₂₃ H ₂₆ NO ₄	Lanthopine.....	379.20	200			
5783	C ₂₃ H ₂₆ ClN ₃ O ₂	Acoïn.....	427.68	178			
5784	C ₂₃ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₄	Aricine.....	394.22	188 d.			
5785	C ₂₃ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₄	Brucine.....	394.22	178			
5786	C ₂₃ H ₂₆ N ₃ O ₄	Concusconine.....	394.22	208			
5787	C ₂₃ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₄	Cusconine.....	394.22	110			
5788	C ₂₃ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₆	Allobrucine oxide.....	410.22	189			
5789	C ₂₃ H ₂₇ NO ₆	Homoatropine salicylate.....	413.22				1333
5790	C ₂₃ H ₂₇ NO ₈	Narceine.....	445.22	170			
5791	C ₂₃ H ₂₇ N ₃ O ₇	Brucine nitrate.....	457.23	230 d.			
5792	C ₂₃ H ₂₈ ClNO ₃	Narceine hydrochloride.....	481.68	192			1333
5793	C ₂₃ H ₂₈ N ₃ O ₄	Vellosine.....	396.23	189 d.			
5794	C ₂₃ H ₂₉ NO ₃	Lobeline.....	351.23	131			
5795	C ₂₃ H ₃₀ N ₂ O ₄	Quinine propionate.....	398.25	111			
5796	C ₂₃ H ₃₀ N ₂ O ₅	<i>dl</i> -Quinine lactate.....	414.25	165.5			
5797	C ₂₃ H ₃₀ N ₂ O ₅	<i>d</i> -Quinine lactate.....	414.25	175			
5798	C ₂₃ H ₃₀ N ₂ O ₅	<i>l</i> -Quinine lactate.....	414.25	171			
5799	C ₂₃ H ₃₁ NO ₂	Atisine.....	353.25	85			
5801	C ₂₃ H ₃₃ N ₂ O ₄	Quinine ethyl carbonate (Equinine).....	401.27	91			
5802	C ₂₃ H ₃₃ N ₂ O ₅	Pyramidon acid camphorate.....	431.28	94			
5803	C ₂₃ H ₃₆ O ₂	Lactuon (Lactucol acetate).....	344.28	184			
5804	C ₂₃ H ₃₆ O ₄	Calabanol.....	376.28	245			
5804.1	C ₂₃ H ₃₈ N ₂	Conessine.....	342.31	125			1333
5805	C ₂₃ H ₃₈ O ₂	Benzyl palmitate.....	346.29	36		0.914 ₂₆ ³⁸	1079
5806	C ₂₃ H ₃₉ O ₄	Anonol.....	378.29	298			
5807	C ₂₃ H ₃₈ O ₄	Grindelol (Phytosterol glucoside).....	378.29	257			
5808	C ₂₃ H ₄₀ O	Ambrein.....	332.31	82			
5809	C ₂₃ H ₄₀ O	Xanthosterin.....	332.31	214			
5810	C ₂₃ H ₄₀ O ₄	<i>Di</i> - <i>L</i> -menthyl malonate.....	380.31	62	170 ¹	0.944 ₄ ⁷⁸	
5811	C ₂₃ H ₄₀ O ₄	Ipuranol.....	380.31	290			
5812	C ₂₃ H ₄₂ O ₂	Methyl behenolate C ₂₁ H ₃₉ CO ₂ CH ₃	350.32	22			
5813	C ₂₃ H ₄₄ O ₂	Methyl erucate C ₂₁ H ₄₁ CO ₂ CH ₃	352.34		222 ⁵	0.870	457
5814	C ₂₃ H ₄₆ O	Laurone (C ₁₁ H ₂₃) ₂ CO.....	338.35	69		0.789 ₄ ^{90.9}	1111
5815	C ₂₃ H ₄₆ O ₂	Methyl behenate C ₂₁ H ₄₃ CO ₂ CH ₃	354.35	54.5	225		
5816	C ₂₃ H ₄₈	<i>n</i> -Tricosane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₂₁ CH ₃	324.37	47.7	320.7	0.779 ₄ ^{47.7}	1120
5817	C ₂₄ H ₁₆	Crackene.....	306.14	308	500		
5818	C ₂₄ H ₁₈	1, 3, 5-Triphenylbenzene.....	306.14	170		1.206	1317
5819	C ₂₄ H ₁₈ As ₂ N ₂ O	Phenarsazine oxide.....	500.08	350			
5820	C ₂₄ H ₁₈ N ₂	<i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -Diphenylazobenzene.....	334.16	250			
5821	C ₂₄ H ₁₈ N ₂ O	<i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -Diphenylazoxybenzene.....	350.16	205			
5822	C ₂₄ H ₂₀ N ₂	<i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -Diphenylhydrazobenzene.....	336.17	247			
5823	C ₂₄ H ₂₀ O ₆	Glycerol tribenzoate.....	404.15	76.5			
5824	C ₂₄ H ₂₀ O ₉	Glycerol trisalicylate.....	452.15	79			
5826	C ₂₄ H ₂₆ N ₂ O	Benzoylauramine.....	371.22	179			
5829	C ₂₄ H ₂₈ O ₆	Diguaiacyl camphorate.....	412.22	124			
5830	C ₂₄ H ₂₈ O ₈	α -Flavaspic acid.....	444.22	92			
5831	C ₂₄ H ₂₈ O ₈	β -Flavaspic acid.....	444.22	156			
5832	C ₂₄ H ₂₈ NO ₆	Atropine salicylate.....	427.23				1333
5834	C ₂₄ H ₃₀ O ₆	Elaterone.....	398.23	300			
5835	C ₂₄ H ₃₀ O ₇	Anthamantin.....	430.23	79			
5836	C ₂₄ H ₃₀ O ₁₅	Scopolin.....	558.23	218			
5837	C ₂₄ H ₃₂ N ₂ O ₄	Quinine butyrate.....	412.26	77.5			
5838	C ₂₄ H ₃₂ N ₄ O ₉	Maltosazone.....	520.28	206			
5839	C ₂₄ H ₃₄ N ₂ O	Holarrhenine.....	370.31	198			
5840	C ₂₄ H ₃₈ O ₄	<i>Di-d</i> -bornyl succinate.....	390.29	83.7			
5841	C ₂₄ H ₄₆ N ₂	Conessine.....	356.32	125			
5842	C ₂₄ H ₄₆ O ₄	Choleic acid.....	392.31	190			
5843	C ₂₄ H ₄₆ O ₄	Cucurbitol.....	392.31	260			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
844	C ₂₄ H ₄₀ O ₆	Cholic acid.....	408.31	195			
845	C ₂₄ H ₄₁ NO	Stearic anilide CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₆ CONHC ₆ H ₅	359.32	93.6			
846	C ₂₄ H ₄₂ O ₄	Di- <i>l</i> -menthyl succinate.....	394.32	63	220 d.	0.947 ₄ ⁷¹	
847	C ₂₄ H ₄₂ O ₆	Di- <i>l</i> -menthyl <i>d</i> -tartrate.....	426.32	75		1.054	
848	C ₂₄ H ₄₂ O ₆	Di- <i>l</i> -menthyl <i>l</i> -tartrate.....	426.32	42		1.045 ¹⁶	
849	C ₂₄ H ₄₄ O ₆	Lithofellinic acid.....	412.34	206			
850	C ₂₄ H ₄₄ I ₂ O ₂	Ethyl diiodobrassidate.....	618.20	37			
851	C ₂₄ H ₄₄ O ₂	Ethyl behenolate C ₂₁ H ₃₉ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	364.34	15			
852	C ₂₄ H ₄₆ O ₂	Ethyl brassidate.....	366.35	30.5			1046
853	C ₂₄ H ₄₆ O ₂	Ethyl erucate C ₂₁ H ₄₁ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	366.35		230	0.865	449
854	C ₂₄ H ₄₆ O ₂	Carnaubic acid.....	368.37	72			
855	C ₂₄ H ₄₆ O ₂	Lignoceric acid C ₂₃ H ₄₇ CO ₂ H.....	368.37	81			
856	C ₂₄ H ₄₆ O ₂	Paraffinic acid C ₂₃ H ₄₇ CO ₂ H.....	368.37	46			
857	C ₂₄ H ₄₆ O ₂	Pisangcerylic acid C ₂₃ H ₄₇ CO ₂ H.....	368.37	72			
858	C ₂₄ H ₄₆ O ₂	Tetraconic acid CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₂₂ CO ₂ H.....	368.37	85.5			
859	C ₂₄ H ₄₆ O ₂	Ethyl behenate C ₂₁ H ₄₃ CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	368.37	50.5	231		
860	C ₂₄ H ₅₀	Isotetracosane.....	338.39	51	243 ¹⁵		
861	C ₂₄ H ₅₀	<i>n</i> -Tetracosane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₂₂ CH ₃	338.39	54	324.1	0.779 ₄ ^{61.1}	
862	C ₂₄ H ₅₀ O	Carnaubyl alcohol C ₂₄ H ₄₉ OH.....	354.39	69			
863	C ₂₆ H ₁₂₀	Tetraphenylmethane C(C ₆ H ₅) ₄	320.15	285	431		
864	C ₂₆ H ₂₁ N ₃	Tetraphenylguanidine.....	363.19	131			
865	C ₂₆ H ₂₆ O ₁₁	Ononin.....	502.20	210			
866	C ₂₆ H ₂₈ O ₁₄	Gentiin.....	552.22	274			
867	C ₂₆ H ₂₉ NO ₆ S	Codeine <i>o</i> -guaiacolsulfonate.....	503.30	165			
868	C ₂₆ H ₃₂ O ₈	Albaspidin.....	460.25	147			
869	C ₂₆ H ₃₂ O ₈	Aspidin.....	460.25	124			
870	C ₂₆ H ₃₄ O ₁₄	Loganin.....	558.26	215			
871	C ₂₆ H ₃₆ NO ₈	Pseudococaine.....	481.31	95			
872	C ₂₆ H ₃₆ O	Fungisterin.....	356.31	144			
873	C ₂₆ H ₄₀ O	Homotaraxasterol.....	356.31	164			
874	C ₂₆ H ₄₀ O ₂	Benzyl oleate.....	372.31		237 ⁷	0.933 ₂₅ ²⁵	1024
875	C ₂₆ H ₄₂ O ₂	Benzyl stearate C ₁₇ H ₃₅ CO ₂ CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	374.32	45.8		0.908 ₂₆ ⁵⁰	1078
876	C ₂₆ H ₄₄ O ₄	Di- <i>l</i> -menthyl glutarate.....	408.34		243 ²⁰		
877	C ₂₆ H ₅₀ O ₂	Neoceroic acid.....	382.39	77.8			
878	C ₂₆ H ₅₀ O ₂	Hyenic acid.....	382.39	78			
879	C ₂₆ H ₅₀ O ₃	Cerebronic acid.....	398.39	100			
880	C ₂₆ H ₅₂	Pentacosane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₂₃ CH ₃	352.40	54	284 ⁴⁰	0.779	
881	C ₂₆ H ₅₄	Rubescene.....	326.11	306			
882	C ₂₆ H ₅₄	Tetraphenylethylene.....	332.15	221	425		
883	C ₂₆ H ₅₆ O	α -Benzopinacoline.....	348.15	205			
884	C ₂₆ H ₅₆ O	β -Benzopinacoline.....	348.15	181			
885	C ₂₆ H ₅₆ O ₁₁	Aconine.....	523.17	132			
886	C ₂₆ H ₅₈	1, 1, 2, 2-Tetraphenylethane.....	334.17	209	383	1.182	
887	C ₂₆ H ₅₈	Benzilosazone.....	390.20	225			
888	C ₂₆ H ₅₈ O ₂	Benzopinacone.....	366.17	186 d.			
889	C ₂₆ H ₅₈ N ₆	Tetraphenyldiguanidine.....	405.22	136			
890	C ₂₆ H ₅₈ N ₂ O ₂	Benzoylcinchonine.....	398.22	106			
891	C ₂₆ H ₅₇ ClN ₂ O ₂	Benzoylcinchonine hydrochloride.....	434.68	207			
892	C ₂₆ H ₅₈ N ₂ O ₄	Cinchonidine salicylate.....	432.23	70			
893	C ₂₆ H ₅₈ O ₁₄	Ruberythric acid.....	564.22	260			
894	C ₂₆ H ₅₈ O ₁₄	Morindin.....	564.22	245	247		
895	C ₂₆ H ₅₈ N ₂ O ₆ S	Quinine phenolsulfonate.....	498.31				1333
896	C ₂₆ H ₅₈ O ₄	Bixin.....	406.23	189			
897	C ₂₆ H ₅₈ N ₂ O ₂	Ibogine.....	404.26	152			
898	C ₂₆ H ₅₇ NO ₃	Jervine.....	411.29	241			
899	C ₂₆ H ₅₈	Carotin.....	350.29	167.8			
900	C ₂₆ H ₅₈ O	Ergosterin.....	368.31	154	185 ²⁰	1.040	
901	C ₂₆ H ₄₀ O ₇	Laserpitin.....	464.31	117.5	240 ¹⁰ d.		
902	C ₂₆ H ₄₁ NO ₁₀	Japaconine.....	527.32	97			
903	C ₂₆ H ₄₂ O ₂	Sarsasapogenin.....	402.32	183			
904	C ₂₆ H ₄₂ O ₃	Smilacin.....	402.32	160 d.			
905	C ₂₆ H ₄₃ NO ₂	Rubijervine.....	401.34	236			
906	C ₂₆ H ₄₃ NO ₆	Glycocholic acid.....	465.34	131			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
5909	C ₂₆ H ₄₄ O	Caulosterol.....	372.34	159			
5910	C ₂₈ H ₄₄ O ₂	Onocerin.....	388.34	232			
5911	C ₂₆ H ₄₄ O ₄	Gitogenin.....	420.34	272			
5912	C ₂₆ H ₄₄ O ₁₀	Parillin.....	516.34	176.1			
5913	C ₂₆ H ₄₆ NO ₈	Protoveratridine.....	499.36	265			
5914	C ₂₆ H ₄₆ O	Mochyl alcohol C ₂₆ H ₄₆ OH.....	374.35	234			
5915	C ₂₆ H ₄₆ O ₄	Di- <i>l</i> -menthyl adipate.....	422.35	61			
5916	C ₂₆ H ₆₂ O ₂	Cerotic acid.....	396.40	82.5		0.836 ₄ ⁷⁹	
5917	C ₂₆ H ₆₂ O ₂	Ethyl lignocerate.....	396.40	56	310 ²⁰		
5918	C ₂₆ H ₅₄	<i>n</i> -Hexacosane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₂₄ CH ₃	366.42	60	296 ⁴⁰	0.779	
5919	C ₂₆ H ₅₄	Isohexacosane.....	366.42	61	207 ^{9.7}		
5920	C ₂₆ H ₅₄ O	Ceryl alcohol C ₂₆ H ₅₃ OH.....	382.42	80			
5921	C ₂₇ H ₂₈ Br ₂ N ₂ O ₅	Quinine dibromosalicylate.....	620.06	198			
5922	C ₂₇ H ₂₈ N ₆ S ₃	Diphenylguanidine trithiocarbonate.....	532.46	89			
5925	C ₂₇ H ₃₀ N ₂ O ₅	Quinine salicylate.....	462.25	187			1333
5926	C ₂₇ H ₃₀ O ₁₅	Apiin.....	594.23	228			
5927	C ₂₇ H ₃₀ O ₁₅	Sophorin.....	610.23	166			
5928	C ₂₇ H ₃₄ O ₁₆	Rutin.....	612.25	189 ⁹⁰	d.		
5929	C ₂₇ H ₃₈ O ₇	Strophantidin.....	474.29	195			
5930	C ₂₇ H ₃₉ N ₅ O ₅	Paucine.....	513.34	126			
5931	C ₂₇ H ₄₀ O ₈	Cerberin.....	492.31	192			
5932	C ₂₇ H ₄₂ O	Ergosterin.....	382.32	165			
5933	C ₂₇ H ₄₆ O	Cholesterin.....	386.35	148	> 360	1.067	
5934	C ₂₇ H ₄₆ O	Phytosterol.....	386.35	136			
5935	C ₂₇ H ₄₆ O	Sitosterol.....	386.35	140			
5936	C ₂₇ H ₄₆ O ₂	Atropurrol.....	402.35	285			
5937	C ₂₇ H ₄₇ N	Cholesterylamine.....	385.37	104			
5938	C ₂₇ H ₄₇ NO ₉	Indaconine.....	529.37	94			
5939	C ₂₇ H ₄₈ O	Coprosterol.....	388.37	105			
5940	C ₂₇ H ₅₀ O ₈	Tricaprylin.....	470.39	8		0.954	425
5941	C ₂₇ H ₅₄ O	Myristone (C ₁₈ H ₂₇) ₂ CO.....	394.42	76		0.792 ₄ ^{90.9}	
5942	C ₂₇ H ₅₆	<i>n</i> -Heptacosane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₂₅ CH ₃	380.43	59.5	270 ¹⁵	0.779 ₄ ^{69.6}	
5943	C ₂₈ H ₁₈	9, 9'-Dianthranyl.....	354.14	300			
5944	C ₂₈ H ₂₀ N ₂	Amaron (Tetraphenylpyrazine).....	384.17	240			
5945	C ₂₈ H ₂₂ N ₂ O	Benzoylamarin.....	402.19	180			
5946	C ₂₈ H ₂₂ O ₂	Anthrapinacone.....	390.17	182 d.			
5947	C ₂₈ H ₂₄ N ₂	Benzylamarin.....	388.20	124			
5948	C ₂₈ H ₂₈ N ₂ O ₅	Strychnine salicylate.....	472.23				1333
5949	C ₂₈ H ₃₀ O ₂	Columbin.....	398.23	182			
5950	C ₂₈ H ₃₄ O ₁₁	Phillirin.....	546.26	160			
5951	C ₂₈ H ₃₆ N ₂ O ₄	Ipecamine.....	464.29	90			
5952	C ₂₈ H ₃₆ N ₂ O ₄	Psychotrine.....	464.29	138			
5953	C ₂₈ H ₃₆ O ₇	Digitogenic acid.....	484.28	210			
5954	C ₂₈ H ₃₈ N ₂ O ₄	Cephaeline.....	466.31	99			
5955	C ₂₈ H ₃₈ N ₂ O ₄	Hydroipecamine.....	466.31	92			
5956	C ₂₈ H ₃₈ O ₇	α-Elaterin.....	486.29	232			
5957	C ₂₈ H ₃₈ O ₇	β-Elaterin.....	486.29	195			
5958	C ₂₈ H ₄₄ O ₂	Lactucerin.....	412.34	210			
5959	C ₂₈ H ₄₁ NO	Behenolic anilide C ₂₁ H ₃₉ CONHC ₆ H ₅	411.36	72			
5960	C ₂₈ H ₄₆ NO ₉	Isopyroine.....	540.36	160			
5961	C ₂₈ H ₄₆ O ₂	Cholesteryl formate.....	414.35				1210
5962	C ₂₈ H ₄₇ NO	Brassicic anilide C ₂₁ H ₄₁ CONHC ₆ H ₅	413.37	78			
5963	C ₂₈ H ₄₇ NO	Eruic anilide C ₂₁ H ₄₁ CONHC ₆ H ₅	413.37	66			
5964	C ₂₈ H ₄₈ O ₁₀	Gitalin.....	544.37	253			
5965	C ₂₈ H ₄₈ NO	Behenic anilide CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₂₆ CONHC ₆ H ₅	415.39	102			
5966	C ₂₈ H ₅₄ O ₂	<i>l</i> -Menthyl stearate.....	422.42	39			
5967	C ₂₈ H ₅₈	Octocosane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₂₆ CH ₃	394.45	65	318 ⁴⁰	0.779	
5968	C ₂₈ H ₅₈ O	Cluytil alcohol.....	410.45	82.5			
5969	C ₂₉ H ₂₄ O ₈	Fortoin (Methylenedecitoine).....	500.19	213			
5970	C ₂₉ H ₂₆ O ₁₂	Aromadendrin.....	566.20	216			
5971	C ₂₉ H ₃₂ N ₂ O ₈	Quinine acetylsalicylate.....	504.26	157			
5972	C ₂₉ H ₃₆ NO ₇	Paniculatine.....	509.28	263			
5973	C ₂₉ H ₃₆ N ₂ O ₄	Emetamine.....	476.29	156			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	d	R. I. No.
74	C ₂₉ H ₄₀ N ₂ O ₆	Isoemetine.....	480.32	98			
75	C ₂₉ H ₄₂ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₄	Isoemetine hydrochloride.....	553.26	310 d.			
76	C ₂₉ H ₄₃ NO ₇	Pseudojervine.....	517.34	307			
77	C ₂₉ H ₄₃ NO ₃	Sabadenine.....	533.34	160	197 d.		1333
78	C ₂₉ H ₄₈	Spinacene.....	396.37	< -20	260 ⁹	0.859 ₂₀ ²⁰	570
79	C ₂₉ H ₄₈ O	Taraxasterol.....	412.37	222			
80	C ₂₉ H ₄₈ O ₃	Phytosterol acetate.....	445.38	122			
81	C ₂₉ H ₆₀ O ₅	Cluytanol.....	478.39	300			
82	C ₂₉ H ₅₁ NO ₈	Sabadine.....	541.40	240			
83	C ₂₉ H ₅₂ O ₂₀	Sapotin.....	720.40	240			
84	C ₂₉ H ₅₈ O ₂	Montanic acid.....	438.45	86.8			
85	C ₂₉ H ₆₀	Nonacosane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₂₇ CH ₃	408.46	63.6	348 ⁴⁰	0.780	
86	C ₃₀ H ₂₆ NO ₉	Adlumidine.....	538.16	234			
87	C ₃₀ H ₂₅ O ₁₀	Santalal.....	548.22	226	195 ⁹		
89	C ₃₀ H ₃₄ O ₁₃	Picrotoxin.....	602.26	200			
90	C ₃₀ H ₃₅ O ₄	Hellesboresin.....	462.29	150 d.			
91	C ₃₀ H ₄₀ N ₂ O ₃	Emetine.....	508.32	74			
93	C ₃₀ H ₄₂ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₅	Emetine dihydrochloride.....	581.26	53			1333
94	C ₃₀ H ₄₂ I ₂ N ₂ O ₅	Emetine dihydroiodide.....	764.20	238			
95	C ₃₀ H ₄₂ N ₂ O ₁₅ S ₂	Sinalbin.....	734.47	138.5			
96	C ₃₀ H ₄₄ N ₆ O ₆ S	Physostigmine sulfate.....	648.45	140			
97	C ₃₀ H ₄₄ O ₉	Cymarin.....	548.34	138 d.			
98	C ₃₀ H ₄₆ O ₁₂	Oubain.....	598.35	185			
99	C ₃₀ H ₄₈ O ₂	Echicerin.....	440.37	157			
100	C ₃₀ H ₄₈ O ₂	Mycosterol.....	440.37	160			
101	C ₃₀ H ₄₈ O ₈	β-Quinovin.....	536.37	235			
102	C ₃₀ H ₅₀ O	α-Amyrin.....	426.39	185	> 300		
103	C ₃₀ H ₅₀ O	β-Amyrin.....	426.39	195			
104	C ₃₀ H ₅₀ O	Androsterol.....	426.39	208			
105	C ₃₀ H ₅₀ O	Stigmasterol.....	426.39	140			
106	C ₃₀ H ₅₀ O ₂	Betulin.....	442.39	252			
107	C ₃₀ H ₅₀ O ₂	Cholesterol propionate.....	442.39	98.7			
108	C ₃₀ H ₅₂ O ₄	Menthyl camphorate.....	476.40	86			
109	C ₃₀ H ₅₄ N ₄ O ₄ S	Sparteine sulfate.....	566.51				1333
110	C ₃₀ H ₆₀	Melene.....	420.46	63	380	0.890	
111	C ₃₀ H ₆₀ O ₂	Melissic acid CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₂₈ CO ₂ H.....	452.46	91			
112	C ₃₀ H ₆₀ O ₄	Lanoceric acid.....	484.46	105			
113	C ₃₀ H ₆₂	Melissane.....	422.48	74	222 ^{0.3}		
114	C ₃₀ H ₆₂	n-Triacontane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₂₈ CH ₃	422.48	70	235 ^{1.0}	0.780	
115	C ₃₀ H ₆₂ O	Melissyl alcohol.....	438.48	88		0.777 ⁹⁵	
116	C ₃₀ H ₆₂ O ₂	Cocceryl alcohol.....	454.48	104			
117	C ₃₁ H ₁₅ NO ₄	Apomorphine dibenzoate.....	465.12	156			
118	C ₃₁ H ₂₆ O ₁₀	Tephrosin.....	558.20	187			
119	C ₃₁ H ₂₇ NO ₅	Dibenzoylmorphine.....	493.22	190.5			
120	C ₃₁ H ₃₈ O ₁₀	Kosin.....	570.29	142			1333
121	C ₃₁ H ₄₃ N ₂ O ₁₁	Napelline.....	603.36	165			
122	C ₃₁ H ₄₈ O	Lupeon.....	431.33	170			
123	C ₃₁ H ₅₀ O	Lupeol.....	438.39	215			
124	C ₃₁ H ₅₂ O ₂	Cholesterol butyrate.....	456.40	92.8			
125	C ₃₁ H ₅₂ O ₂	Euonysterol.....	456.40	138			
126	C ₃₁ H ₅₂ O	Palmitone (C ₁₅ H ₃₁) ₂ CO.....	450.48	83		0.795 ^{90.9}	1125
127	C ₃₁ H ₆₂ O ₃	Cocceric acid.....	482.48	93			
128	C ₃₁ H ₆₄	n-Hentriacontane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₂₈ CH ₃	436.49	68.1	302 ¹⁵	0.781 ^{68.1}	
129	C ₃₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₀	Heraclin.....	566.17	185			
130	C ₃₂ H ₂₅	Pentaphenylethane.....	410.20	173			
131	C ₃₂ H ₂₇ N ₂ O	Benzacine.....	469.23	150			
132	C ₃₂ H ₄₁ NO ₉	Pyraconitine.....	583.32	171			
132 I	C ₃₂ H ₄₂ N ₂ O ₃	Lappaconitine.....	598.34	223			
133	C ₃₂ H ₄₄ N ₂ O ₁₉ S	Homoatropine sulfate.....	648.42				1333
134	C ₃₂ H ₄₄ O ₁₀	Quassin.....	588.34	211			
135	C ₃₂ H ₄₅ NO ₉	Indobenzacanine.....	587.36	130			
136	C ₃₂ H ₄₆ BrNO ₁₀	Benzacanine hydrobromide.....	684.28	282			
137	C ₃₂ H ₄₆ ClNO ₁₀	Benzacanine hydrochloride.....	639.82	α 217; β 268			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	<i>d</i>	R. I. No.
6038	C ₂₂ H ₄₈ N ₂ O ₁₄ S	Sinapine sulfate.....	716.45	193			
6039	C ₂₂ H ₄₉ NO ₉	Veratrine.....	591.39	205			
6040	C ₂₂ H ₆₁ NO ₁₁	Protoveratrine.....	625.40	250			
6041	C ₂₂ H ₅₂ N ₂ O ₂	Lycopodine.....	512.42	115			
6042	C ₂₂ H ₅₂ O ₂	Echitin.....	468.40	170			
6043	C ₂₂ H ₅₄ O ₂	Cholesterol valerate.....	470.42	89.6			
6044	C ₂₂ H ₅₄ O ₂	Phytosterol valerate.....	470.42	30			
6045	C ₂₂ H ₆₂ O ₂	Palmitic anhydride (C ₁₅ H ₃₁ CO) ₂ O.....	494.48	64			
6046	C ₂₂ H ₆₂ O ₁₆	Convulvulin (Rhodeoretin).....	702.48	158			
6047	C ₂₂ H ₆₄ O ₂	Cetyl palmitate C ₁₅ H ₃₁ CO ₂ C ₁₆ H ₃₃	480.49	54		0.832 ₄ ⁵⁰	
6048	C ₂₂ H ₆₆	<i>n</i> -Dotriacontane CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₂₀ CH ₃	450.51	75	310 ¹⁵	0.775 ^{79,4}	1110
6049	C ₂₃ H ₄₀ O ₁₉	Robinin.....	740.31	195			
6050	C ₂₃ H ₄₂ NO ₁₁	Anhydroaconitine.....	629.34	186			
6051	C ₂₃ H ₄₆ N ₂ O ₉	Septentrionaline.....	614.37	131			
6052	C ₂₃ H ₅₀ O ₁₀	Tormentol.....	606.39	228			
6053	C ₂₃ H ₅₂ NO ₇	Solangustine.....	575.42	235 d.			
6054	C ₂₃ H ₅₆ O ₂	Cholesterol caproate.....	484.43	91.2			
6055	C ₂₃ H ₅₆ O ₈	Phytosteroline.....	548.43	290			
6056	C ₂₃ H ₆₂ O ₈	Tricaprin.....	554.48	31.1		0.921 ₄ ¹⁰	1054
6057	C ₂₃ H ₆₆ O ₂	Psyllostearic acid.....	494.51	95			
6058	C ₂₃ H ₆₈ O	Psyllostearyl alcohol.....	480.52	69.5			
6059	C ₂₄ H ₃₂ O ₈	Isoeugenol dibenzoate.....	536.25	161			
6060	C ₂₄ H ₃₆ N ₂ O ₆	Pseudomorphine.....	568.29	327 d.			
6061	C ₂₄ H ₃₆ N ₂ O ₉	Sekisanine.....	616.29	200			
6062	C ₂₄ H ₄₀ N ₂ O ₁₀ S	Morphine sulfate.....	668.39	250 d.			1333
6063	C ₂₄ H ₄₀ N ₂ O ₁₂ S ₂	Quinine diguaiaolsulfonate.....	732.45	130 d.			
6064	C ₂₄ H ₄₄ N ₂ O ₈ S	Apoatropine sulfate.....	640.42				1333
6065	C ₂₄ H ₄₄ O ₈	<i>d</i> -Camphor salicylate.....	580.34	60			
6066	C ₂₄ H ₄₇ NO ₁₀	Indaconitine.....	629.37	203			
6067	C ₂₄ H ₄₇ NO ₁₁	Aconitine.....	645.37	195			
6068	C ₂₄ H ₄₉ BrNO ₁₁	Aconitine hydrobromide.....	726.29	163			1333
6069	C ₂₄ H ₄₉ ClNO ₁₁	Aconitine hydrochloride.....	681.84	149			1333
6070	C ₂₄ H ₄₉ N ₂ O ₁₀ S	Atropine sulfate.....	676.45	194			1333
6071	C ₂₄ H ₄₉ N ₂ O ₁₀ S	Hyoscyamine sulfate.....	676.45	206			1333
6072	C ₂₄ H ₄₉ N ₂ O ₁₄	Aconitine nitrate.....	708.39				1333
6073	C ₂₄ H ₄₉ NO ₁₁	Japaconitine.....	647.39	204.2			
6074	C ₂₄ H ₆₀ ClNO ₁₁	Japaconitine hydrochloride.....	683.85	149			
6075	C ₂₄ H ₆₀ O ₂	Cholesterol benzoate.....	490.39	145.5			
6076	C ₂₄ H ₆₀ O ₂	Cholesterol salicylate.....	506.39	180			1180
6077	C ₂₄ H ₆₄ O ₁₁	Digitoxin.....	638.42	244			
6078	C ₂₄ H ₆₆ O ₁₆	Jalapin.....	720.43	150			
6079	C ₂₄ H ₆₇ NO ₂	Solanidine.....	511.45	215			
6080	C ₂₄ H ₇₀	<i>n</i> -Tetatriacontane.....	478.54	76.5	255 ^{1,0}	0.781	
6081	C ₂₄ H ₇₀ O	Incarnatryl alcohol.....	494.54	74			
6082	C ₂₅ H ₃₅ O ₁₂	Filicic acid.....	650.29	184			
6083	C ₂₅ H ₃₉ N ₃ O ₅	Ergotinine.....	609.34	229 d.			1333
6084	C ₂₅ H ₄₁ N ₃ O ₆	Ergotoxine.....	627.36	164			
6085	C ₂₅ H ₄₄ N ₃ O ₁₀ P	Ergotoxine phosphate.....	725.40	187			
6086	C ₂₅ H ₅₆ O ₂	Echiretin.....	508.43	52			
6087	C ₂₅ H ₅₆ O ₁₄	Digitalin.....	700.43	217			
6088	C ₂₅ H ₅₉ O ₈	Phytosterolene acetate.....	607.45	160			
6089	C ₂₅ H ₆₀ NO ₄	Imperialine.....	558.47	254 d.			
6090	C ₂₅ H ₇₀ O	Stearone (C ₁₇ H ₃₅) ₂ CO.....	506.54	88		0.793 ₅ ⁸	
6091	C ₂₅ H ₇₂	<i>n</i> -Pentatriacontane.....	492.55	74.7	331 ¹⁵	0.782 ₄ ^{14,7}	
6092	C ₂₅ H ₈₀ O ₆	Lophopetalin.....	533.04	230			
6093	C ₂₅ H ₃₄ N ₂ O ₆ S	Aporheine sulfate.....	654.34	75			
6094	C ₂₅ H ₃₄ N ₂ O ₁₃	Cynoctonine.....	702.28	137			
6095	C ₂₅ H ₄₂ O ₆	Helleborin.....	570.32	> 250 d.			
6096	C ₂₅ H ₇₂ O ₁₂	Filicic acid.....	662.32	125			
6097	C ₂₆ H ₄₄ N ₂ O ₁₀ S	Codeine sulfate.....	696.42	278			1333
6098	C ₂₆ H ₄₈ O ₁₀	α-Picrasmin.....	640.37	204			
6099	C ₂₆ H ₄₈ O ₁₀	β-Picrasmin.....	640.37	212			
6100	C ₂₆ H ₅₀ N ₃ O ₆	Pyramidon camphorate.....	662.43	90			

No.	Formula	Name	Mol. wt.	M. P.	B. P.	d	R. I. No.
101	C ₃₆ H ₅₁ NO ₁₁	Bikhaconitine.....	673.40	113			
102	C ₃₆ H ₅₁ NO ₁₂	Pseudoaconitine.....	689.40	211			
104	C ₃₆ H ₅₂ O ₃₁	Inulin.....	990.48	178 d.		1.35	
105	C ₃₆ H ₅₆ O ₃	Oleic anhydride.....	546.51	22.2			
106	C ₃₆ H ₇₀ O ₃	Stearic anhydride [CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₆ CO] ₂ O...	550.54	72			
107	C ₃₆ H ₇₄	Hexatriacontane.....	506.57	76.5	265 ^{1.0}	0.782 ⁷⁸	
108	C ₃₇ H ₅₆ N ₂ O ₉	Xanthaline.....	652.29	208			
109	C ₃₇ H ₅₁ NO ₁₁	Taxine.....	685.40	82 d.			
110	C ₃₇ H ₆₄ O ₂	Cholesterol caprate.....	540.49	82.2			
111	C ₃₈ H ₄₄ N ₂ O ₁₂	Morphine tartrate.....	720.36				1333
112	C ₃₈ H ₄₄ N ₄ O ₂	Dicinchonine.....	588.37	40			
113	C ₃₈ H ₄₆ N ₂ O ₈	α-Truxilline.....	658.37	80			
114	C ₃₈ H ₄₆ N ₂ O ₈	β-Truxilline.....	658.37	45			
115	C ₃₈ H ₄₆ N ₄ O ₆ S	Cinchonidine sulfate.....	686.45	242			
116	C ₃₈ H ₄₆ N ₄ O ₆ S	Cinchonine sulfate.....	686.45	198.5			
117	C ₃₈ H ₄₆ N ₄ O ₆ S	Cupreine sulfate.....	718.45	257 d.			
119	C ₃₉ H ₄₁ NO ₁₂	Adlumine.....	715.32	188			
120	C ₃₉ H ₅₃ NO ₁₀	Zygadenine.....	705.49	200			
120.1	C ₃₉ H ₇₄ O ₆	Trilaurin.....	638.57	46.5		0.891 ⁸⁵	
122	C ₄₀ H ₄₆ N ₂ O ₁₀ S ₂	Quinine-β-naphtholsulfonate.....	772.45	186			
124	C ₄₀ H ₅₀ N ₄ O ₆ S	Quinine sulfate.....	746.48	235.2			
125	C ₄₀ H ₅₆ O ₁₅	Strophantin.....	776.43	179			
126	C ₄₀ H ₇₀ O ₂	Homoeuonysterol.....	582.54	134			
127	C ₄₁ H ₅₀ N ₄ O ₇	Quinine carbonate.....	710.42	169			
129	C ₄₂ H ₄₆ N ₄ O ₆ S	Strychnine sulfate.....	766.45	200			
131	C ₄₂ H ₅₄ N ₂ O ₇	Tritopine.....	698.43	182			
133	C ₄₂ H ₆₆ O ₆	Caulosapogenin.....	666.51	315			
135	C ₄₂ H ₇₀ O ₂	Echitein.....	606.54	195			
136	C ₄₂ H ₄₆ N ₃ O ₂₄	Quinoline tartrate.....	987.37	125			
137	C ₄₂ H ₅₇ N ₄ O ₁₀ P	Quinine glycerophosphate.....	820.50	181			
138	C ₄₄ H ₅₄ N ₄ O ₈	Quinine succinate.....	766.45	192			
139	C ₄₄ H ₅₄ N ₄ O ₉	Quinine malate.....	782.45	177.5			
141	C ₄₄ H ₅₄ N ₄ O ₁₀	Quinine tartrate.....	798.45	202.5			1333
142	C ₄₄ H ₆₄ NO ₁₉	Glycyrrhizic acid.....	910.50	220			
143	C ₄₄ H ₇₆ O ₂₀	Sarsasaponin.....	924.59	248			
144	C ₄₄ H ₈₂ O ₃	Brassicic anhydride.....	658.63	64		0.835 ⁷⁰	1145
145	C ₄₄ H ₈₂ O ₃	Erucic anhydride.....	658.63	48			1144
147	C ₄₅ H ₈₆ O ₆	Trimyrustin.....	722.66	55		0.885 ⁸⁰	1089
148	C ₄₅ H ₅₀ N ₄ O ₁₀	Strychnine d-tartrate.....	818.42	228		1.429	
150	C ₄₆ H ₅₆ N ₂ O ₂₀ S	Narceine sulfate.....	988.51				1333
151	C ₄₇ H ₅₄ O ₁₆	Filmaron.....	874.42	60			
153	C ₄₈ H ₉₃ NO ₉	Phrenosin.....	827.72	215 s. d.			
154	C ₄₉ H ₈₀ O ₂₃	Gitonin.....	1036.6	272 d.			
155	C ₅₀ H ₆₆ O ₃₀	Hyssopin.....	1146.5	275			
156	C ₅₀ H ₇₀ O ₈	Lupulinic acid.....	798.54	93			
157	C ₅₁ H ₉₈ O ₆	Tripalmitin.....	806.76	65.1; 46		0.866 ⁸⁰	1114
158	C ₅₂ H ₉₁ NO ₁₈	Solanine.....	1017.7	254 d.			
159	C ₅₂ H ₉₂ ClNO ₁₈	Solanine hydrochloride.....	1054.2	212			
160	C ₅₂ H ₁₀₄ O ₂	Ceryl cerotate.....	760.80	84			
161	C ₅₄ H ₈₈ O ₁₇	Caulosaponin (Leontin).....	1008.7	255			
163	C ₅₆ H ₇₄ N ₄ O ₁₂ S	Psychotrine sulfate.....	1026.7	217			
164	C ₅₆ H ₈₈ O ₉	Caulophyllosapogenin.....	904.68	315			
165	C ₅₇ H ₁₀₄ O ₆	Glycerol trielaidate.....	884.80	32			
166	C ₅₇ H ₁₀₄ O ₆	Glycerol trioleate.....	884.80	-17	240 ¹⁸	0.915	
167	C ₅₇ H ₁₀₄ O ₉	Glycerol triricinoleate.....	932.80			0.959	
168	C ₅₇ H ₁₁₀ N ₂ O ₁₅	Pyosin.....	1062.9	238			
169	C ₅₇ H ₁₁₀ O ₆	Tristearin.....	890.85	54.5; 70.8		0.862 ⁸⁰	1115
170	C ₅₈ H ₄₆ O ₂₃	Fustin.....	1110.4	219			
172	C ₆₆ H ₁₀₄ O ₁₇	Caullophyllsaponin.....	1168.8	260			
173	C ₆₈ H ₉₆ N ₂ O ₂₆ S	Aconitine sulfate.....	1388.8				1333
175	C ₇₂ H ₈₈ N ₆ O ₂₀	Quinine citrate.....	1356.7	183.5			

Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index n_D	Dispersion $H_\beta - H_\alpha$	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index n_D	Dispersion $H_\beta - H_\alpha$	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index n_D	Dispersion $H_\beta - H_\alpha$	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index n_D	Dispersion $H_\beta - H_\alpha$
344	3364	1.4338		434	2890	1.4503		524	2239	1.4763		616	3761	1.5042	
345	2318	1.4344		435	3308	1.4505		525	106	1.4777		617	4781	1.5042	
346	464	1.4341		436	648.3	1.4506		526	3927	1.4785		618	666	1.5046	
347	743	1.4344	0.0092	437	585	1.4507	0.0087	527	3816	1.4788		619	2719	1.505	0.0159
348	3362	1.4345		438	648.2	1.451	0.0092	528	139	1.479		620	3763	1.5050	
349	192	1.4346		439	929	1.4512	0.0176	529	2797	1.4792	0.0116	621	475	1.5051	0.0148
350	158	1.4349	0.0089	440	3826	1.4515		530	4370	1.4792		622	3230	1.5051	0.0158
351	5010	1.4359		441	3917	1.4521		531	3908	1.4798		623	90	1.5055	0.0137
352	742	1.436	0.0092	442	2294	1.4524	0.0121	532	422	1.4801	0.0110	624	3679	1.5057	0.0163
353	924	1.436	0.0080	443	4010	1.4524	0.0095	533	3926	1.4803		625	4971	1.5057	
354	471	1.4362		444	1054	1.4530	0.0089	534	887	1.4805		626	2684	1.5058	0.0161
355	2849.1	1.4362		445	3805	1.4532		535	5164	1.4806	0.0102	627	2720	1.506	0.0161
356	258	1.4364	0.0126	446	285	1.4539	0.0035	536	5682	1.482		628	3154	1.506	0.0161
357	2968	1.437	0.0074	447	2888	1.4540		537	3824	1.4823		629	3678	1.506	0.0162
358	3961	1.437	0.0078	448	3893	1.4540		538	3922	1.4827	0.0096	630	815	1.5063	0.0130
359	5260	1.437	0.0076	449	5853	1.4543		539	3890	1.4828		631	4972	1.5065	
360	3303	1.4371		450	648.1	1.4550		540	5480	1.483		632	689	1.507	
361	614	1.4373	0.0149	451	1595	1.455	0.0084	541	3823	1.4846		633	2722	1.507	0.0164
362	1253	1.4375	0.0126	452	364	1.4554		542	3764	1.4848		634	4350	1.507	
363	3895	1.4376		453	4144	1.4556		543	1596	1.4867		635	4948	1.508	
364	17	1.438		454	4368.4	1.4556	0.0107	544	3865	1.4870	0.0147	636	3680	1.5081	0.0169
365	762	1.438	0.0096	455	107	1.4557	0.0094	545	4131	1.4872	0.0140	637	4827	1.5083	0.0140
366	3944	1.4380		456	5356	1.4557		546	3860	1.488		638	4545	1.5085	
367	604	1.4386	0.0082	457	5813	1.4558		547	3886	1.488		639	693	1.509	0.0127
368	811	1.4386	0.0097	458	222	1.4562	0.0110	548	5001	1.4881		640	2586	1.509	0.0188
369	3285	1.4388	0.0092	459	3889	1.4567		549	2927	1.489	0.0120	641	870	1.509	0.0163
370	927	1.4390	0.0131	460	648.4	1.4570		550	3725	1.4890		643	2775	1.5105	
371	470	1.4392		461	696	1.457		551	3765	1.4895		644	234	1.512	0.0163
372	741	1.4398	0.0089	462	3933	1.457	0.0081	552	2262	1.4903	0.0132	645	331	1.512	
373	1506	1.4404		463	2889	1.4574		553	3857	1.4911		646	2721	1.512	0.0169
374	4179	1.4404		464	3969	1.4579		554	3724	1.4914		647	183	1.5128	0.0132
375	2813	1.4407	0.0098	465	5482	1.4580		555	221	1.4915		648	3244	1.513	0.0171
376	1089	1.441		466	2340	1.4581		556	3229	1.4920	0.0147	649	3786	1.5131	0.0163
377	2812	1.4410	0.0112	467	2341	1.4590		557	4097	1.4922		650	3227	1.5132	0.0157
378	1041	1.4412	0.0083	468	2886	1.459	0.0082	558	4344	1.4922		651	404	1.5134	0.0168
379	1098	1.4412	0.0091	469	2383	1.4594		559	3728	1.4925	0.0144	652	1380	1.514	0.0169
380	1366	1.4413	0.0122	470	11	1.4595	0.0079	560	1697	1.4929	0.0125	653	4102	1.514	
381	457	1.4414	0.0077	471	1478	1.4597		561	3223	1.4930	0.0146	654	3119	1.5143	
382	1500	1.4415	0.0103	472	5371	1.4602	0.0084	562	3736	1.493	0.0140	655	5141	1.516	0.0143
383	941	1.4416	0.0082	473	3974.1	1.4603		563	4097.1	1.4930		656	2589	1.5164	0.0132
384	1252	1.4417	0.0131	474	3902	1.4606		564	3882	1.4935		657	5000	1.5164	
385	2281	1.4419		475	3992	1.4606		565	4367	1.4939		658	3754.2	1.5168	
386	650	1.442	0.0084	476	12	1.4607	0.0097	566	4342	1.494		659	2163	1.517	0.0173
387	3960	1.4420		477	3894	1.4609		567	140	1.4942		660	3235.1	1.5174	
388	5156	1.442	0.0084	478	2339	1.461		568	3226	1.4943	0.0160	661	4091.1	1.5175	
389	1042	1.4421		479	3296	1.4614		569	4980	1.4946		662	3740	1.5187	0.0157
390	814	1.4425	0.0099	480	3915	1.4623		569.1	3731	1.495	0.0144	663	3788	1.5201	0.0117
391	1576	1.4425		481	5605	1.4626		570	5978	1.4951		664	412	1.5203	0.0131
392	5688	1.4427		482	1105	1.463	0.0088	571	4098	1.4954	0.0133	665	4318	1.5207	
393	764	1.4428	0.0098	483	4372	1.4630		572	1051	1.4955	0.0131	666	2041	1.521	0.0164
394	2284	1.443		484	5606	1.4636		573	2688	1.4956	0.0158	667	4560	1.521	
395	648	1.4433		485	3947	1.4642		574	4983	1.4956		668	2713.1	1.5211	
396	1096	1.4437		486	3273	1.4643		575	1588	1.4959	0.0104	669	3755	1.5218	
397	2825	1.4438		487	1328	1.4646	0.0145	577	2683	1.4959	0.0152	670	3170	1.5226	0.0206
398	2827	1.444		488	3948	1.4649		578	755	1.4960	0.0137	671	413	1.523	0.0124
399	3295	1.4441		489	366	1.4655	0.0132	579	2112	1.4962	0.0160	672	2040	1.523	0.0165
400	190	1.4443	0.0084	490	136	1.4659		580	3228	1.4967	0.0113	673	3149	1.5232	
401	1040	1.4444	0.0089	491	4148	1.4659		581	3856	1.4967		674	3757	1.5234	
402	4387	1.4445		492	2814	1.4660	0.0151	582	3726	1.4969		675	3096	1.523	
403	1056	1.4450	0.0094	493	4374	1.4660		583	4366	1.4972		676	3655	1.5236	
404	1537	1.4451	0.0095	494	403	1.4666	0.0107	584	2685	1.4973	0.0158	677	2714	1.5240	
405	2327	1.4452		495	1756	1.467		585	3225	1.4975	0.0152	678	3752	1.524	0.0157
406	2835	1.4453		496	2882	1.467	0.0084	586	3780	1.4976		679	2503	1.5242	
407	1055	1.4454	0.0094	497	2796	1.4675		588	800	1.498	0.0117	680	3688	1.5249	0.0196
408	2283	1.4454		498	2240	1.4680		589	3677	1.498	0.0137	681	1307	1.525	0.0172
409	4381	1.4455	0.0083	499	3854	1.4690		590	4975	1.4981		682	3258	1.525	
410	3968	1.4456		500	2058	1.4691	0.0144	591	4978	1.4984		683	4090.1	1.5250	
411	619	1.4457	0.0129	501	176	1.4697	0.0112	593	3741	1.4986	0.0116	684	3057	1.526	0.0270
412	4856	1.4459		502	2059	1.470	0.0142	594	3286	1.4993		685	859	1.5261	
413	1769	1.446		503	3811	1.4700		595	3681.1	1.4995		686	2111	1.5261	0.0198
414	4376	1.4460		504	3891	1.4701		596	4974	1.4996		687	594	1.5266	0.0173
415	148	1.4462		505	2057	1.4704	0.0153	597	476	1.4997	0.0056	688	1250	1.5267	0.0232
416	1699	1.4464	0.0120	506	159	1.4711	0.0094	598	3277	1.4998	0.0213	689	3132	1.527	0.0183
417	19	1.4467	0.0089	507	3858	1.4715		599	3152	1.500		690	3664	1.5271	0.0189
418	4388	1.4468		508	863	1.4717	0.0141	600	754	1.5001	0.0140	691	2039	1.528	0.0166
419	963	1.4469		509	3913.1	1.4723		601	3727	1.5003	0.0146	692	3034	1.5282	
420	3827	1.4471		510	3810	1.4727	0.0114	602	4977	1.5005		693	576	1.5285	0.0173
421	2850	1.4476		511	3952	1.4727		603	4976	1.5007		694	4353	1.5285	
422	1692	1.4478	0.0088	512	515	1.4729	0.0078	604	1443	1.501	0.0160	695	3747	1.5286	0.0160
423	3892	1.4481	0.0092	513	3913	1.4729		605	4561	1.5011		696	45	1.5297	0.0221 0.0182
424	921.1	1.4482	0.0083	514	4115	1.473		606	1365	1.5014	0.0167	697	2	1.5300	0.0117
425	5940	1.4482		515	3806	1.473	0.0118	607	4324	1.5019	0.0147	698	3656	1.5301	0.0204
426	2831	1.4486	0.0082	516	4371	1.4739		608	2810	1.5023	0.0245				

Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index n_D	Dispersion $H_\beta - H_\alpha$	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index n_D	Dispersion $H_\beta - H_\alpha$	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index n_D	Dispersion $H_\beta - H_\alpha$	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index n_D	Dispersion $H_\beta - H_\alpha$
706	3237	1.5357	0.0168	731	1229	1.549	0.0176	756	2757	1.570	0.0217	781	102	1.6062	
707	1390	1.536	0.0216	732	2032	1.5490		757	2203	1.5714	0.0249	782	601	1.6077	
708	2618	1.5369	0.0222	733	3259	1.5492	0.0229	758	2204	1.5728	0.0230	783	1205	1.608	0.0217
709	2725	1.537	0.0180	734	2081	1.551		759	2004	1.5735	0.0315	784	1433	1.6081	0.0256
710	184	1.5379	0.0140	735	2639	1.551	0.0189	760	3842	1.5749		785	2061	1.609	0.0234
711	2038	1.539	0.0175	736	1347	1.5529	0.0252	761	2771	1.575	0.0162	786	2492	1.6094	
712	3606	1.5394	0.0210	737	1859	1.5537	0.0221	762	4930	1.576		787	1204	1.611	
713	2159	1.5399	0.0173	738	2030	1.555		763	4757	1.5761		788	3548	1.6149	0.0296
714	2161	1.540	0.0181	739	2763	1.5559	0.0225	764	1200.2	1.577		789	3649	1.616	0.0296
715	2162	1.540	0.0184	740	2633	1.556	0.0182	765	1200.1	1.5814		790	4038	1.618	0.0303
716	1388	1.5407	0.0213	741	1441	1.5562	0.0375	766	2255	1.583	0.0248	791	3069	1.6195	0.0424
716.1	1944	1.541		742	2762	1.558	0.0214	767	372	1.584		792	1333	1.621	0.0253
717	3789	1.5421	0.0220	743	904	1.559		768	1887	1.5861	0.0286	793	1369	1.6260	0.0265
718	2677	1.5425		744	2758	1.559	0.0217	769	1442	1.5863	0.0249	794	127	1.6277	0.0189
719	123	1.5437	0.0165	745	2578	1.5597	0.0270	770	2491	1.588		795	3455	1.633	0.0309
720	2195	1.5440	0.0175	746	4062	1.5598	0.0283	771	2756	1.5887	0.0248	796	128	1.638	0.0183
721	10	1.5442	0.0219	747	1294	1.560	0.0193	772	18	1.589	0.0176	797	428	1.642	
722	1389	1.5455	0.0202	748	2760	1.561	0.0214	773	151	1.5890	0.0162	798	1918	1.6509	0.0349
723	1230	1.546	0.0178	749	2098	1.5620	0.0227	774	1375	1.5895	0.0240	799	3453	1.658	0.0325
724	2081	1.5462		750	2767	1.5649	0.0230	775	4723	1.5921	0.0195	800	4263	1.6913	0.0356
725	2061	1.5464	0.0232	751	1857	1.5650	0.0209	776	1376	1.5931	0.0243				
726	3260	1.5469		752	649	1.567		777	1202	1.5979	0.0161				
727	2160	1.547	0.0185	753	1856	1.567	0.0230	778	101	1.5992	0.0193				
728	236	1.5472	0.0204	754	1176	1.5671	0.0207	779	4296	1.602	0.0290				
729	2082	1.5475		755	2423	1.5692	0.0214	780	126	1.603	0.0162				
730	3787	1.5481	0.0224												

Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Temperature $t^\circ\text{C}$	Refractive index n_D	Dispersion $H_\beta - H_\alpha$	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Temperature $t^\circ\text{C}$	Refractive index n_D	Dispersion $H_\beta - H_\alpha$	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Temperature $t^\circ\text{C}$	Refractive index n_D	Dispersion $H_\beta - H_\alpha$
801	683	0	1.3752		857	4572	15	1.4644		912	3955	17	1.4385	0.0090
802	310	0	1.4538		858	4147	15	1.4708		913	568	17	1.4467	
803	209	7	1.3597	0.0058	859	3912	15	1.4801		914	3819	17	1.4674	0.0109
804	1327	7	1.6053		860	3863	15	1.4849		915	3821	17	1.4784	
805	930	7.5	1.4341	0.0094	861	3859	15	1.4871	0.0130	916	4993	17	1.5332	
806	3054	8.2	1.571	0.0234	862	4979	15	1.4921		917	3849	17	1.5671	
807	969.1	8.4	1.417		863	117	15	1.4982	0.0233	918	4404	17.1	1.4435	0.0072
808	4339	9.5	1.5301	0.0171	864	118	15	1.4998	0.0227	919	3820	17.1	1.4774	0.0116
809	22	10	1.2675	0.0052	865	4986	15	1.5018		920	3849	17.1	1.4895	0.0157
810	4304	10.8	1.6265	0.0337	866	988	15	1.5094	0.0071	921	982	17.2	1.3817	0.0085
811	807	11	1.4198	0.0077	867	100	15	1.5219	0.0148	922	2267	17.2	1.4511	0.0111
812	3591	11	1.5425	0.0188	868	3589	15	1.5632		923	3928	17.2	1.4638	0.0085
813	2832	11.9	1.4519	0.0084	869	3590	15	1.5736		924	339	17.4	1.5337	
814	2570	11.9	1.5503	0.0229	870	29	15	1.7425		925	340	17.4	1.5369	
815	2276	12	1.4468		871	4306	15.1	1.6477	0.0404	926	2830	17.5	1.4771	0.0104
816	2337	12	1.467		872	558	15.2	1.4735	0.0103	927	609	17.6	1.4588	0.0157
817	4323	12	1.5703	0.0253	873	359	15.3	1.4302		928	3245	17.6	1.5058	0.0157
818	2824	12.5	1.4208	0.0089	874	1541	15.3	1.4526	0.0084	929	5359	17.7	1.463	0.0092
819	1535	12.5	1.4559	0.0167	875	525	15.4	1.3760	0.0071	930	3632	17.8	1.4844	0.0085
820	2453	12.5	1.5524	0.0338	876	1546	15.4	1.4213	0.0092	931	3637	17.8	1.5451	0.0169
821	2580	12.7	1.5764	0.0298	877	3128	15.5	1.5647		932	920	18	1.4079	
822	89	12.9	1.4340	0.0101	878	3122	15.7	1.5747	0.0236	933	1000	18	1.4282	0.0094
823	1073	13	1.414		879	3661	15.8	1.5196	0.0274	934	4373.1	18	1.4565	
824	3818	13	1.479		880	983	16	1.378		935	3123	18	1.5441	0.0180
825	3851	13	1.4971	0.0135	881	1613	16	1.4013	0.0090	936	3867	18	1.5680	0.0251
826	5	13	1.5931		882	942	16	1.4083	0.0076	937	4813	18	1.5933	0.0280
827	3861	13.6	1.4540	0.0083	883	737	16	1.4156		938	545	18.1	1.5004	0.0168
828	608	13.7	1.4786	0.0128	884	3874	16	1.438		939	1022	18.2	1.4513	
829	1518	13.7	1.4993	0.0141	885	1555	16	1.4506	0.0123	940	3753	18.2	1.4999	0.0136
831	4041	13.9	1.6232	0.0312	886	3304	16	1.452		941	3037	18.2	1.6283	0.0312
832	2880	14	1.458		887	2884	16	1.455		942	1568	18.3	1.4198	
833	2342	14	1.462		888	2883	16	1.458		943	916	18.3	1.4221	0.0148
834	2878	14	1.463		889	2887	16	1.458		944	400	18.4	1.4058	0.0070
835	3812	14	1.4883	0.0172	890	3923	16	1.4762		945	2855	18.4	1.4607	0.0090
836	2579	14	1.5566	0.0248	891	5003	16	1.480		946	2818	18.4	1.4904	0.0124
837	4707	14	1.610		892	908	16	1.4888	0.0149	947	1341	18.5	1.5389	0.0211
838	2336	14.4	1.4397	0.0092	893	3654	16	1.5514		948	4260	18.5	1.635	
839	3852	14.5	1.4647	0.0084	894	84	16	1.589		949	935	18.8	1.4357	0.0096
840	3919	14.5	1.4787		895	379	16.1	1.4397	0.0079	950	773.1	18.9	1.4200	
841	3666	14.5	1.5439	0.0189	896	2279	16.3	1.4554	0.0159	951	4560	18.9	1.5198	0.0195
842	2289.1	14.6	1.4505	0.0083	897	3847	16.3	1.4846	0.0126	952	170	19	1.4117	
843	979	14.7	1.4098	0.0071	898	608.1	16.3	1.4971	0.0133	953	1554	19	1.4375	
844	3574	14.7	1.5740	0.0222	899	1548	16.4	1.4458	0.0136	954	2929	19	1.4423	0.0087
845	3762	14.8	1.5104	0.0201	900	4279	16.4	1.6157	0.0286	955	3807	19	1.4735	
846	4967	14.8	1.5128	0.0153	901	918	16.5	1.4402		956	3850	19	1.4900	
847	3283	14.9	1.4463	0.0103	902	3324	16.5	1.4632	0.0090	957	4987	19	1.4992	
848	1616	15	1.4065	0.0090	903	880	16.6	1.4470	0.0129	958	4988	19	1.5092	
849	622	15	1.4257		904	934	16.6	1.4527	0.0127	959	4994	19	1.5289	0.0111
850	713	15	1.4313		905	2816	16.6	1.4561	0.0104	960	2568	19	1.5485	0.0227
851	4004	15	1.4372		906	2570	16.6	1.5469	0.0230	961	4150	19.1	1.4714	0.0134
852	1533	15	1.4421		907	2538	16.6	1.5485	0.0240	962	4023	19.3	1.6546	0.0409
853	132	15	1.4190	0.0116	908	4587	16.8	1.4419		963	2298	19.5	1.4310	0.0102
854	133	15	1.4519	0.0101	909	1519	16.8	1.5077	0.0147	964	2299	19.5	1.4355	0.0105
855	5007	15	1.4628		910	2228	16.0	1.4285	0.0070	965	3959	21	1.447	
856	4834	15	1.4638		911	313	17	1.5870	0.0104	966	3639	21	1.5390	

Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Temperature °C	Refractive index $n_D^{t_0}$	Dispersion $H_\beta - H_\alpha$	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Temperature °C	Refractive index $n_D^{t_0}$	Dispersion $H_\beta - H_\alpha$	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Temperature °C	Refractive index $n_D^{t_0}$	Dispersion $H_\beta - H_\alpha$
967	4998	21.3	1.4979		1032	300	26.1	1.4540	0.0095	1097	560	63.1	1.4165	
968	2759	21.3	1.5591		1033	994	26.4	1.4954	0.0137	1098	288	63.9	1.4152	
969	4307	21.3	1.6544	0.0408	1034	1587	26.8	1.4877	0.0140	1099	156	65	1.4297	
970	3121	21.4	1.5370	0.0168	1035	816	27.5	1.4769	0.0126	1100	3071	66	1.5377	0.0169
971	2569	21.4	1.5407	0.0223	1036	5603	30	1.4559		1101	1231	69.9	1.5266	0.0171
972	2071	21.4	1.5637	0.0247	1037	3804	30	1.474		1102	3456	70.7	1.6079	0.0295
973	3600	21.4	1.5766	0.0311	1038	3981	31	1.4308		1103	2172	74	1.5425	0.0187
974	1496	21.6	1.4351	0.0114	1039	3126	33	1.5758	0.0295	1104	3414	76	1.6228	0.0303
975	2859	21.6	1.4766	0.0089	1040	2293	33.8	1.4561	0.0082	1105	4219	77.1	1.588	0.0265
976	4789	21.6	1.5743	0.0193	1041	5380	33.9	1.4358	0.0077	1106	3593	77.8	1.5678	0.0375
977	4814	21.6	1.6321	0.0400	1042	316	34.2	1.4146		1107	238	78.3	1.4274	0.0098
978	2928	21.9	1.4512		1043	5381	34.3	1.4347	0.0076	1108	5168	78.9	1.4283	0.0075
979	3297	22	1.4380		1044	3648	34.4	1.5337	0.0249	1109	2356	79	1.3732	0.0064
980	5765.1	22	1.4538		1045	5486	34.6	1.436	0.0076	1110	6048	79.4	1.4331	0.0077
981	3916	22	1.4604		1046	5852	35	1.4587		1111	5814	79.5	1.4283	0.0076
982	3822	22	1.4754		1047	5391	35.2	1.4349	0.0075	1112	617	79.7	1.4228	0.0126
983	3815	22	1.4770	0.0085	1048	4530.3	35.2	1.5526	0.0292	1113	5159	79.8	1.4273	0.0075
984	3813	22	1.4959		1049	2490	36	1.6332	0.0293	1114	6157	80	1.4381	
985	5005	22.2	1.4600	0.0081	1050	1011	36.5	1.3931	0.0070	1115	6169	80	1.4399	
986	3703	22.2	1.5604		1051	1627	37	1.4606	0.0078	1116	3801	80	1.4402	0.0089
987	301	22.3	1.4075	0.0093	1052	177	37.2	1.5258	0.0181	1117	5379	80.2	1.4299	0.0076
988	4559	22.3	1.4984	0.0140	1053	2096	38.6	1.5763		1118	4756	80.6	1.539	0.0187
989	2205	22.4	1.5711		1054	6056	40	1.4446		1119	5258	80.7	1.4175	0.0073
990	2199	22.5	1.5021		1055	1553	40	1.4467	0.0118	1120	5816	80.8	1.4236	0.0075
991	1357	22.5	1.5642	0.0242	1056	3272	40	1.4514	0.0150	1121	936	81	1.4342	0.0123
992	2493	22.5	1.5990		1057	5360	40	1.4533		1122	631	82.1	1.379	0.0067
993	3958	22.6	1.4484		1058	1314	40	1.5473		1123	4406	82.1	1.4183	0.0074
994	4373	22.6	1.4623	0.0083	1059	1315	40	1.5565		1124	2386	83.9	1.421	0.0083
995	46	22.7	1.4453	0.0113	1060	1316	40	1.5579		1125	6026	93.5	1.4297	0.0076
996	893	22.7	1.4852	0.0166	1061	4060.1	40	1.5726	0.0327	1126	3507	95.7	1.6206	0.0324
997	2468	22.7	1.5645	0.0231	1062	4039	40	1.6026	0.0289	1127	4218	98.8	1.6048	0.0293
998	2134	22.7	1.5760		1063	860	40.3	1.5238		1128	5402	99	1.5839	0.0219
999	3601	22.9	1.5494	0.0268	1064	1413	41	1.5425	0.0189	1129	2548	99.2	1.5522	0.0242
1000	2384	23	1.4531		1065	5610	42.9	1.434	0.0075	1130	5063	99.2	1.6762	0.0556
1001	4563	23	1.5300	0.0264	1066	4174	45.2	1.4294	0.0076	1131	921.2	99.3	1.4657	0.0121
1002	1430	23	1.5861	0.0231	1067	5694	45.3	1.4344	0.0076	1132	1206	99.3	1.5743	0.0204
1003	3547	23	1.6141	0.0298	1068	3587	46	1.5836		1133	4024	99.4	1.6211	0.0387
1004	2505	23.1	1.5272		1069	931	46.7	1.4434	0.0123	1134	4897	99.4	1.6803	0.0541
1005	3701	23.1	1.5802	0.0244	1070	239	47	1.415	0.0098	1135	3584	99.4	1.6828	
1006	3702	23.1	1.5898		1071	4297	47.3	1.5932	0.0281	1136	4899	99.4	1.6959	0.0591
1007	886	23.2	1.4365	0.0147	1072	993	48	1.4126	0.0079	1137	3583	99.4	1.7083	0.0515
1008	1628	23.3	1.4329	0.0094	1073	30	48	1.4418	0.0085	1138	3291	99.5	1.4760	0.0094
1009	314	23.4	1.4597	0.0102	1074	3802	48	1.4621		1139	5223	99.5	1.5021	0.0133
1010	4375	23.4	1.4619	0.0082	1075	2464	48	1.6231	0.0343	1140	4640	99.5	1.6959	0.0561
1011	4156	23.4	1.4624		1076	3412	48.5	1.6338	0.0305	1141	2819	99.6	1.4621	0.0094
1012	3191	23.4	1.5798		1077	56	48.6	1.4616	0.0149	1142	5224	99.6	1.5022	0.0134
1013	3192	23.4	1.5933	0.0302	1078	5876	50	1.4663		1143	3494	99.6	1.5827	0.0287
1014	4448	23.4	1.6080	0.0278	1079	5805	50	1.4689		1144	6145	100	1.4347	
1015	561	23.5	1.5231	0.0170	1080	3550	51.2	1.6703	0.0424	1145	6144	100	1.4368	
1016	1700	23.6	1.4464		1081	4305	53.2	1.6443	0.0439	1146	2864	100	1.4811	0.0085
1017	1482	23.6	1.4992	0.0175	1082	4447	53.5	1.5975	0.0268	1147	4947	100	1.5080	0.0060
1018	1444	24	1.5043		1083	1331	56	1.5010	0.0173	1148	3144	100	1.5345	0.0177
1019	4241	24	1.5826		1084	1251	56	1.5150	0.0225	1149	3417	100	1.6092	0.0291
1020	1701	24.3	1.4463		1085	5763	57.1	1.448	0.0084	1150	3418	100	1.6235	0.0313
1021	2289.3	24.4	1.4432	0.0083	1086	1480	57.7	1.6339	0.0305	1151	946	106.4	1.4188	0.0065
1022	3728.1	24.5	1.4877	0.0139	1087	2206	59.1	1.5532		1152	4119	107.2	1.489	0.0145
1023	4385	25	1.4555	0.0080	1088	4851	60	1.4308		1153	482	107.8	1.4161	0.0090
1024	5875	25	1.4875		1089	6147	60	1.4429		1154	3282.1	109.4	1.4482	0.0085
1025	3687	25	1.5252		1090	2263	60	1.4787	0.0228	1155	3307	110.6	1.4303	0.0077
1026	3036	25.1	1.6223	0.0302	1091	563	61	1.4953		1156	782	113	1.446	0.0097
1027	2289.2	25.2	1.4431	0.0082	1092	1858	61	1.5553	0.0246	1157	2585	114.6	1.512	0.0187
1028	1885	25.5	1.5257	0.0191	1093	1961	61.5	1.5557		1158	4652	129	1.6587	
1029	2338	26	1.4558		1094	1962	61.5	1.5577		1159	5940	130.4	1.480	0.0133
1030	4490	26	1.575	0.0205	1095	1963	61.5	1.5647		1160	2007	131.9	1.504	0.0191
1031	4226	26	1.6644		1096	2083	62.5	1.5346		1161	3938	133.3	1.422	0.0073

B. SOLIDS

I. Mean Values

Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index $n_D^{t_0}$	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index $n_D^{t_0}$	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index $n_D^{t_0}$	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index $n_D^{t_0}$
1162	481	1.4156	1164	1578.1	1.53	1165	5664	1.635	1166	444	1.755
1163	1070.1	1.525									

II. Uniaxial Group

Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index ω	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index ω	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index ω	Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index ω
1167	55	1.484	1173	238*	1.54	1179	2174	1.569	1184	1416	1.633
1168	3973	1.497	1174	808	1.544	1180	6075	1.579	1185	2454	1.646
1169	535	1.499	1175	5002	1.545	1181	1043.1	1.581	1186	4672	1.6588
1170	3756	1.525	1176	5142.1	1.545	1182	1769.1	1.590	1187	1625	1.700
1171	2373	1.529	1177	697.1	1.554	1183	4272	1.600	1188	4727	1.717
1172	2915	1.530	1178	1093	1.559				1189	21	1.800

* Stable modification.

III. Biaxial Group

Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index			Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index			Serial No.	Gen. index No.	Refractive index		
		α	β	γ			α	β	γ			α	β	γ
1190	679.1	1.367	1.409	1.394	1225	796	1.545	1.546	1.557	1285	788	1.621	1.629	1.661
1191	684	1.1483	1.4603	1.5502	1226	796	1.547	1.548	1.557	1286	4752	1.590	1.630	1.640
1192	4184	1.402	1.463	1.617	1227	4530.1	1.548	1.549	1.557	1287	4942	1.590	1.630	1.640
1193	4218	1.407	1.463	1.620	1228	2976.1	1.550	1.551	1.557	1288	3217	1.592	1.632	1.650
1194	147	1.440	1.475	1.623	1229	883.1	1.450	1.555	1.562	1289	306	1.621	1.633	
1195	4497*		1.478		1240	988.1	1.546	1.559		1290	3087	1.505	1.645	1.655
1196	4508.3	1.471	1.479	1.519	1241	778	1.549	1.561	1.591	1291	4750	1.587	1.646	1.709
1197	2920		1.484		1242	4396	1.5376	1.5651	1.5705	1292	1111.1	1.626	1.638	1.712
1198	2880	1.379	1.485	1.585	1243	7002	1.554	1.567	1.571	1293	3022.4	1.612	1.637	1.662
1199	5095.1		1.488		1244	3964	1.570	1.570	1.570	1294	3213.1	1.621	1.643	1.648
1200	2234.1		1.496		1245	1472	1.56	1.57	1.60	1295	3294	1.493	1.650	1.700
1201	4368.32	1.479	1.496	1.524	1246	3716	1.54	1.571	1.59	1296	4746	1.621	1.653	1.690
1202	1507	1.403	1.493	1.509	1247	3243.1	1.541	1.572	1.592	1297	1995	1.442	1.662	1.700
1203	2868.1	1.467	1.499	1.566	1248	1033	1.553	1.573	1.577	1298	5241	1.599	1.665	1.700
1204	2260.1	1.488	1.501	1.527	1249	493.1	1.515	1.575	1.586	1299	4749	1.579	1.656	1.700
1205	776		1.503		1250	3199	1.549	1.576	1.597	1300	3294	1.493	1.650	1.700
1206	270	1.445	1.505	1.540	1251	5177	1.519	1.578	1.618	1301	4746	1.621	1.653	1.690
1207	906		1.509		1252	3778	1.5785	1.5787	1.5912	1302	1995	1.442	1.662	1.700
1208	984.1		1.510	1.607	1253	435	1.55	1.57	1.59	1303	5241	1.599	1.665	1.700
1209	3742		1.512		1254	708	1.549	1.562	1.585	1304	4749	1.579	1.656	1.700
1210	4008	1.505	1.512	1.524	1255	3194	1.556	1.587	1.599	1305	1987	1.479	1.659	1.700
1211	5028.1	1.411	1.512	1.496	1256	3111	1.555	1.592	1.599	1306	5428.1	1.525	1.670	1.700
1212	2260.2	1.495	1.513	1.672	1257	3228	1.522	1.594	1.615	1307	1549	1.549	1.670	1.700
1213	917.1	1.509	1.515	1.535	1258	701	1.559	1.599	1.602	1308	3299	1.493	1.656	1.700
1214	3344		1.520		1259	3222	1.559	1.599	1.602	1309	5442	1.579	1.656	1.700
1215	575.1	1.418	1.520	1.589	1260	5418	1.569	1.600	1.610	1310	1111.2	1.619	1.668	1.690
1216	5961		1.521	1.566	1261	976		1.615	1.6187	1311	2546.2	1.567	1.692	1.700
1217	2873.1	1.528	1.529	1.537	1262	4530.2		1.602	1.602	1312	4958	1.567	1.692	1.700
1218	1070.2	1.516	1.530	1.566	1263	1999		1.602	1.602	1313	5441	1.599	1.665	1.712
1219	1672	1.523	1.531	1.534	1264	5329	1.574	1.602	1.607	1314	3195	1.479	1.710	1.700
1220	620	1.450	1.524	1.610	1265	4936.1	1.526	1.603	1.627	1315	4322	1.563	1.713	
1221	1705	1.525	1.535	1.550	1266	377	1.490	1.605	1.620	1316	415	1.490	1.713	1.700
1222	639	1.4955	1.5322	1.6045	1267	699.1	1.539	1.605	1.628	1317	4739	1.493	1.718	1.700
1223	67.1	1.4227	1.5258	1.5545	1268	2234	1.538	1.606	1.633	1318	1197	1.56	1.719	1.700
1224	638	1.495	1.536	1.605	1269	3208	1.600	1.610	1.675	1319	1299	1.650	1.760	1.700
1225	484	1.515	1.540	1.575	1270	1977	1.600	1.612	1.616	1320	1142	1.763	1.767	1.807
1226	5336	1.520	1.540	1.580	1271	3540	1.460	1.614	1.697	1321	87	1.740	1.847	1.807
1227	2367.1	1.536	1.540	1.541	1272	1414	1.694	1.614	1.734	1322	5318	1.723	1.867	1.807
1228	1035	1.532	1.541	1.549	1273	3732	1.615	1.615	1.659	1323	1112	1.598	1.879	1.907
1229	4394*	1.517	1.542	1.555	1274	241	1.495	1.615	1.659	1324	3999	1.535	1.873	1.908
1230	2372		1.543		1275	1415	1.578	1.620	1.627	1325	1364	1.54	>1.95	1.605
1231	1037	1.517	1.544	1.546	1276	3198	1.495	1.625	1.607					
1232	4318.1		1.545		1277	5202	1.580	1.625	1.645					
1233	303	1.4386	1.5457	1.5042	1278	5441	1.610	1.625	1.675					
1234	64.1	1.507	1.546	1.546	1279	5562	1.620	1.625	1.630					

MISCELLANEOUS

1321	5135.1		1.524 (red)	1326	5221	1.49	1.58	1331	5541	1.625	1.690
1322	5244.1	1.529	1.533 (red)	1327	1069.1	1.495	1.565	1332	5424	1.652	1.768
1323	835.1		1.564 (red)	1328	610	1.479	1.690	1333	Bolland, 57, 31: 290; 10, approximate data only		
1324	568	1.385		1329	4199	1.582	1.747				
1325	3873*	1.480		1330	2550	1.602	1.627				

*Hydrated form.

†Metastable modification.

‡Stable modification.

INDEX TO C TABLE

Abietic acid, 5477	Acetic anhydride, 626	Acetophenoneoxime, 2650	2-Acetylaminio-4-hydroxytoluene, 3203
Abietin, 5137	Acetoacetanilide, 3627	Acetopiperone, 3080	<i>o</i> -Acetylaminomethoxybenzene, 3215
Absothin, 4953	Acetoacetic ester, 1561	Acetopropionylphenylhydrazine, 4087	Acetylaminio-2-methoxy-4-benzoic acid, 3635
Acenaphthene, 4218	Acetobromoamide, 182	Acetopyrine, 5532	<i>p</i> -Acetylaminophenyl salicylate, 4911
Acenaphthylene, 4184	Acetochloroamide, 187	<i>o</i> -Acetoluide, 3194	α -Acetylaminopropionic acid, 975.1
Acetal, 1746	Acetohydroxamic acid, 240	<i>m</i> -Acetoluide, 3195	Acetyl- <i>o</i> -anisamine, 3215
Acetaldehyde, 208	Acetoin, 721	<i>p</i> -Acetoluide, 3196	<i>N</i> -Acetylthianthranic acid, 3108
Acetaldehyde ammonia, 284, 1766	Acetol, 449	Acetanillone, 3158	5-Acetylbarbituric acid, 1407
Acetaldehydecyanhydrin, 400	Acetone, 448	Acetoxime, 481	Acetylbenzoylamine, 6067
Acetaldehyde semicarbazone, 499	Acetone alcohol, 449	<i>o</i> -Acetphenetidine, 3713	Acetyl bromide, 149
Acetaldoxime, 239	Acetonebromoform, 650	<i>m</i> -Acetphenetidine, 3714	Acetyl carbinol, 449
Acetamide, 238	Acetonechloride, 420	<i>p</i> -Acetphenetidine, 3716	Acetyl chloride, 154
Acetamide chloride, 226	Acetonechloroform, 662	Acetic acid, 676	Acetylacetone, 5551
Acetaminoethylsalicylic acid, 4078	Acetonecyanhydrin, 671	Acetylacetone, 929	Acetyl cyanide, 332.1
2-Acetaminio-4-nitrotoluene, 3123	Acetonediacetic acid, 2268	Acetylaminosacetic acid, 676	Acetylene, 115
<i>o</i> -Acetaminophenetol, 3713	Acetonediacetic anhydride, 2185	<i>m</i> -Acetylaminosacetic acid, 3109	Acetylene dibromide, 123
<i>m</i> -Acetaminophenetol, 3714	Acetone-1, 1'-dicarboxylic acid, 904	<i>p</i> -Acetylaminobenzoic acid, 3110	Acetylenediacarboxylic acid, 549
<i>p</i> -Acetaminophenetol, 3716	Acetone diethylsulfone, 2416	6-Acetylaminio-3-ethoxy-4-isopropyltoluene, 4826	<i>cis</i> -Acetylene dichloride, 132
<i>o</i> -Acetaminophenetol, 2655	Acetonedio-2-propionic acid, 3287	5-Acetylaminio-8-ethoxyquinoline, 4525	<i>trans</i> -Acetylene dichloride, 133
<i>m</i> -Acetaminophenetol, 2656	Acetone salicylate, 3622	4-Acetylaminio-2-hydroxyquinoline, 3202	Acetylene tetrabromide, 128
<i>p</i> -Acetaminophenetol, 2657	Acetonitrile, 168		Acetylenetetrachloride, 149
Acetanilide, 2649	Acetylacetone, 1551		Acetylenyl carbinol, 355
<i>o</i> -Acetanilide, 3216	Acetonyl chloride, 377		Acetyl- <i>p</i> -ethoxyphenylurethane, 4536
<i>p</i> -Acetanilide, 3217	Acetonylmalonic acid, 1503		
Acetic acid, 212	Acetophenone, 2571		

- cetyl fluoride, 162
 -cetylformic acid, 359
 -cetyllysine, 676
 -cetyllycocol, 676
 - (Acetyl-*p*-hydroxyphenyl)-urethane, 4079
 -cetyl iodide, 166
 -cetylmaleic acid, 1504
 -Acetylmethylaminophenol, 4109
 -Acetylmethylaminophenol, 3204
 -cetylmethylheptenone, 3863
 -cetylmethyl hexyl ketone, 3929
 -cetylmethyl-*o*-toluidine, 3704
 -cetylmethyl-*p*-toluidine, 3705
 -2-Acetylmethylurea, 703
 -cetyl peroxide, 267
 -Acetyl-*o*-phenylenediamine, 2689
 -Acetyl-*m*-phenylenediamine, 2690
 -Acetyl-*p*-phenylenediamine, 2691
 -*m*-Acetylphenylhydrazine, 2693
 -cetylphenyl salicylate, 4906
 -Acetylpropyl alcohol, 1009
 -cetylquinine, 5710
 -Acetylsalicylaldehyde, 3081
 -cetylsalicylamide, 3113
 -Acetylsalicylic acid, 3087
 -cetylalol, 4906
 -cetylthiourea, 434
 -cetylurea, 435
 -cetylurethane, 975
 -cidol, 1076
 -coin, 5783
 -conic acid, 868
 -conine, 5886
 -conitic acid, 1429
 -conitine, 6067
 -conitine hydrobromide, 6068
 -conitine hydrochloride, 6069
 -conitine nitrate, 6072
 -conitine salicylate, 6128
 -conitine sulfate, 6173
 -ridine, 4434
 -cridinic acid, 4021
 -Acrione, 4438
 -crocin, 356
 -crylamide, 398
 -cryl chloride, 323.1
 -crylic acid, 368
 -crylic aldehyde, 356
 -crylic anhydride, 1422
 -crylic nitrile, 332
 -dalin, 2315
 -denine, 879
 -dipic acid, 1562
 -dipylamide, 1607
 -dipyl dialdehyde, 1549
 -dipyl diamide, 1623
 -dipyl dichloride, 1476
 -dipyl dinitrile, 1478
 -dirin, 3721
 -diuridine, 5986
 -dlurine, 6119
 -donitol, 1094
 -drenaline, 3271
 -desuletinic acid, 3093
 -dario acid, 4015
 -dathin, 4769
 -glycon, 4889
 -jacine, 4950
 -jacine hydrochloride, 4964
 -jacinone, 5261
 -Alunine, 484
 -Alunine, 485
 -lantic acid, 4969
 -lantol, 3844
 -lantolactone, 4050
 -lantolic acid, 4069
 -lbaspidin, 5868
 -ldehydine, 2774
 -Aldehydobenzoic acid, 2475
 -Aldehydobenzoic acid, 2476
 -Aldehydobenzoic acid, 2477
 -Aldehydocellidine, 2774
 Aldol, 722
 Alizarin, 4626
 Alizarin- β -carboxylic acid, 4863
 Allantoin, 610
 Allene, 337
 Allene tetrabromide, 345
cis-Allo-1-bromocinnamic acid, 3024
cis-Allo-2-bromocinnamic acid, 3025
 Allobucine oxide, 5788
cis-Allo-1-chlorocinnamic acid, 3029
cis-Allo-2-chlorocinnamic acid, 3030
 Allocinchonine, 5439
 Allocinnamic acid, 3074
 Allomucic acid, 1583
 Alloxan, 547
 Alloxantin, 2467
 Allyl acetate, 937
 Allylacetate acid, 930
 Allylacetone, 1546
 Allyl alcohol, 446
 Allylamine, 479
 Allylaniline, 3188
 Allylarsenic acid, 463
 Allylbenzene, 3119
 Allyl benzoate, 3598
 Allyl butyrate, 2295
 Allyl chloride, 375
 Allyl cinnamate, 4299
 Allyl cyanide, 587
 Allylene, 338
 Allylene hydroiodide, 390
 Allylene oxide, 357
 Allylene tetrabromide, 344
 Allyl ether, 1544
 Allyl formate, 623
 Allyl iodide, 391
 Allyl isobutyrate, 2296
 Allyl isocyanide, 588
 Allyl isothiocyanate, 594
 Allyl isovalerate, 2836
 Allyl *l*-menthyl ether, 4576
 Allyl mercaptan, 462
 Allyl mustard oil, 594
 Allyl nitrite, 402
p-Allylphenol, 3125
 Allyl phenyl ether, 3127
 1-Allyl-2-phenylurea, 3643.1
 2-Allylpyridine, 2645
 Allyl sulfoearbanide, 710
 Allyl sulfoearbimide, 594
 Allyl sulfocyanate, 593
 Allyl thiocyanate, 593
 Allylthiourea, 710
 Aloe-emodin, 4879
 Aloin, 5628
 Alphon, 5178
 Alphon, 2750
 Alpinin, 5180
 Alstonine, 5626
 Aluminium acetylacetonate, 31895
 Aluminium phenolate, 31896
 Aluminium triethyl, 31894
 Aluminium trimethyl, 31893
 Alypin, 5145
 Alypin hydrochloride, 5144
 Amalic acid, 4316
 Amalic anhydride, 5774
 Amarin, 5621
 Amaron, 5033, 5944
 Ambrein, 5808
 Ambrosterol, 5595
 Aminocetate, 1765
 Aminocetamide, 257
 Aminocetate acid, 241
 Aminocetone, 480
o-Aminoacetophenone, 2046
m-Aminoacetophenone, 2047
p-Aminoacetophenone, 2048
 2-Amino-5-(*p*-aminophenyl)-acridine, 5401
o-Aminoanisole, 2216
m-Aminoanisole, 2217
p-Aminoanisole, 2218
 1-Aminoanthraquinone, 4642
 2-Aminoanthraquinone, 4643
m-Aminoazobenzene, 4273
p-Aminoazobenzene, 4274
p-Amino- α -azonaphthalene, 5511
 Amino- β -azonaphthalene, 5512
 Aminoazotoluene, 4796
o-Aminoazotoluene, 4797
o-Aminobenzamide, 2130
m-Aminobenzamide, 2131
p-Aminobenzamide, 2132
o-Aminobenzaldehyde, 2067
m-Aminobenzaldehyde, 2068
p-Aminobenzaldehyde, 2069
o-Aminobenzoic acid, 2074
m-Aminobenzoic acid, 2075
p-Aminobenzoic acid, 2076
o-Aminobenzophenone, 4475
m-Aminobenzophenone, 4476
p-Aminobenzophenone, 4477
 1-Aminobenzothiazole, 1999
p-Aminobenzoyl-dibutylamino-*pro*-panol sulfate, 6103
p-Aminobenzoyl-diethylaminoethanol, 4557
 Aminobenzoyl-diethylaminoethanol hydrochloride, 4566
o-Aminobenzyl alcohol, 2207
p-Aminobenzyl alcohol, 2208
d(*l*)-1-Amino-*sec*-butylacetic acid, 1707
 1-Aminobutyric acid, 766
 2-Aminobutyric acid, 767
 3-Aminobutyric acid, 768
l-1-Amino-*caproic* acid, 1705
dl-1-Amino-*caproic* acid, 1706
 Aminochrysene, 5273
o-Aminocinnamic acid, 3104
m-Aminocinnamic acid, 3105
p-Aminocinnamic acid, 3106
 3-Aminocoumarin, 3045
 4-Amino-*o*-cresol, 2209
 5-Amino-*o*-cresol, 2210
 6-Amino-*o*-cresol, 2211
 5-Amino-*m*-cresol, 2212
 6-Amino-*m*-cresol, 2213
 2-Amino-*p*-cresol, 2214
 3-Amino-*p*-cresol, 2215
p-Aminodiphenylamine, 3833
 4-Amino-2, 3'-dimethylazobenzene, 4798
 4'-Amino-2, 3'-dimethylazobenzene, 4797
 4-Amino-2, 4'-dimethylazobenzene, 4796
 4-Amino-3, 4'-dimethylazobenzene, 4799
o-Aminodiphenyl, 4266
p-Aminodiphenylamine, 4285
 1-Aminododecane, 4417
 2-Aminoethyl alcohol, 285
 6-Amino-5-ethyl-2, 4-dipropyl-1, 3-diazine, 4384
dl-1-Aminoglutamic acid, 976
d-1-Aminoglutamic acid, 977
 5-Aminoguanisol, 2224
 Aminoguanidine hydrochloride, 82
 Aminoguanidine sulfate, 308
 1-Amino-4-guanidino-*n*-valeric acid, 1722
 1-Aminoheptadecane, 5262
 1-Amino-2-(*p*-hydroxyphenyl)-propionic acid, 3222
dl-1-Amino-2-hydroxypropionic acid, 493
 2-Amino-1-hydroxypropionic acid, 494
 4-Aminoantipyrine, 4080
 1-Aminoisobutyric acid, 769
p-Aminoisopropylbenzene, 3257
 2-Aminoisovaleric acid, 1062
 Amino-J acid, 3570
 3-Amino-4-methoxy-6-nitrotoluene, 2699
 3-Amino-2-methoxytoluene, 2784
 5-Amino-2-methoxytoluene, 2785
 4-Amino-1-methylaminobenzene, 2247
 3-Amino- β -naphthol, 3552
 7-Amino- β -naphthol, 3553
 1-Aminopentadecane, 5020
o-Aminophenol, 1446
m-Aminophenol, 1447
p-Aminophenol, 1448
m-Aminophenol hydrochloride, 1474
p-Aminophenol hydrochloride, 1475
m-Aminophenol sulfate, 1524
dl-Aminophenylacetic acid, 2658
p-Aminophenylarsenic acid, 1471
p-Aminophenyl salicylate, 4486
o-Aminophenyl tartrate, 5082.1
m-Aminophenyl tartrate, 5082.2
p-Aminophenyl tartrate, 5082.3
d-1-Aminopropionic acid, 484
dl-1-Aminopropionic acid, 485
 6-Aminopurine, 879
 Aminopyrene, 5034
 2-Aminopyridine, 882
 3-Aminopyridine, 883
 4-Aminopyridine, 884
 2-Aminoquinoline, 3059
 3-Aminoquinoline, 3060
 4-Aminoquinoline, 3061
 5-Aminoquinoline, 3062
 6-Aminoquinoline, 3063
 7-Aminoquinoline, 3064
 8-Aminoquinoline, 3065
 5-Aminoresorcinol, 1451
 4-Aminosalicic acid, 2101
 5-Aminosalicic acid, 2102
p-Aminosalol, 4486
m-Aminotriphenylmethane, 5406
 5-Amino-1, 2, 4-trimethylbenzene, 3289
 1-Aminotridecane, 4590
 3-Aminotoluene-4-carboxylic acid, 2659
 2-Aminothiophenol, 1458
 1-Aminotetradecane, 4859
 5-Amino-1, 2, 3, 4-tetramethylbenzene, 3791
 1-Aminovaleric acid, 1059
 3-Aminovaleric acid, 1060
 4-Aminovaleric acid, 1061
 3-Amino-*o*-xylene, 2757
 4-Amino-*o*-xylene, 2761
 2-Amino-*m*-xylene, 2760
 4-Amino-*m*-xylene, 2758
 5-Amino-*m*-xylene, 2762
 2-Amino-*p*-xylene, 2759
 Ammonochelidonic acid, 1900
 Ammonium acetate, 289
d-Ammonium acid malate, 776
l-Ammonium acid malate, 777
 Ammonium acid oxalate, 248
 Ammonium acid tartrate, 778
 Ammonium benzenesulfonate, 1523
 Ammonium benzoate, 2225
 Ammonium citrate, 1721
 Ammonium formate, 67
 Ammonium fulminant, 444
 Ammonium hydrogen carbonate, 67.1
d-Ammonium hydrogen malate, 776
l-Ammonium hydrogen malate, 777
 Ammonium hydrogen oxalate, 248
 Ammonium hydrogen tartrate, 778
 Ammonium nitrosophenylhydroxylamine, 1528
 Ammonium oxalate, 303
 Ammonium persulfate, 1412
 Ammonium salicylate, 2229
 Ammonium succinate, 834
 Ammonium *o*-sulfobenzene, 2234.1
 Ammonium tartrate, 835, 835.1
 Ammonium tetraoxalate, 680

- Ammonium thiocyanate, 57
 Ammonium valerate, 1103
n-Amyl acetate, 2353
d- β -Amyl acetate, 2354.1
tert-Amyl acetate, 2355
n-Amylacetylene, 2275
d-act.-Amyl alcohol, 1083
n-Amyl alcohol, 1078
sec-Amyl alcohol, 1084, 1084.1
tert-Amyl alcohol, 1081
n-Amylamine, 1099
sec-Amylamine, 1101
tert-Amylamine, 1102
n-Amylbenzene, 4115
tert-Amylbenzene, 4116
 Amyl benzoate, 4342
n-Amyl bromide, 1040
tert-Amyl bromide, 1042
l-Amyl bromobutyrate, 3314.1
 Amyl *n*-butyrate, 3329
d- β -Amyl *n*-butyrate, 3330.1
tert-Amyl carbinol, 1723
n-Amyl chloride, 1043
sec-Amyl chloride, 1046
tert-Amyl chloride, 1045
 Amyl chloroacetate, 2318
 Amyl α -crotonate, 3303
 Amyl cyanide, 1602
 α -Amylene, 984
 β -Amylene, 982
 γ -Amylene, 983
 Amylene dibromide, 988
 Amylene nitrite, 996
 Amylene nitrosate, 996
n-Amyl ether, 4006
n-Amyl fluoride, 1049
n-Amyl formate, 1648
tert-Amyl formate, 1650
n-Amyl *n*-hexyl carbinol, 4414
n-Amyl *n*-hexyl ketone, 4402
l-Amyl hydrocinamate, 4823.1
tert-Amyl hypochlorite, 1048
n-Amyl iodide, 1051
tert-Amyl iodide, 1053
 Amyl isobutyrate, 3331
 Amyl *l*-lactate, 2914
n-Amylmalonic acid, 2843
n-Amyl mercaptan, 1096
act-Amyl mercaptan, 1097
n-Amyl nitrite, 1063
tert-Amyl nitrite, 1065
 Amylpropionic aldehyde, 2809
d- β -Amyl propionate, 2901.1
tert-Amyl propionate, 2902
n-Amyl salicylate, 4347
n-Amyl valerate, 3982
 Amygdalin, 5580
 Amygdophenine, 5088
 α -Amyrin, 6002
 β -Amyrin, 6003
 Amyrolin, 4739
 Anacardic acid, 5735
 Analgen, 4525, 5289
 Anapryalgin, 3629
 Andrographolide acid, 5591
 Andrographolide, 5590
 Androsin, 4957
 Androsterol, 6004
 Anemonin, 3526
 β -Anemonic acid, 3698
 Anesthesia, 3213
p-Anethol, 3648
 Angelic acid, 931
 Anhalamine, 4111
 Anhalamine hydrochloride, 4124
 Anhalondine, 4331
 Anhalonine, 4332
 Anhydroaconitine, 6050
 Anhydrocamphoric acid, 3256
 Anhydrocegonine, 3270
 Anhydrocegonine hydrochloride, 3274
 Anhydroformaldehydeaniline, 5637
 Anhydroglucochloral, 2754
 Anilalloxan, 3572
 Aniline, 1442
 Aniline arsenate, 4358
l-Anilinebutyric acid, 3711
 Aniline gallate, 4487
 Aniline hydrobromide, 1471.1
 Aniline hydrochloride, 1472
 Aniline nitrate, 1489
 Aniline sulfate, 4336
p-Anilinesulfonic acid, 1455
l-Anilinopropionic acid, 3205
 Aniluvitic acid, 4035
 Anis alcohol, 2723
 Anisaldazine, 5081
 Anisaldehyde, 2580
 α -Anisaldoxime, 2672
 β -Anisaldoxime, 2673
 Anisic acid, 2616
c-Anisidine, 2216
m-Anisidine, 2217
p-Anisidine, 2218
 Anisilic acid, 5086
 Anisol, 2163
p-Anisonitrile, 2508
 Anisyl acetate, 3169.1
p-Anisyl chloride, 2500
 Anol, 3124
 Anonol, 5806
 Anthamantin, 5835
 Anthracene, 4649
 Anthracene-1-carboxylic acid, 4869
 Anthracene-2-carboxylic acid, 4870
 Anthracene-9-carboxylic acid, 4871
 Anthracene-1, 3-dicarboxylic acid, 5029
 Anthracene-1, 4-dicarboxylic acid, 5030
 Anthracene-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid, 5031
 Anthraflavic acid, 4627
 Anthragallol, 4635
 α -Anthramine, 4695
 β -Anthramine, 4696
 Anthranil, 1887
 Anthranilic acid, 2074
 Anthranol, 4667
 Anthrapinacone, 5946
 Anthrapurpurin, 4636
 α -Anthraquinoline, 5172
 Anthraquinone, 4620
 Anthraquinone- α -carboxylic acid, 4860
 Anthraquinone- β -carboxylic acid, 4861
 Anthraquinone- γ -carboxylic acid, 4862
 Anthraquinone-1, 3-dicarboxylic acid, 5022
 Anthraquinone-1, 4-dicarboxylic acid, 5023
 Anthraquinone-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid, 5024
 Anthrarufin, 4628
l-Anthrol, 4668
 2-Anthrol, 4669
 Antiarin, 5680
 Antifebrin, 2649
 Antimony pentaethyl, 4013
 Antimony triethyl, 1770
 Antimony trimethyl, 531
 Antimony triphenyl, 5285
 Antipyrine, 4058
 Antipyrine acetylsalicylate, 5532
 Antipyrine hydrobromide, 4074
 Antipyrine hydrochloride, 4075
 Antipyrine mandelate, 5429
 Antipyrine resorcinate, 5198
 Antipyrine salicylate, 5308
 Antithermine, 4087
 Apidosamine, 5725
 Apidospermatine, 5726
 Apiin, 5926
 Apiol, 4322
 Apiolic acid, 3625
 Apionol, 1424
 Apoatropine, 5216
 Apoatropine hydrochloride, 5227
 Apotropeine sulfate, 6064
 Apocinchonine, 5439
 Apocointine, 6050
 Apocouquinone, 5445
 Apocyclene, 3272
 Apocynamarin, 4820
 Apoharmine, 2547
 Apomorphine, 5196
 Apomorphine dibenzoate, 6017
 Apomorphine hydrochloride, 5197
 Apomorphine methobromide, 5314
 Aponic acid, 4693
 Apopinol, 3897
 Apoquinidine, 5445
 Apoquinine, 5446
 Aporheine, 5286
 Aporheine sulfate, 6093
 Aporsorbinic acid, 958
 Apoyohimbine, 5709
 Apoyohimbine hydrochloride, 5721
 Arabin, 3946
l-Arabinosazone, 5212
d(*l*)- α -Arabinose, 1032
d(*l*)- β -Arabinose, 1033
dl-Arabinose, 1034
l-Arabinose diphenylhydrazine, 5209
l-Arabinoseoxime, 1071
d-Arahitol, 1095
 Arabonic acid, 1039
 Arabonic lactone, 955
 Arachidic acid, 5607
 Arachidic alcohol, 5611
 Arbutin, 4357
 Arecidine, 2273
 Arecaine, 2274
 Arecolidine, 2820
 Arecolidine hydrochloride, 2829
 Arecoline, 2821
 Arecoline hydrobromide, 2828
 Arginine, 1722
 Arbine, 4224
 Aricine, 5784
 Aromadendrin, 5970
 Arsanilic acid, 1471
 Arsenic acetate, 1513
 Arsenoacetic acid, 219
 Arsenobenzene, 4221
 Arspenamine, 4311
 Artemisin, 4944
 Asaron, 4352
 Asaronic acid, 3696
 Ascaridol, 3864
l-Asparagine, 708
l-Aspartic acid, 679
 Aspidin, 5869
 Aspidinol, 4354
 Aspidosine, 5474
 Aspidospermine, 5733
 Aspirin, 3087
 Atesine, 5799
 Atisine, 5799
 Atophan, 5035
 Atractylene, 4971
 Atractylol, 4996
 Atranoric acid, 5420
dl-Atrolactic acid, 3163
 Atrolactyltropine, 5237
 Atronene, 5059
 Atronic acid, 5186
 Atronol, 5059
 Atronylesulfonic acid, 5045
 Atropic acid, 3077
 Atropine, 5235
 Atropine hydrobromide, 5238
 Atropine hydrochloride, 5240
 Atropine isovalerate, 5738
 Atropine nitrate, 5243
 Atropine salicylate, 5832
 Atropine sulfate, 6070
 Atropine valerate, 5739
 Atropurool, 5936
 Atroscine, 5218
 Aubepin, 2580
 Aucubine, 4554
 Auramine, 5225
 Aurantol, 3899
 Aurine, 5397
 Azelaic acid, 3307
 Azimnobenzene, 1356
 o , o' -Azobenzene, 4773
 p , p' -Azobenzene, 4774
 Azobenzene, 4225
 o , o' -Azobenzoic acid, 4660
 m , m' -Azobenzoic acid, 4661
 p -Azodiphenyl, 5820
 o -Azothylbenzene, 5092
 p -Azothylbenzene, 5093
 α , α' -Azonaphthalene, 5495
 β , β' -Azonaphthalene, 5496
 o -Azophenetol, 5102
 p -Azophenetol, 5103
 o , o' -Azophenol, 4230
 m , m' -Azophenol, 4231
 p , p' -Azophenol, 4232
 o , o' -Azotoluene, 4763
 2 , $4'$ -Azotoluene, 4764
 3 , $3'$ -Azotoluene, 4765
 4 , $4'$ -Azotoluene, 4766
 4 , $4'$ -Azoxyanisole, 4774
 p , p' -Azoxybenzaldehyde, 4659
 Azoxybenzene, 4226
 o , o' -Azoxybenzoic acid, 4664
 m , m' -Azoxybenzoic acid, 4665
 p , p' -Azoxybenzoic acid, 4666
 p -Azoxydiphenyl, 5821
 2 , $2'$ -Azo- p -xylene, 5099
 3 , $3'$ -Azo- o -xylene, 5094
 4 , $4'$ -Azo- o -xylene, 5095
 4 , $4'$ -Azo- m -xylene, 5096
 4 , $4'$ -Azo- m -xylene, 5097
 5 , $5'$ -Azo- m -xylene, 5098
 3 , $3'$ -Azoxy-4-methoxytoluene, 5104
 α , α' -Azoxy-naphthalene, 5497
 β , β' -Azoxy-naphthalene, 5498
 p -Azoxyphenol, 5105
 o , o' -Azoxyphenol, 4236
 p , p' -Azoxyphenol, 4237
 o , o' -Azoxytoluene, 4770
 4 , $4'$ -Azoxytoluene, 4772
 Azoxytolunitrile, 5042
 Azulene, 4941
 Bakankosin, 5139
 Ballanophorin, 4369.2
 Barbaloin, 5112
 Barbitol, 2808
 Barbituric acid, 565
 Barium acetate, 32550
 Barium calcium propionate, 32556
 Barium ethane disulfonate, 32554
 Barium formate, 32546
 Barium malonate, 32547
 Barium mesotartrate, 32548
 Barium naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonate, 32556
 Barium oxalate, 32545
 Barium phenol-2, 4-disulfonate, 32555
 Barium propionate, 32553
 Barium *dl*-tartrate, 32549
 Barosmin, 5928
 Bebeerine, 5316
 Bebeerine hydrochloride, 5323
 Bebrine, 5316
 Behenamide, 5771
 Behenamide, 5965
 Behenic acid, 5768
 Behenic acid, 5761
 Behenic anilide, 5959
 Behenolylamide, 5762
 Behenolyl chloride, 5760
 Benzacetin, 3665, 4078

- Benzacine, 6031
 Benzacoinine hydrobromide, 6036
 Benzacoinine hydrochloride, 6037
 Benzalaminoacetate, 4550
 Benzalazine, 4709
 Benzal bromide, 1944
 Benzal chloride, 1964
 Benzaldehyde, 2001
 Benzaldehydephenylhydrazone, 4494
m-Benzaldoxime, 2070
anti-Benzaldoxime, 2071
 Benzalhydrazine, 2128
 Benzalpinacoline, 4530.3
 Benzamide, 2072
 Benzamide hydrochloride, 5645
 Benzamide, 2129
 Benzanalgen, 5289
 Benzanilide, 4478
 Benzanthracene, 5263
 Benzanthrene, 5263
 Benzanthrone, 5171
 Benzene, 1365
 Benzenesozalicylic acid, 4444
 -Benzenedisulfonylamide, 1492
n-Benzenedisulfonylamide, 1493
 -Benzenedisulfonylamide, 1494
 -Benzenedisulfonyl chloride, 1242
 -Benzenedisulfonyl chloride, 1243
 -Benzenedisulfonyl chloride, 1244
 -*trans*-Benzenehexabromide, 1373
 -*cis*-Benzenehexabromide, 1374
 -*trans*-Benzenehexachloride, 1384
 -*cis*-Benzenehexachloride, 1385
 -Benzenehexachloride, 1386
 -Benzenehexachloride, 1387
 Benzenepentacarboxylic acid, 4016
 Benzenesulfanilide, 4272
 Benzenesulfonic acid, 1418
 Benzenesulfonamide, 1452
 Benzenesulfone chloride, 1318
 Benzenesulfone iodide, 1339
 Benzenesulfonic acid, 1423
 Benzenesulfonic anhydride, 4258
 Benzene-1, 2, 3, 4-tetracarboxylic acid, 3451
 Benzene-1, 2, 3, 5-tetracarboxylic acid, 3450
 Benzene-1, 2, 4, 5-tetracarboxylic acid, 3452
 Benzene-1, 2, 3-triacetate, 4303
 Benzene-1, 3, 5-triacetate, 4302
 Benzene-1, 2, 3-tricarboxylic acid, 3020
 Benzene-1, 2, 4-tricarboxylic acid, 3021
 Benzene-1, 3, 5-tricarboxylic acid, 3022
 Benzene-1, 3, 5-trisulfonyl chloride, 1182
 Benidine, 4286
 -Benidine, 4287
 Benidine-*o*, *o'*-disulfonamide, 4313
 Benidine-*o*, *o'*-disulfonic acid, 4292
 Benidinesulfone, 4235
 Benil, 4672
 -Benzildioxime, 4712
 -Benzildioxime, 4713
 -Benzildioxime, 4714
 Benilic acid, 4738
 Benzilosaxone, 5888
 -Benziloxime, 4704
 Benzilphenylhydrazone, 5515
 Benzimidazol, 1977
 Benzisothiazole, 1283
 Benzocaine, 3213
 Benzohydroxamic acid, 2077
 Benzoic acid, 2007
 Benzoic anhydride, 4676
 Benzoic sulfimide, 1896
 Benzoin, 4728
 -Benzoinphenylhydrazone, 5523
 -Benzoinphenylhydrazone, 5524
 Benzoisonitrile, 1886
 Benzonaphthol, 5177
 Benzonitrile, 1885
 α -Benzophenone, 4447
 γ -Benzophenone, 4448
 β -Benzophenone, 4449
 δ -Benzophenone, 4450
 Benzophenone chloride, 4441
 Benzophenoneoxime, 4479
 Benzophenone phenylhydrazone, 5403
 Benzophenonesulfone, 4428
 α -Benzopinacoline, 5884
 β -Benzopinacoline, 5885
 Benzopinacone, 5889
 1, 2-Benzopyrone, 3016
 1, 4-Benzopyrone, 3015
 Benzosalin, 4907
 Benzosol, 4740
 Benzothiazol, 1916
 1, 2, 3-Benzotriazine, 1919
 Benzotrichloride, 1870
 Benzoxazol, 1888
 Benzoylacetate, 3082
 Benzoylacetalddehydeoxime, 3107
 Benzoylacetone, 3593
 Benzoylacetophenone, 4903
 Benzoylacetetylacetone, 4300
 Benzoyl acetyl peroxide, 3092
 Benzoylconine, 6021
 2-Benzoylacrylic acid, 3523
dl-Benzoylalanine, 3632
 Benzoylamarin, 5945
 Benzoylaminocetic acid, 3111
p-Benzoylaminobenzonitrile, 4754
 5-Benzoylaminobenzothioquinoline, 5289
o-Benzoylaminophenol, 4481
m-Benzoylaminophenol, 4482
p-Benzoylaminophenol, 4483
dl-1-Benzoylaminopropionic acid, 3632
 Benzoylaniline, 4478
 Benzoylanisidine, 4754
 Benzoylauramine, 5826
 Benzoylbarbituric acid, 4025
o-Benzoylbenzamide, 4751
o-Benzoylbenzoic acid, 4677
m-Benzoylbenzoic acid, 4678
p-Benzoylbenzoic acid, 4679
 Benzoyl bromide, 1844
 3-Benzoylbutyric acid, 4063
 Benzoyl carbinol, 2573
 Benzoyl chloride, 1859
 Benzoylcinchonine, 5891
 Benzoylcinchonine hydrochloride, 5892
 Benzoyl cyanide, 2434
 Benzoyl-1-dimethylamino-1-methylpropanol hydrochloride, 4829
 Benzoyllecgonine, 5113
 Benzoyl fluoride, 1876
 1-Benzoylhexahydropyridine, 4328
 Benzoylhydrazine, 2133
 Benzoyl iodide, 1880
 1-Benzoyllactic acid, 3607
 Benzoyl peroxide, 4683
o-Benzoylphenol, 4452
 Benzoylphenylacetone, 4896
 1-Benzoyl-1-phenylhydrazine, 4495
 1-Benzoyl-2-phenylhydrazine, 4496
 Benzoylpiperidine, 4328
 Benzoylpropionaldehyde, 3592
 Benzoylpseudotropine, 4947
 Benzoylsalicin, 5549
 Benzoylsalicylic acid, 4682
 Benzoylthiourea, 2549
 Benzoyl *o*-toluate, 4916
N-Benzoyl-*o*-toluidine, 4748
N-Benzoyl-*m*-toluidine, 4749
N-Benzoyl-*p*-toluidine, 4750
 Benzoylurea, 2550
N-Benzoylacetamide, 3197
 Benzyl acetate, 3149
 Benzylacetate, 3147
 Benzylacetone, 3659
 Benzylacetophenone, 4912
 Benzyl acrylate, 3599
 1-Benzylacrylic acid, 3594
 Benzyl alcohol, 2159
 Benzyl allyl ether, 3653
 Benzylamarin, 5947
 Benzylamine, 2195
 Benzylaniline, 4512
 Benzylarsenochloride, 2028
 Benzylarsonic acid, 2193
 Benzyl benzoate, 4733
o-Benzylbenzoic acid, 4729
m-Benzylbenzoic acid, 4730
p-Benzylbenzoic acid, 4731
o-Benzylbenzonitrile, 4697
 Benzyl bromide, 2029
 Benzyl *n*-butyl ether, 4129
 Benzyl butyrate, 4096
 Benzylcarbamate, 2662
 Benzyl chloride, 2038
 Benzyl chloroacetate, 3090
 Benzyl cinnamate, 5068
 Benzylcreatine, 4081
 Benzyl cyanide, 2503
 Benzyl dichloroacetate, 3057
 Benzylidichloroarsine, 2028
 Benzyl ether, 4777
 Benzylethylene, 3119
 Benzyl formate, 2588
 Benzylhydrazine, 2248
 Benzylhydroxylamine, 2219
 Benzylideneacenaphthenone, 5394
 Benzylideneacetone, 3587
 Benzylideneacetophenone, 4902
 Benzylideneacetylacetone, 4298
 2-Benzylideneamino-1, 1-diethoxyethane, 4550
 Benzylideneaniline, 4473
 Benzylidene bromide, 1944
 Benzylidene chloride, 1964
 Benzylideneethylamine, 3189
 Benzylidenehydrazine, 2128
 Benzylidene methylethyl ketone, 4060.1
 1-Benzylidenepropionic acid, 3595
 2-Benzylidenepropionic acid, 3596
 Benzylidene-*p*-tolyl ketone, 5067.1
 Benzyl iodide, 2060
 Benzyl isomyl ether, 4367.6
 Benzyl isobutyl ether, 4130
 Benzyl isobutyrate, 4097
 Benzyl isothiocyanate, 2522
 Benzyl isovalerate, 4343
 Benzyl lactate, 3687
 Benzyl laurate, 5480
 Benzylmalonic acid, 3608
 Benzyl mandelate, 4918
 Benzylmenthol, 5249
 Benzyl mercaptan, 2189
 Benzylmethyl carbinol, 3235, 3235.1
 Benzyl methyl ether, 2718
 Benzyl mustard oil, 2522
 Benzyl myristate, 5682
 α -Benzyl-naphthalene, 5183
 β -Benzyl-naphthalene, 5184
 Benzyl oleate, 5875
 Benzyl palmitate, 5805
o-Benzylphenol, 4505
p-Benzylphenol, 4506
 Benzyl phenylacetate, 4917
 Benzyl phenyl ether, 4508
 Benzyl propionate, 3676
 Benzyl propyl ether, 3758
 2-Benzylpyridine, 4267
 3-Benzylpyridine, 4268
 4-Benzylpyridine, 4269
 Benzyl salicylate, 4735
 Benzylsilicon trichloride, 5442
 Benzyl stearate, 5876
 Benzylsuccinic acid, 4071
 Benzyl sulfide, 4787
 Benzyl thiocyanate, 2522.1
 Benzylthiourea, 2700
 Benzyl *p*-tolyl ketone, 4913
 Benzyl trichloroacetate, 3034
 Benzylurea, 2692
 Benzylurethane, 2662
 Benzyl valerate, 4344
 Berbamine, 5312
 Berberine hydrochloride, 5522
 Berberilic acid, 5530
 Berberonic acid, 2621
 Bergaptene, 4198
 Berilic acid, 5510
 Beryllium acetate, 32115
 Beryllium acetate propionate, 32116
 Beryllium acetylacetate, 32114
 Beryllium butyrate, 32118
 Beryllium diethyl, 32112
 Beryllium dipropyl, 32113
 Beryllium ethyl sulfate, 32119
 Beryllium propionate, 32117
 Betaine, 1068
 Betaine hydrochloride, 1076
 Betol, 5179
 Betulin, 6006
 Betulol, 4986
 Bikacitine, 6101
 Bilnic acid, 5136
 Biliphaine, 5106
 Bilirubin, 5106
 Biliverdic acid, 2681
 Bios, 1070.1
 Bis-methoxyacetal, 2916.1
 Bismuth ammonium citrate, 1774
 Bismuth cacodylate, 1621
 Bismuth salicylate, 5615
 Bismuth triethyl, 1759
 Bismuth trimethyl, 522
 Bismuth triphenyl, 5280
 Bismutospherite, 1
 Biuret, 251
 Bixin, 5898
 Borneol, 3900, 3901
dl-Boryl acetate, 4372, 4373
 Borylamine, 3949
 Boryl bromoisovalerate, 4989
d-Boryl *n*-butyrate, 4834
 Boryl *d*-chloroacetate, 4368.6
l-Borylene, 3800
d-Boryl formate, 4147
 Boryl isovalerate, 5005
d-Boryl propionate, 4572
d-Boryl *n*-valerate, 5007
 Borynal, 5005
 Boron triethyl, 31823
 Boron trimethyl, 31822
 Brasilic acid, 4301
 Brasilin, 5075
 Brassidic acid, 5763
 Brassidic anhydride, 6144
 Brassidic anilide, 5962
 Brassylic acid, 4580
 Brenzoin, 4782
 Bromacetate, 1693
 Bromacetol, 414
 Bromal, 103
 Bromal *d*-borneolate, 4368.5
 Bromal hydrate, 152.1
 Bromalin, 2923
 Bromanil, 1106
 Brometone, 650
 3-Bromoacenaphthene, 4203
o-Bromoacetanilide, 2539
p-Bromoacetanilide, 2540
 Bromoacetic acid, 150
 Bromoacetone, 367
 ω -Bromoacetophenone, 2494
 Bromoacetyl bromide, 124
 Bromoacetylene, 99
 1-Bromoacetic acid, 320
 2-Bromoacrylic acid, 321

2-Bromoallyl isothiocyanate, 556
 Bromoallyl mustard oil, 556
o-Bromoaniline, 1368
m-Bromoaniline, 1369
p-Bromoaniline, 1370
 4-Bromoantipyrine, 4043.1
o-Bromobenzamide, 1938
m-Bromobenzamide, 1939
p-Bromobenzamide, 1940
 Bromobenzene, 1294
p-Bromobenzenesulfonic acid, 1301
o-Bromobenzoic acid, 1845
m-Bromobenzoic acid, 1846
p-Bromobenzoic acid, 1847
o-Bromobenzonitrile, 1793
m-Bromobenzonitrile, 1794
p-Bromobenzonitrile, 1795
o-Bromobenzoyl chloride, 1790
m-Bromobenzoyl chloride, 1791
p-Bromobenzoyl chloride, 1792
o-Bromobenzyl bromide, 1945
m-Bromobenzyl bromide, 1946
p-Bromobenzyl bromide, 1947
o-Bromobenzyl chloride, 1934
p-Bromobenzyl chloride, 1935
 Bromobenzyl cyanide, 2454
 1-Bromobutyric acid, 645
 2-Bromobutyric acid, 646
 3-Bromobutyric acid, 647
α-Bromocamphor, 3778
β-Bromocamphor, 3779
 1-Bromo-*n*-caproic acid, 1590
 2-Bromocaproic acid, 1591
 Bromochloroacetic acid, 120
o-Bromochlorobenzene, 1200.1
m-Bromochlorobenzene, 1200.2
p-Bromochlorobenzene, 1200.3
 1-Bromo-2-chloroethane, 181
cis-1-Bromo-2-chloroethylene, 117
trans-1-Bromo-2-chloroethylene, 118
trans-1-Bromocinnamic acid, 3026
trans-2-Bromocinnamic acid, 3027
 3-Bromo-*p*-cresol, 2035
 5-Bromo-*o*-cresol, 2033
 5-Bromo-*m*-cresol, 2034
 Bromodichloromethane, 17.4
 2-Bromo-2, 3-dimethylbutane, 1691
 3-Bromo-1, 2-dinitrobenzene, 1149
 4-Bromo-1, 2-dinitrobenzene, 1150
 4-Bromo-1, 3-dinitrobenzene, 1151
p'-Bromodiphenyl-*p*-carboxylic acid, 4430
 1-Bromoethyl acetate, 648
 2-Bromoethyl acetate, 648.1
 2-Bromoethyl alcohol, 221
 Bromoethylene, 148
 2-Bromoethyl ethyl ether, 745
 Bromoethyl ethyl ketone, 644
 Bromoform, 18
 Bromofumaric acid, 550
 3-Bromoguaiaicol, 2036
 5-Bromoguaiaicol, 2037
 Bromohydroquinone, 1299
 5-Bromo-2-hydroxybenzoic acid, 1849
 5-Bromo-2-hydroxymethoxybenzene, 2037
 3-Bromo-4-hydroxytoluene, 2035
 5-Bromo-2-hydroxytoluene, 2033
 5-Bromo-3-hydroxytoluene, 2034
 1-Bromo-2-hydroxypropane, 466
 3-Bromo-1-hydroxypropane, 467
o-Bromiodobenzene, 1200.4
m-Bromiodobenzene, 1200.5
p-Bromiodobenzene, 1200.6
m-Bromoisatin, 2422
 Bromoisopropyl alcohol, 466
 2-Bromoisovaleric acid, 962
 Bromomaleic acid, 551
 Bromomalonic acid, 322
 Bromomethyl methyl ether, 222
α-Bromonaphthalene, 3453
β-Bromonaphthalene, 3454

α-Bromonitroacetanilide, 2493.1
 4-Bromo-2-nitroaniline, 1295
o-Bromonitrobenzene, 1201
m-Bromonitrobenzene, 1202
p-Bromonitrobenzene, 1203
 1-2-Bromooctane, 2922.1
p-Bromophenacyl bromide, 2456
o-Bromophenol, 1296
m-Bromophenol, 1297
p-Bromophenol, 1298
p-(*p*-Bromophenyl)-benzoic acid, 4430
p-Bromophenylhydrazine, 1436
p-Bromophenylmercapturic acid, 4055
 Bromopictin, 5
 2-Bromopropane, 465
dl-1-Bromopropionic acid, 368
 2-Bromopropionic acid, 369
 3-Bromopropyl alcohol, 467
 1-Bromopropylene, 364
 2-Bromopropylene, 365
 3-Bromopropylene, 366
 3-Bromopyridine, 847
 Bromoquinol, 5921
 2(4)-Bromoresorcinol, 1300
 3-Bromosalicylic acid, 1848
 5-Bromosalicylic acid, 1849
α-Bromostyrene, 2491
α-Bromostyrene, 2492, 2493
 Bromosuccinic acid, 577
o-Bromotoluene, 2030
m-Bromotoluene, 2031
p-Bromotoluene, 2032
 4-Bromo-*o*-toluidine, 2114
 5-Bromo-*o*-toluidine, 2115
 5-Bromo-*m*-toluidine, 2116
 6-Bromo-*m*-toluidine, 2117
 2-Bromo-*p*-toluidine, 2118
 3-Bromo-*p*-toluidine, 2119
 1-Bromo-1, 2, 2-trichloroethane, 121
 Bromotrichloromethane, 2
 2-Bromo-1, 3, 5-trinitrobenzene, 1122
 1-Bromovaleric acid, 959
 2-Bromovaleric acid, 960
 3-Bromovaleric acid, 961
 Bromovalerylphenetidine, 4538
 1-Bromo-*o*-xylene, 2632
 1-Bromo-*m*-xylene, 2634
 1-Bromo-*p*-xylene, 2635
 2-Bromo-*m*-xylene, 2635
 2-Bromo-*p*-xylene, 2639
 4-Bromo-*o*-xylene, 2633
 4-Bromo-*m*-xylene, 2636
 5-Bromo-*m*-xylene, 2637
 Bromural, 1589
 Brovalol, 4989
 Brucine, 5785
 Brucine nitrate, 5791
 Bryonol, 5743
 Bulboepapine, 5424
 Buphнатine, 5776
 1, 2-Butadiene, 595
 1, 3-Butadiene, 596
n-Butane, 781.1
 1-Butene-3, 4-diol, 720
 2-Butinal, 568
 2-Butine, 597
 3-Butine, 598
N-*n*-Butylacetanilide, 4359
n-Butyl acetate, 1651
sec-Butyl acetate, 1653
tert-Butylacetic acid, 1642
n-Butylacetylene, 1532
n-Butyl alcohol, 789
sec-Butyl alcohol, 791
tert-Butyl alcohol, 792
n-Butylamine, 820
sec-Butylamine, 822
tert-Butylamine, 823
n-Butylaniline, 3785
 Butyl anisate, 4348
n-Butylarsonic acid, 819
n-Butylbarbituric acid, 2806

n-Butylbenzene, 3724
sec-Butylbenzene, 3725
tert-Butylbenzene, 3726
n-Butyl benzoate, 4095
d-*β*-Butyl benzoate, 4097.1
n-Butyl bromide, 741
sec-Butyl bromide, 743
tert-Butyl bromide, 744
 Butyl-*sec*-butyl carbinol, 3355
n-Butyl *n*-butyrate, 2903
n-Butyl caproate, 3983
n-Butyl carbamate, 1066
tert-Butyl carbinol, 1082
 Butyl carbonate, 3341
 Butylchloral, 582
 Butylchloral hydrate, 664
n-Butyl chloride, 746
sec-Butyl chloride, 748
tert-butyl chloride, 749
n-Butyl chlorocarbonate, 969.1
n-Butyl chloroformate, 969.1
n-Butyl cyanide, 972
α-Butylene, 688
β-Butylene, 684
γ-Butylene, 685
 2, 3-Butyleneglycol, 796
n-Butyl ether, 2973
sec-Butyl ether, 2975
tert-Butylethyl acetate, 2906
 5, 5-*n*-Butylethylbarbituric acid, 3839
 5, 5-*sec*-Butylethylbarbituric acid, 3840
n-Butylethylene, 1610
tert-Butylethylene, 1611
n-Butyl formate, 1014
d-*sec*-Butyl formate, 1015
tert-Butyl hypochlorite, 752
 Butylideneacetic acid, 1553
n-Butyl iodide, 754
sec-Butyl iodide, 756
 5, 5-*n*-Butylisopropylbarbituric acid, 4145
n-Butyl isopropyl malonate, 3940
n-Butyl malonate, 4160
n-Butyl mercaptan, 810
sec-Butyl mercaptan, 812
tert-Butyl mercaptan, 813
 Butylmalonic acid, 2304
sec-Butylmalonic acid, 2306
n-Butyl nitrate, 774
n-Butyl nitrite, 772
n-Butyl oxalate, 3941
n-Butyl phenyl ether, 3759
 Butyl phenyl ketone, 4088
n-Butyl phthalate, 5135
d-*sec*-Butyl propionate, 2359.1
n-Butyl salicylate, 4101
 Butylsilicon trichloride, 3438
 Butyl sulfide, 2981
n-Butylsulfone, 2978
n-Butyl *n*-valerate, 3332
d-*sec*-Butyl valerate, 3333.1
n-Butyraldehyde, 717
n-Butyramide, 760
n-Butyranilide, 3706
n-Butyric acid, 723
n-Butyric anhydride, 2840
γ-Butyrolactam, 672
n-Butyrolonitrile, 687
 Butyl chloride, 651
 Buxine, 5316
 Cacodyl, 826
 Cacodyl bromide, 253
 Cacodyl carbide, 1620
 Cacodyl chloride, 254
 Cacodyl cyanide, 410
 Cacodyl iodide, 256
 Cacodyl oxide, 827
 Cacodyl sulfide, 828
 Cacodyl trichloride, 255
 Cacodylic acid, 280
 Cadaverine, 1105

Cadinene, 4972
 Cadmium acetate, 3872
 Cadmium dimethyl, 3870
 Cadmium ethanedithiolate, 3874
 Cadmium formate, 3871
 Caffeic acid, 3088
 Caffeidine, 2286
 Caffeine, 2701
 Caffeine hydrobromide, 2751
 Caffeine hydrochloride, 2753
 Caffeine sulfate, 5134
 Caffeine triiodide, 2755
 Caffool, 2724
 Caffoline, 2287
 Caffuric acid, 1531
 Cajeputol, 3902
 Calabarine, 4960
 Calabarol, 5804
 Calcium acetate, 32296
 Calcium acid malate, 32299
 Calcium aconitate, 32302
 Calcium benzoate, 32300
 Calcium citrate, 32303
 Calcium crotonate, 32298
 Calcium formate, 32289
 Calcium fumarate, 32291
 Calcium hippurate, 32306
 Calcium lactate, 32297
 Calcium lead propionate, 32330
 Calcium malate, 32292
 Calcium maleate, 32290
 Calcium mesotartrate, 32294
 Calcium nitrotetrate, 32305
 Calcium oxalate, 32287
 Calcium succinate, 32293
 Calcium *d*-tartrate, 32295
 Calcium *d*-tetratartrate, 32301
 Calceon, 4902
 Calmatambetin, 4548
 Calmatambin, 5479
 Calycanthine, 4084
 Calycin, 5272
 Camphane, 3888
 Camphenamine, 3882
 Camphene, 3801, 3802
 Camphene hydrochloride, 3876
 Camphilene, 3803
 Campholene, 3295
 Campholic acid, 3930
 Camphor, 3846
dl-Camphor, 3845
 Camphoranilic acid, 5127
α-Camphor dichloride, 3831
β-Camphor dichloride, 3832
 Camphor di-*o*-methoxybenzoate, 581
α-Camphordioxime, 3837
γ-Camphordioxime, 3838
 Camphoric acid, 3868, 3869
 Camphoric anhydride, 3773
 Camphor 6-isopropyl-3-methylbenzoate, 5583
 Camphor 3-methoxy-4-allylbenzoate, 5584
 Camphorol, 3300
l-Camphoronic acid, 3288
 Camphorosazone, 5729
 Camphoroxime, 3884
d-Camphorquinone, 3770
d-Camphor salicylate, 6065
d-Camphor semicarbazone, 4154
 Camphylamine, 3950
l-Canadine, 5539
dl-Canadine, 5542
 Cane sugar, 4396
 Cannabinol, 5678
 Cannibene, 4973
 Cantharic acid, 3691
 Cantharidin, 3693
 Cantharene, 2795
n-Capric acid, 3981
n-Capric aldehyde, 3975
n-Caprilonitrile, 2852

pyridine, 2824
proaniline, 4360
propionic acid, 1643
propionic aldehyde, 1633
propene, 4170
propionitrile, 1602
propyl chloride, 1596
propyl chloride, 2851
pyrene, 2874
pyrylic acid, 2899
pyrylic aldehyde, 2892
pyrylic anhydride, 5153
psaicin, 5336
psularin, 5744
psane, 3889
p-benzyl chloride, 27
p-benzil, 1889
p-benzilide, 4500
p-benzole, 4211
p-benzoline, 4325
p-bolic acid, 1413
p-bon dioxide, 3338
p-bon disulfide, 17.3
p-bon monoxide, 3337
p-bon suboxide, 3339
p-bon sulfoselenide, 17.2
p-bon tetrabromide, 6
p-bon tetrachloride, 12
p-bon tetrafluoride, 13
p-bon tetraiodide, 16
p-bonyl bromide, 4
p-bonyl bromochloride, 1.1
p-bonyl chloride, 9
p-bonyl sulfide, 17.1
p-bostyrl, 3039
p-butyrocinamic acid, 3527
p-barene, 3804
p-baminic acid, 5700
p-baubic acid, 5854
p-baubylic alcohol, 5862
p-brophyllene, 4974
p-baine, 5901
p-baine, 4839
p-baine hydrochloride, 4840
p-biline, 5107
p-bacrol, 3752
p-buracromenthol, 3966
p-bvacromenthol, 3967
p-benone, 3847
p-brol, 3753
p-bomenthol, 3966
p-bophyllenic acid, 3253
p-bophyllin, 3848
p-barillin, 4368.1
p-belamarin, 3280
p-belol, 1414
p-bol methyl ether, 2174
p-bophyllosaponin, 6172
p-bophylline, 4335
p-bophyllosapogenin, 6164
p-basapogenin, 6133
p-basapoin, 6161
p-basterol, 5909
p-bacamphor, 4997
p-bane, 1975
p-bal, 4997
p-bachne, 5954
p-bac, 5919
p-bap, 5931
p-bap, 5932
p-banic acid, 5880
p-b, 5250
p-ba acid, 5916
p-bal alcohol, 5920
p-bal acetate, 6160
p-bam acid phthalate, 33314
p-bam acid trichloroacetate, 33315
p-b cobalt malonate, 33345
p-b, 5167
p-byl acetate, 5380
p-b alcohol, 5168
p-b, 5156
p-byl iodide, 5164
Cetyl palmitate, 6047
Cevine, 5977
Chaimaridine, 5712
Chaimarine, 5713
Champacol, 5002
Chaulmoogric acid, 5344
Chaulmoogryl alcohol, 5355
Chavicol, 3125
Cheiroline, 3299
Chelidamic acid, 1906
Chelidonine, 5527
Chinosol, 5291
Chitenine, 5448
Chloracetol, 420
Chloral, 107
Chloral-p-acetaminophenol, 3578
Chloralacetone, 907
Chloralacetophenone, 3544
Chloral alcoholate, 663
Chloramide, 349
Chloral ammonia, 195
Chloralantipyrene, 4528
Chloral d-borneolate, 4368.7
Chloral cyanohydrin, 315
Chloral formamide, 349
Chloral hydrate, 161
cis-Chloralimide, 425
α-Chloralose, 2754
Chloranil, 1109
α-Chlorhydrin, 473
β-Chlorhydrin, 472
β-Chloroacetylnaphthalene, 4204
Chloroacetamide, 188
α-Chloroacetanilide, 2542
m-Chloroacetanilide, 2543
p-Chloroacetanilide, 2544
Chloroacetic acid, 156
Chloroacetic anhydride, 559
Chloroacetone, 377
ω-Chloroacetophenone, 2497
p-Chloroacetophenone, 2498
Chloroacetyl bromide, 119
Chloroacetyl carbinol, 380
Chloroacetyl chloride, 135
1-Chloroacrylic acid, 324
2-Chloroacrylic acid, 325
3-Chloroallylene, 323
2-Chloro-3-aminophenol, 1378
2, 4-Chloroaminophenol, 1379
4-Chloroaniline-3-sulfonic acid, 1380
α-Chloroaniline, 1375
m-Chloroaniline, 1376
p-Chloroaniline, 1377
1-Chloroanthracene, 4640
9-Chloroanthracene, 4641
1-Chloroanthraquinone, 4610
2-Chloroanthraquinone, 4611
3-Chloroanthraquinone, 4612
m-Chloroazobenzene, 4208
p-Chloroazobenzene, 4209
5-Chlorobarbituric acid, 552
α-Chlorobenzal chloride, 1868
α-Chlorobenzaldehyde, 1856
m-Chlorobenzaldehyde, 1857
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, 1858
α-Chlorobenzamide, 1951
m-Chlorobenzamide, 1952
p-Chlorobenzamide, 1953
Chlorobenzene, 1307
p-Chlorobenzenesulfonic acid, 1319
α-Chlorobenzoic acid, 1860
m-Chlorobenzoic acid, 1861
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, 1862
α-Chlorobenzophenone, 4431
m-Chlorobenzophenone, 4432
p-Chlorobenzophenone, 4433
α-Chlorobenzoyl chloride, 1812
m-Chlorobenzoyl chloride, 1813
p-Chlorobenzoyl chloride, 1814
α-Chlorobenzyl alcohol, 2042
m-Chlorobenzyl alcohol, 2043
p-Chlorobenzyl alcohol, 2044
p-Chlorobenzyl alcohol, 2044
α-Chlorobenzyl bromide, 1936
p-Chlorobenzyl bromide, 1937
α-Chlorobenzyl chloride, 1965
p-Chlorobenzyl chloride, 1966
α-Chlorobenzylidene chloride, 1868
p-Chlorobenzylidene chloride, 1869
1-Chlorobutyric acid, 653
d-2-Chlorobutyric acid, 654
dl-2-Chlorobutyric acid, 655
3-Chlorobutyric acid, 656
α-Chlorocamphor, 3782
β-Chlorocamphor, 3783
γ-Chlorocamphor, 3784
α-Chlorocinnamic acid, 3033
trans-1-Chlorocinnamic acid, 3031
trans-2-Chlorocinnamic acid, 3032
2-Chloro-p-cresol, 2050
3-Chloro-o-cresol, 2045
3-Chloro-p-cresol, 2051
4-Chloro-o-cresol, 2046
4-Chloro-m-cresol, 2048
5-Chloro-o-cresol, 2047
6-Chloro-m-cresol, 2049
1-Chloro-α-crotonic acid, 579
1-Chloro-β-crotonic acid, 580
2-Chloro-β-crotonic acid, 581
Chlorodecahydronaphthalene, 3877
cis-β-Chlorodecalin, 3877
4-Chloro-1, 2-diaminobenzene, 1437
4-Chloro-1, 3-diaminobenzene, 1438
2-Chloro-1, 3-dihydroxypropane, 472
3-Chloro-1, 2-dihydroxypropane, 473
α-Chlorodimethylaniline, 2687
p-Chlorodimethylaniline, 2688
2-Chloro-2, 3-dimethylbutane, 1694
α-4-Chloro-1, 3-dinitrobenzene, 1165
β-4-Chloro-1, 3-dinitrobenzene, 1166
2-Chloro-1, 3-dinitrobenzene, 1164
2-Chloro-1, 4-dinitrobenzene, 1168
3-Chloro-1, 2-dinitrobenzene, 1162
4-Chloro-1, 2-dinitrobenzene, 1163
5-Chloro-1, 3-dinitrobenzene, 1167
Chlorodinitrohydrin, 376
α-Chlorodiphenyl, 4205
m-Chlorodiphenyl, 4206
p-Chlorodiphenyl, 4207
1-Chloroethyl acetate, 657
2-Chloroethyl acetate, 657.1
2-Chloroethyl alcohol, 227
Chloroethylene, 153
1-Chloroethyl ethyl ether, 751
2-Chloroethyl ethyl sulfide, 753
Chloroform, 19
Chlorogenic acid, 5305
Chlorogenine, 5626
4(5)-Chloroguaicol, 2052
4(5)-Chloro-2-hydroxymethoxybenzene, 2052
1-Chloro-2-hydroxypropane, 470
2-Chloro-1-hydroxypropane, 471
Chlorohydroquinone, 1317
2-Chloro-4-hydroxytoluene, 2050
2-Chloro-2-hydroxytoluene, 2051
3-Chloro-4-hydroxytoluene, 2051
4-Chloro-2-hydroxytoluene, 2046
4-Chloro-3-hydroxytoluene, 2048
5-Chloro-2-hydroxytoluene, 2047
6-Chloro-3-hydroxytoluene, 2049
Chloroiodoacetic acid, 129
p-Chloriodobenzene, 1214.1
Chloroisopropyl alcohol, 470
Chloroisopropylidene chloride, 387
Chloromalic acid, 326
p-Chlorometanilic acid, 1380
Chloromethyl chloroformate, 137
Chloromethyl isocyanate, 130
Chloromethyl methyl ether, 228
Chloromethyl sulfate, 225
α-Chloronaphthalene, 3455
β-Chloronaphthalene, 3456
1-Chloro-β-naphthol, 3462
2-Chloro-α-naphthol, 3457
4-Chloro-α-naphthol, 3458
5-Chloro-α-naphthol, 3459
5-Chloro-β-naphthol, 3463
6-Chloro-α-naphthol, 3460
6-Chloro-β-naphthol, 3464
7-Chloro-α-naphthol, 3461
7-Chloro-β-naphthol, 3465
8-Chloro-β-naphthol, 3466
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, 1308
2-Chloro-5-nitroaniline, 1309
3-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, 1310
3-Chloro-6-nitroaniline, 1311
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, 1312
4-Chloro-3-nitroaniline, 1313
α-Chloronitrobenzene, 1215
m-Chloronitrobenzene, 1216
p-Chloronitrobenzene, 1217
2-Chloronitrobenzene-5-sulfonic acid, 1227
5-Chloronitrobenzene-3-sulfonic acid, 1228
4-Chloro-1-nitronaphthalene, 3410
7-Chloro-1-nitronaphthalene, 3411
2-Chloro-3-nitrophenol, 1221
2-Chloro-4-nitrophenol, 1225
3-Chloro-4-nitrophenol, 1226
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, 1218
4-Chloro-3-nitrophenol, 1222
5-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, 1219
5-Chloro

- 4-Chloro-*m*-toluidine, 2123
 5-Chloro-*o*-toluidine, 2120.1
 5-Chloro-*m*-toluidine, 2124
 6-Chloro-*o*-toluidine, 2121
 6-Chloro-*m*-toluidine, 2125
 2-Chloro-*o*-trichlorotoluene, 1822
 2-Chloro-1, 3, 5-trinitrobenzene, 1127
 5-Chloro-1, 2, 4-trinitrobenzene, 1128
 2-Chlorovinylarsine dichloride, 116*
 2-Chlorovinylidichloroarsine, 116
 Chloroxyl, 5040
 1-Chloro-*o*-xylene, 2640
 1-Chloro-*m*-xylene, 2643
 1-Chloro-*p*-xylene, 2644
 3-Chloro-*o*-xylene, 2641
 4-Chloro-*o*-xylene, 2642
 Cholanolic acid, 5585
 Choleic acid, 5842
 Cholesterol, 5933
 Cholesterol benzoate, 6075
 Cholesterol butyrate, 6024
 Cholesterol caprylate, 6110
 Cholesterol capronate, 6054
 Cholesterol formate, 5961
 Cholesterol propionate, 6007
 Cholesterol salicylate, 6076
 Cholesterol valerate, 6043
 Cholesterylamine, 5937
 Cholestol, 5746
 Cholestrophane, 889
 Cholic acid, 5844
 Chromane, 3135
 Chromanone, 3079
 Chromium acetylacetonate, 31624
 Chromium oxalate, 31622
 Chromium tartrate, 31623
 Chromone, 3015
 Chrysanthiline, 5401
 Chrysanthic acid, 1920
 Chrysanthropic acid, 3530
 Chrysazin, 4631
 Chrysazol, 4673
 Chrysene, 5264
 Chrysenic acid, 5175
 Chryseine, 4874
 Chrysoeriol, 5049
 Chrysoidine, 4293
 Chrysophanic acid, 4875
 Chrysophanol, 4905
 Ciba, 5850
 Cimicic acid, 5014
 Cinehamidine, 5462
 Cinehol, 5596
 Cinchomeronic acid, 1904
 Cinchonamine, 5463
 Cinchonic acid, 2188
 Cinchonidine, 5440
 Cinchonidine, 5441
 Cinchonidine hydrochloride, 5451
 Cinchonidine salicylate, 5893
 Cinchonidine sulfate, 6115
 α -Cinchonine, 5442
 Cinchonine hydrochloride, 5452
 Cinchonine nitrate, 5459
 Cinchonine sulfate, 6116
 Cinchoninic acid, 3478
 Cinchoninone, 5428.1
 Cinchotenine, 5315
 Cinchotine, 5464
 Cinchotoxine, 5440
 Cineol, 3902
 Cineolic acid, 3873
 Cinnamal chloride, 3056
 Cinnamaldehyde, 3069
 Cinnamamide, 3102
 Cinnamic acid, 3075
 Cinnamic anhydride, 5275
 Cinnamic nitrile, 3035
 Cinnamoyl chloride, 3028
 Cinnamyl alcohol, 3126
 Cinnamyl cinnamate, 5292
 Cinnamylcocaine, 5454
 Cinnamyl cyanide, 3472
 Citraconic acid, 898
 Citraconic anhydride, 863
 α -Citral, 3849
 β -Citral, 3850
d-Citramalic acid, 952
dl-Citramalic acid, 953
 Citramide, 1609
 Citric acid, 1507
 Citronellal, 3903
 Citronellie acid, 3931
 Citronellol, 3968, 3969
d-Citronellyl acetate, 4387
 Citronellyl formate, 4144
 Citrullol, 5748
 Clavine, 4167
 Claviseptin, 5372
 Clovene, 4976
 Cluytanol, 5981
 Cluytinic acid, 5691
 Cluytlyl alcohol, 5968
 Cobalt acetate, 31512
 Cobalt acetylacetonate, 31513
 Cobalt formate, 31510
 Cobalt malonate, 31511
 Cobalt naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonate, 31514
 Cobalt oxalate, 31508
 Cocaine, 5221
 α -Cocaine, 5219
dl-Cocaine, 5220
 Cocaine formate, 5332
 Cocaine hydrochloride, 5228
d-Cocaine tartrate, 5674
 Cocamine, 6113
 Coccolic acid, 5535
 Coccolic acid, 6027
 Cocceryl alcohol, 6016
 Codamine, 5571
 Codeine, 5317
 Codeine *o*-guaisolsulfonate, 5867
 Codeine hydrobromide, 5321
 Codeine hydrochloride, 5324
 Codeine phosphate, 5333
 Codeine sulfate, 6097
 Codethylene, 5453
 Coerulignol, 3767
 Colchicine, 5652
l-Colchicine, 5708
 Colchicine, 5697
 Collidine, 2777
 Collidine-3-carboxylic acid, 3212
 Columbin, 5949
 Conchaimarine, 5714
 Conchaimarine, 5715
 Concusconine, 5786
 Conessine, 5804.1, 5841
 Conhydrine, 2930
 α -Coniceine, 2853
 β -Coniceine, 2854
 γ -Coniceine, 2855
 δ -Coniceine, 2856
 Coniferin, 5137
 Coniferyl alcohol, 3686
o-Coniferylaldehyde, 3602
p-Coniferylaldehyde, 3603
d-Coniine, 2928
 Coniine hydrobromide, 2945
 Coniine hydrochloride, 2946
 Coniine hydroiodide, 2948
 Coniine nitrate, 2950
 Conquinamine, 5466
 Convallaretin, 5478
 Convovulin, 6046
 Conyryne, 2776
sym-Copellidine, 2929
 Coposterin, 5939
 Copper naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonate, 31035
 Coralline, 5397
 Cordol, 4421
 Coriamyrtin, 4944.1
 Coriandrol, 3915
 Corybulbine, 5663
d-Corycavamine, 5634
 Corycavidine, 5707
 Corycavine, 5775
dl-Corydaline, 5723
 Corydine, 5664
 Coryfin, 4844
 Corynanthine, 5669
 Corypamine, 5552
 Coryuberine, 5455
 Cotarnic acid, 3541
 Cotarnine, 4334
 Cotoin, 4744
o-Coumaral alcohol, 3136
p-Coumarhydrin, 3080
o-Coumaric acid, 3083
m-Coumaric acid, 3084
p-Coumaric acid, 3085
o-Coumaric aldehyde, 3072
p-Coumaric aldehyde, 3073
 Coumarine, 3016
 Coumarone, 2468
 Crackene, 5817
 Creatine, 780
 Creatinine, 682
 Creosol, 2725
 Cresalol, 4741
o-Cresol, 2160
m-Cresol, 2161
p-Cresol, 2162
~~*o*-Cresol orthoacetate, 5779~~
~~*o*-Cresolphthalin, 5699~~
~~*o*-Cresol-6-sulfonic acid, 2187~~
~~*p*-Cresol-2-sulfonic acid, 2186~~
~~*o*-Cresyl acetate, 3150~~
~~*m*-Cresyl acetate, 3151~~
~~*p*-Cresyl acetate, 3152~~
~~*o*-Cresyl benzoate, 4736~~
~~*p*-Cresyl benzoate, 4734~~
~~*o*-Cresyl ether, 4778~~
~~*m*-Cresyl ether, 4779~~
~~*p*-Cresyl ether, 4780~~
~~*o*-Cresyl methyl ether, 2740~~
~~*m*-Cresyl methyl ether, 2740~~
~~*p*-Cresyl methyl ether, 2741~~
~~*o*-Cresyl salicylate, 4742~~
~~*p*-Cresyl salicylate, 4743~~
 Crocin, 3772
 Crotonaldehyde, 614
 α -Crotonic acid, 617
 β -Crotonic acid, 618
 Crotonic anhydride, 2745
 Crotonyl acetate, 1556
 Crotonyl alcohol, 711
 Crotonylamine, 758
 Crotonyl chloride, 578
 Crotonylene, 597
 Crotonyl ether, 2833
 Crotonyl isothiocyanate, 912
 Crotonyl mustard oil, 912
 Cryptopine, 5647
 Cubebin, 5534
 Cubebinol, 5533
 Cucurbitol, 5843
 Cumarine, 2572
 Cumene, 3223
 Cumenol, 3656
 Cumic acid, 3668
 Cumic aldehyde, 3656
 Cumidine, 3257
 Cuminal alcohol, 3754
 Cupferron, 1528
 Cupreine, 5447
 Cupreine sulfate, 6117
 Cupreol, 5597
 Cupric acetate, 31031
 Cupric formate, 31029
 Cuscohygrine, 4575
 Cusconine, 5787
 Cuspadine, 5411
 Cusparine, 5412
 Curcumin, 5627
 Cyanamide, 30
 Cyananiline, 4775
 Cyanic acid, 23
 Cyanilide, 1978
 Cyanoacetamide, 352
 Cyanoacetanilide, 3067
 Cyanoacetic acid, 333
p-Cyanoacetophenone, 3038
 Cyanoacetylene, 313
o-Cyanobenzoic acid, 2435
m-Cyanobenzoic acid, 2436
p-Cyanobenzoic acid, 2437
 Cyanoform, 543
 Cyanogen, 95
 Cyanogen bromide, 3
 Cyanogen chloride, 7
 Cyanogen iodide, 14
 Cyanogen sulfide, 96
 Cyanoguanidine, 207
 Cyanuric acid, 335
 Cyanuric trichloride, 308.1
 Cyclamin, 5599
 Cyclobutane, 683
 Cyclobutanol, 712
 Cyclocitral, 3851
 Cyclofenchene, 3805
 Cycloform, 4108
 Cycloheptadiene, 2327
 Cycloheptane, 2327
 Cycloheptanol, 2335
 Cycloheptanone, 2290
 Cycloheptatriene, 2111
 1, 3-Cyclohexadiene, 1466
 Cyclohexane, 1612
 Cyclohexane-1, 3, 5-triol, 161
 Cyclohexanol, 1627
 Cyclohexanone, 1541
 Cyclohexyl acid succinate, 3
 Cyclohexyl acetate, 2837
 Cyclohexyl bromide, 1588
 Cyclohexyl carbinol, 2337
 Cyclohexyl chloride, 1595
 Cyclohexyl formate, 2297
 Cyclohexylene, 1537
 Cyclohexyl iodide, 1601
 Cyclohexyl mercaptan, 1687
 Cyclononane, 3318
 Cyclooctane, 2865
 Cyclopentadiene, 880
 Cyclopentane, 979
 Cyclopentanol, 997
 Cyclopentanone, 924
 Cyclopentylene, 913
 Cyclopropane, 408
 Cyclopropyl carbinol, 713
 Cymarin, 5997
o-Cymene, 3727
~~*p*-Cymene, 3728~~
~~*o*-Cymene, 3729~~
 Cystamine, 6094
 Cysteine hydrochloride, 501
l-Cystine, 1625
 Cystine, 4086
 Damascenine, 3717
 Damascenine picrate, 5084
 Dambonite, 2917
 Dambone, 1680
 Daphnetin, 3018
 Daphnin, 4937
 Datiscin, 5660
 Daturic acid, 5256
 Daturine, 5235
~~*cis*-Decahydronaphthalene,~~
~~*trans*-Decahydronaphthalene,~~
 Decaline, 3890
n-Decane, 3993
n-Decyl acetate, 4407
n-Decyl alcohol, 4002
n-Decylamine, 4011
n-Decylic aldehyde, 3977
 α -Decylene, 3955

- Decylene, 3956
 10-Decylenic acid, 3932
 dehydracetic acid, 2622
 dehydromorphine, 6060
 dehydroquinine, 5546
 dehydrothio-*p*-toluidine, 4722
 dehydrothioxylidine, 5083
 delphinine, 5742
 desoxyalzarine, 4680
 desoxyamilic acid, 4315
 desoxybenzoin, 4724
 desoxycholic acid, 5842
 desoxycinchonidine, 5437
 desoxycinchonine, 5438
 desoxyquinine, 5557
 desoxystrychnine, 5668
 dextrose, 1677, 1678
 acetamide, 673
 acetanilide, 3628
 acetic acid, 2312
 acetoxyhydroxamic acid, 677
 acetone alcohol, 1641
 acetoneamineoxime, 1719
 acetyl, 625, 2815, 4368.2
 acetylacetone, 2263
 acetylaminobenzotoluene, 5313
 acetylaminophenol, 3629
 acetylbenzidine, 5082
 acetylenedicarboxylic acid, 1148
 acetylenedihydrobenzene, 5082.4
 acetylmoxime, 674
 acetylmorphine, 5648
 acetylmorphine hydrochloride, 5654
 acetyl-*o*-phenylenediamine, 3644
 acetyl-*m*-phenylenediamine, 3645
 acetyl-*p*-phenylenediamine, 3646
 adan, 2839
 allyl, 1534
 allylaniline, 4326
 α -allylbarbituric acid, 3647
 allyl carbinol, 2288
 allylene, 1467
 allyl oxalate, 2748
 allyl sulfide, 1587
 allyl tartrate, 3777.1
 allylurea, 2285
 β -diaminoacridine, 4488
 β -dianionanthraquinone, 4657
 β -dianionanthraquinone, 4658
 β -*p*-diaminoazobenzene, 4294
 β -diaminoazobenzene, 4293
 β -diamino-4, 4'-azotoluene, 4810
 β -diamino-2, 2'-azotoluene, 4811
 diamino benzene, 1479
 diamino benzene, 1480
 diamino benzene, 1481
 β -diaminobenzene-3-sulfonic acid, 490
 β -diaminobenzophenone, 4497
 β -diaminobenzophenone, 4498
 β -diaminobenzophenone, 4499
 β -diamino-4, 4'-dihydroxyarsen-
 ozene dihydrochloride, 4311
 β -diamino-2, 2'-dimethyldiphenyl,
 497
 β -diamino-3, 3'-dimethyldiphenyl,
 496
 β -diaminodiphenyl, 4287
 β -diaminodiphenylamine, 4310
 β -diaminodiphenylmethane, 4519
 β -diaminodiphenylmethane, 4520
 β -diaminodiphenylmethane, 4521
 β -diaminodiphenylmethane, 4522
 β -diamino-*o*, *o*'-ditolylmethane,
 42
 Diaminopentane, 1105
 Diaminophenol, 1484
 Diaminophenol, 1485
 Diaminophenol, 1486
p-aminophenylene sulfone, 4235
 Di-(*o*-aminophenyl)-ethylene,
 67
 1, 2-Di-(*p*-aminophenyl)-ethylene,
 4768
 1, 2-Diamino-1, 2-di(phenylimino)-
 ethane, 4775
 Di-*o*-aminophenyl oxalate, 4716
 Di-*m*-aminophenyl oxalate, 4717
 Di-*p*-aminophenyl oxalate, 4718
 1, 2-Di-(*p*-aminophenyl) thiourea,
 4526
 5, 8-Diaminoquinoline, 3117
 6, 8-Diaminoquinoline, 3118
 2, 2'-Diaminostilbene, 4767
 4, 4'-Diaminostilbene, 4768
 2, 3-Diaminotoluene, 2249
 2, 4-Diaminotoluene, 2250
 2, 5-Diaminotoluene, 2251
 2, 6-Diaminotoluene, 2252
 3, 4-Diaminotoluene, 2253
 3, 5-Diaminotoluene, 2254
p, *p*'-Diaminotriphenylmethane, 5417
 Di-*l*-amyl chlorofumarate, 4831.1
 Diamyl ketone, 4170
 Di-*l*-amyl maleate, 4837.1
 Di-*l*-amyl malonate, 4580.1
 Diamyl *o*-phthalate, 5335
 Diamyl succinate, 4845, 4845.1
o-Dianisidine, 4809
 Di-(*p*-anisyl)dimethylmethane, 5213.1
 Di-*p*-anisyl-*p*-phenylguanidine hy-
 drochloride, 5783
 9, 9'-Dianthranyl, 5943
 Diaphthol, 3053
 Diarsenediacetic acid, 599
 Diaspirin, 5278
 Diathesin, 2166
 1, 2-Diazine, 561
 1, 3-Diazine, 562
 1, 4-Diazine, 563
 Diazoaminobenzene, 4275
 Diazoaminoethane, 290.1
o, *o*'-Diazoaminotoluene, 4800
p, *p*'-Diazoaminotoluene, 4801
 Diazomethane, 31
p-Diazophenol, 1270
 1, 1-Di(benzalmino)-phenylmethane,
 5622
 Dibenzohydroxamic acid, 4705
 sym-Dibenzoylthane, 5069
 Dibenzoyl-*d*-lysine, 5548
 Dibenzoylmorphine, 6019
 Dibenzyl, 4756
 Dibenzylacetone, 5199
 Dibenzylamine, 4789
 Dibenzylaniline, 5526
 5, 5-Dibenzylbarbituric acid, 5290
 Dibenzyl disulfide, 4786
 Dibenzyl fumarate, 5301
 Dibenzylideneacetone, 5185
 Dibenzyl ketone, 4914
 Dibenzyl malonate, 5195
 Dibenzylmethane, 4930
 Dibenzyl oxalate, 5073
 Dibenzyl selenide, 4788
 Dibenzyl succinate, 5310
 Dibenzyl sulfide, 4787
 Dibenzyl sulfone, 4784
 Di-*d*-bornyl carbonate, 5683
 Di-*d*-bornyl succinate, 5840
 α -Dibromhydrin, 415
 β -Dibromhydrin, 416
 Dibromoacetic acid, 125
 Dibromoacetylene, 83
 2, 4-Dibromoaniline, 1302
 2, 5-Dibromoaniline, 1303
 2, 6-Dibromoaniline, 1304
 3, 4-Dibromoaniline, 1305
 3, 5-Dibromoaniline, 1306
 9, 10-Dibromoanthracene, 4617
o-Dibromobenzene, 1204
m-Dibromobenzene, 1205
p-Dibromobenzene, 1206
 2, 3-Dibromobenzic acid, 1796
 2, 4-Dibromobenzic acid, 1797
 2, 5-Dibromobenzic acid, 1798
 2, 6-Dibromobenzic acid, 1799
 3, 4-Dibromobenzic acid, 1800
 3, 5-Dibromobenzic acid, 1801
 1, 2-Dibromobutane, 688
 1, 3-Dibromobutane, 689
 1, 4-Dibromobutane, 690
 2, 3-Dibromobutane, 691
 α , α' -Dibromocamphor, 3712
cis-1, 2-Dibromocinnamic acid, 2998
trans-1, 2-Dibromocinnamic acid, 2999
 Dibromocyanacetamide, 313.1
 1, 2-Dibromo-1, 2-dichloroethylene, 84
 1, 1-Dibromoethane, 183
 1, 2-Dibromoethane, 184
 2, 2-Dibromoethyl alcohol, 185
 1, 1-Dibromoethylene, 122
 1, 2-Dibromoethylene, 123
 Di-(1-bromoethyl) sulfide, 694
 Dibromogallie acid, 1802
 1, 3-Dibromo-2-hydroxypropane, 415
 2, 3-Dibromo-1-hydroxypropane, 416
 1, 1'-Dibromoisopropyl alcohol, 415
 Dibromomethane, 26
 sym-Dibromomethyl ether, 186
 2, 4-Dibromo-3-methyl-4-isopropyl-
 phenol, 3640
 1, 2-Dibromo-2-methylpropane, 693
 2, 4-Dibromonitrobenzene, 1152
 2, 5-Dibromonitrobenzene, 1153
 3, 4-Dibromonitrobenzene, 1154
 3, 5-Dibromonitrobenzene, 1155
 4, 6-Dibromo-2-nitrophenol, 1155.1
 1, 5-Dibromopentane, 987
 2, 3-Dibromopentane, 988
 2, 4-Dibromophenol, 1207
 2, 6-Dibromophenol, 1208
 3, 4-Dibromophenol, 1209
 3, 5-Dibromophenol, 1210
p, *p*'-Di-(bromophenyl), 4185.1
 3, 4-Dibromophenylhydrazine, 1371
 3, 5-Dibromophenylhydrazine, 1372
 1, 1-Dibromopropane, 411
 2, 2-Dibromopropane, 412
 1, 3-Dibromopropane, 413
 2, 2-Dibromopropane, 414
 1, 1-Dibromopropionic acid, 342
 1, 2-Dibromopropionic acid, 343
 2, 3-Dibromopropyl alcohol, 416
N-2, 3-Dibromopropyl-5, 5-diethyl-
 barbituric acid, 4123
cis-1, 2-Dibromopropylene, 339
trans-1, 2-Dibromopropylene, 340
 3, 5-Dibromopropylene, 341
 2, 4-Dibromoresorcinol, 1211
 4, 6-Dibromoresorcinol, 1212
 1, 2-Dibromosuccinic acid, 557
 1, 2-Dibromo-1, 1, 2, 2-tetrachloro-
 methane, 84.1
 2, 4-Dibromothymol, 3640
 2, 3-Dibromotoluene, 1948
 2, 6-Dibromotoluene, 1949
 3, 5-Dibromotoluene, 1950
 2, 6-Dibromo-3, 4, 5-trihydroxyben-
 zoic acid, 1802
 ω , ω' -Dibromo-*p*-xylene, 2541
 Di-*n*-butylacetic acid, 3981.1
 Di-*n*-butyl alcohol, 2951
 Di-*n*-butylamine, 2984
 Di-*n*-butylaniline, 4832
 Di-*n*-butyl carbinol, 3356
 Di-*sec*-butyl carbinol, 3358
 Di-*n*-butyl carbonate, 3341
 Di-*n*-butyl malonate, 4160
 Di-*n*-butyl oxalate, 3941
 Di-*n*-butyl phthalate, 5135
 Di-*n*-butyl sulfide, 2981
 Di-*sec*-butyl sulfide, 2983
 Di-*n*-butyl *d*-tartrate, 4392
 Dibutyrin, 4163
 Dicentrine, 5540
 Dicyetyl, 6048
 α -Dichlorhydrin, 422
 β -Dichlorhydrin, 423
 1, 2-Dichloroacenaaphthene, 4186
 Dichloroacetal, 1622
 Dichloroacetaldehyde, 134
 Dichloroacetamide, 157
 Dichloroacetic acid, 136
 1, 1-Dichloroacetone, 346
 1, 1'-Dichloroacetone, 347
 Dichloroacetyl chloride, 108
 Dichloroacetylene, 88
 2, 3-Dichloroaniline, 1320
 2, 4-Dichloroaniline, 1321
 2, 5-Dichloroaniline, 1322
 2, 6-Dichloroaniline, 1323
 3, 4-Dichloroaniline, 1324
 3, 5-Dichloroaniline, 1325
 1, 2-Dichloroanthracene, 4618
 9, 10-Dichloroanthracene, 4619
 α -1, 2-Dichloroanthraquinone, 4596
 β -1, 2-Dichloroanthraquinone, 4597
 1, 4-Dichloroanthraquinone, 4598
 1, 5-Dichloroanthraquinone, 4599
 1, 6-Dichloroanthraquinone, 4600
 1, 8-Dichloroanthraquinone, 4601
 2, 3-Dichloroanthraquinone, 4602
 2, 6-Dichloroanthraquinone, 4603
 2, 7-Dichloroanthraquinone, 4604
 5, 5-Dichlorobarbituric acid, 544
 2, 4-Dichlorobenzaldehyde, 1809
 2, 5-Dichlorobenzaldehyde, 1810
 3, 4-Dichlorobenzaldehyde, 1811
o-Dichlorobenzene, 1229
m-Dichlorobenzene, 1230
p-Dichlorobenzene, 1231
 5, 5-Dichlorobenzenesulfonic acid,
 1241
 2, 2-Dichlorobenzidine, 4222
 4, 4-Dichlorobenzidine, 4223
 2, 3-Dichlorobenzic acid, 1815
 2, 4-Dichlorobenzic acid, 1816
 2, 5-Dichlorobenzic acid, 1817
 2, 6-Dichlorobenzic acid, 1818
 3, 4-Dichlorobenzic acid, 1819
 3, 5-Dichlorobenzic acid, 1820
p, *p*'-Dichlorobenzophenone, 4422
 1, 2-Dichloro-1-bromoethylene, 100
 Dichlorobutylene glycol, 697.1
 α -Dichlorocamphor, 3744
 β -Dichlorocamphor, 3745
cis-1, 2-Dichlorocinnamic acid, 3007
trans-1, 2-Dichlorocinnamic acid, 3008
 1, 1-Dichloro-*o*-cresol, 1967
 3, 5-Dichloro-*o*-cresol, 1968
 4, 6-Dichloro-*m*-cresol, 1969
 3, 3-Dichlorodiacytylbenzidine, 5064
 Dichlorodinitromethane, 8
 Dichloro-1, 2-diphenylethylene, 4653
 1, 2-Dichloro-1, 2-diphenylethylene,
 4654
m, *m*'-Dichlorodiphenylmethane, 4442
p, *p*'-Dichlorodiphenylmethane, 4443
 1, 1-Dichloroethane, 189
 1, 2-Dichloroethane, 190
 2, 2-Dichloroethyl alcohol, 191
 1, 1-Dichloroethylene, 181
cis-1, 2-Dichloroethylene, 132
trans-1, 2-Dichloroethylene, 133
 Di-(2-chloroethyl) ether, 696
 1, 2-Dichloroethyl ethyl ether, 697
 Di-(1-chloroethyl) sulfide, 698
 Di-(2-chloroethyl) sulfide, 699
 Di-(2-chloroethyl) sulfone, 701
 Di-(2-chloroethyl) sulfoxide, 700
 4, 5-Dichloroguaiacol, 1970
 2, 3-Dichlorohydroquinone, 1238
 2, 5-Dichlorohydroquinone, 1239
 6, 6-Dichlorohydroquinone, 1240
 1, 1-Dichloro-2-hydroxypropane, 421
 1, 3-Dichloro-2-hydroxypropane, 422
 2, 3-Dichloro-1-hydroxypropane, 423

- 3, 3-Dichloroisopentane, 989
1, 1-Dichloroisopropyl alcohol, 421
1, 1'-Dichloroisopropyl alcohol, 422
Dichloromethane, 28
Dichloromethylal, 424
Dichloromethylarsine, 38
3, 3-Dichloro-2-methylbutane, 989
Dichloromethyl chloroformate, 110
Dichloromethyl-*p*-chlorophenyl ketone, 2432
sym-Dichloromethyl ether, 192
1, 2-Dichloro-2-methylpropane, 695
Di-(chloromethyl) sulfide, 194
Di-(chloromethyl) sulfoxide, 193
1, 2-Dichloronaphthalene, 3412
1, 3-Dichloronaphthalene, 3413
1, 4-Dichloronaphthalene, 3414
1, 5-Dichloronaphthalene, 3415
1, 6-Dichloronaphthalene, 3416
1, 7-Dichloronaphthalene, 3417
1, 8-Dichloronaphthalene, 3418
2, 3-Dichloronaphthalene, 3419
2, 6-Dichloronaphthalene, 3420
2, 7-Dichloronaphthalene, 3421
2, 3-Dichloro- α -naphthol, 3422
2, 4-Dichloro- α -naphthol, 3423
5, 7-Dichloro- α -naphthol, 3424
5, 8-Dichloro- α -naphthol, 3425
6, 7-Dichloro- α -naphthol, 3426
7, 8-Dichloro- α -naphthol, 3427
1, 3-Dichloro- β -naphthol, 3428
1, 4-Dichloro- β -naphthol, 3429
3, 6-Dichloro- β -naphthol, 3429.1
2, 3-Dichloronitrobenzene, 1169
2, 4-Dichloronitrobenzene, 1170
2, 5-Dichloronitrobenzene, 1171
2, 6-Dichloronitrobenzene, 1172
3, 4-Dichloronitrobenzene, 1173
3, 5-Dichloronitrobenzene, 1174
4, 6-Dichloro-2-nitro phenol, 1174.1
1, 4-Dichloropentane, 990
1, 5-Dichloropentane, 991
2, 3-Dichloropentane, 992
2, 3-Dichlorophenol, 1232
2, 4-Dichlorophenol, 1233
2, 5-Dichlorophenol, 1234
2, 6-Dichlorophenol, 1235
3, 4-Dichlorophenol, 1236
3, 5-Dichlorophenol, 1237
2, 4-Dichlorophenylhydrazine, 1381
2, 5-Dichlorophenylhydrazine, 1382
3, 5-Dichlorophenylhydrazine, 1383
3, 3-Dichloro-1-phenylpropene, 3056
3, 6-Dichlorophthalic acid, 2426
3, 6-Dichlorophthalic anhydride, 2421
1, 1-Dichloropropane, 417
1, 2-Dichloropropane, 418
1, 3-Dichloropropane, 419
2, 2-Dichloropropane, 420
2, 2-Dichloropropionic acid, 348
2, 3-Dichloropropyl alcohol, 423
3, 5-Dichloropyridine, 845
2, 3-Dichloroquinoline, 2991
2, 4-Dichloroquinoline, 2992
5, 6-Dichloroquinoline, 2993
5, 7-Dichloroquinoline, 2994
5, 8-Dichloroquinoline, 2995
6, 8-Dichloroquinoline, 2996
7, 8-Dichloroquinoline, 2997
2, 5-Dichloroquinone, 2911
2, 6-Dichloroquinone, 1130
Dichlorostilbene, 4653
Di-(2-chlorovinyl)-arsine chloride, 555
 ω , ω' -Dichloro-*p*-xylene, 2545
Dicinchonine, 6112
Dicyandiamide, 207
Dicyclohexyl oxalate, 4831
o, *o'*-Diethoxyazobenzene, 5102
p, *p'*-Diethoxyazobenzene, 5103
p, *p'*-Diethoxyazoxybenzene, 5105
o-Diethoxybenzene, 3766
p-Diethoxyethenyldiphenylamine, 5325
C-Diethylacetanilide, 4361
Diethylacetic acid, 1645
Diethyl acetylthymalonate, 4153
Diethyl acetylsuccinate, 3874
Diethylamine, 824
Diethylamine hydrochloride, 831
Diethylaminoacetic acid guaiacol hydrochloride, 4556
p-Diethylaminobenzaldehyde, 4104
p-Diethylaminobenzoic acid, 4107
m-Diethylaminophenol, 3792
Diethylaniline, 3789
Diethylaniline-*m*-sulfonic acid, 3796
Diethylarsonic acid, 818
o, *o'*-Diethylazobenzene, 5092
p, *p'*-Diethylazobenzene, 5093
1, 3-Diethylbarbituric acid, 2807
5, 5-Diethylbarbituric acid, 2808
o-Diethylbenzene, 3729
m-Diethylbenzene, 3730
p-Diethylbenzene, 3731
Diethylbromoacetamide, 830
N-Diethylbromosuccinurea, 2315
Diethyl bromosuccinate, 2816.1
Diethyl bromomalonate, 2271
Diethyl carbinol, 1080
Diethyl carbonate, 1026
Diethyl chloromaleate, 2753.1
Diethyl citraconate, 3283
Diethylecanamide, 993
Diethyl diacetyl tartrate, 4368.41
Diethyl diethylmalonate, 4161
Diethyl diphenylmalonate, 5431
Diethyl dipropylammonium chloroplatinate, 32123
Diethyl disulfide, 815
Diethyl disulfoxide, 803
Diethylenediamine, 782
Diethylene disulfide, 740
Diethyleneglycol, 805
Diethyl 1-ethyl-1'-acetylsuccinate, 4380
Diethyl fumarate, 2812
Diethyl glutaconate, 3284
Diethyl glutarate, 3312
Diethylisobutyl carbinol, 3359
Diethylisopropylmethane, 2938
Diethyl itaconate, 3285
Diethylketene, 1547
Diethyl ketone, 1005
Diethyl ketoxime, 1055
Diethyl malate, 2849.1
Diethyl maleate, 2813
Diethyl malonate, 2309
Diethylmalonic acid, 2307
Diethyl mesaconate, 3286
Diethyl mesoxalate, 2314
Diethyl methylmalonate, 2846
Diethyl muconate, 3776
Diethyl α -naphthylamine, 4813
Diethyl β -naphthylamine, 4814
Diethyl oxalate, 1570
Diethylloxamide, 1624
Diethyl peroxide, 800
Diethylphosphine, 825
Diethyl α -phthalate, 4324
Diethylpropyl carbinol, 2952
Diethylpropylmethane, 2942
Diethyl sebacate, 4846
Diethyl selenide, 816
Diethylselenon dichloride, 3437
Diethyl succinate, 2847
Diethyl succinylsuccinate, 4355
Diethyl sulfate, 809
Diethyl sulfide, 814
Diethyl sulfite, 807
Diethyl sulfone, 802
Diethylsulfonediethylmethane, 3370
Diethylsulfonediethylmethane, 2416
Diethylsulfonemethylethylmethane, 2980
Diethyl *d*-tartrate, 2850
Diethyl telluride, 817
Diethyl thiocarbonate, 1022
3, 5-Diethyltoluene, 4117
o-Diethyltoluidine, 4137
m-Diethyltoluidine, 4138
p-Diethyltoluidine, 4139
1, 2-Diethylurea, 1077
N-Diethylvaleramide, 3346
2, 5-Difluoroacetanilide, 2502
Difluoroacetic acid, 141
2, 5-Difluoroaniline, 1332
m-Difluorobenzene, 1252
p-Difluorobenzene, 1253
Digitalin, 6087
Digitoflavone, 4885
Digitogenic acid, 5953
Digitoxigenin, 5736
Digitoxin, 6077
Diglycerol, 1747
Diglycolic acid, 633
Diguaiaacyl camphorate, 5829
Di-*n*-heptyl tartrate, 5371.1
Di-*n*-hexyl carbinol, 4588
5, 10-Dihydroacridine, 4474
4, 6-Dihydrobenzaldehyde, 2164
4, 6-Dihydrobenzaldoxime, 2223
o-Dihydrobenzene, 1468
m-Dihydrobenzene, 1469
p-Dihydrobenzene, 1470
3, 4-Dihydrobenzopyran, 3135
Dihydrocoumarin, 3078
3, 4-Dihydrocycloheptene, 2237
1, 2-Dihydro-3, 5-dihydroxy-4-(α , 3, 4-trihydroxybenzylbenzofuran), 5629
Dihydroharmine, 4524
Dihydromorphine, 5217
1, 2-Dihydronaphthalene, 3573
1, 4-Dihydronaphthalene, 3574
1, 2-Dihydro- β -naphthol, 3588
 Δ^1 , 4-Dihydro- α -phthalic acid, 2623
 Δ^2 , 4-Dihydro- α -phthalic acid, 2624
 Δ^3 , 4-Dihydro- α -phthalic acid, 2625
Dihydroquinoline, 3097
Dihydroresorcinol, 1497
1, 2-Dihydrotoluene, 2238
1, 3-Dihydrotoluene, 2239
2, 4-Dihydrotoluene, 2240
Dihydroxyacetone, 455
5, 6-Dihydroxy- α -aldehydobenzoinic acid, 2489
1, 8-Dihydroxyanthracene, 4673
1, 3-Dihydroxyanthraquinone, 4634
1, 4-Dihydroxyanthraquinone, 4633
1, 5-Dihydroxyanthraquinone, 4628
1, 6-Dihydroxyanthraquinone, 4629
1, 7-Dihydroxyanthraquinone, 4630
1, 8-Dihydroxyanthraquinone, 4631
2, 3-Dihydroxyanthraquinone, 4632
2, 6-Dihydroxyanthraquinone, 4627
2, 3-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde, 2011
3, 4-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde, 2012
o-Dihydroxybenzene, 1414
m-Dihydroxybenzene, 1415
p-Dihydroxybenzene, 1416
o-Dihydroxybenzene dimethyl ether, 2737
o-Dihydroxybenzene ethyl ether, 2738
2, 3-Dihydroxybenzoic acid, 2016
2, 4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid, 2017
2, 5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid, 2018
2, 6-Dihydroxybenzoic acid, 2019
3, 4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid, 2020
3, 5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid, 2021
2, 2'-Dihydroxybenzophenone, 4460
2, 3'-Dihydroxybenzophenone, 4461
2, 4'-Dihydroxybenzophenone, 4462
2, 5-Dihydroxybenzophenone, 4459
3, 4'-Dihydroxybenzophenone, 4463
4, 4'-Dihydroxybenzophenone, 4464
6, 7-Dihydroxy-1, 2-benzopyrone, 3019
7, 8-Dihydroxy-1, 2-benzopyrone, 3018
1, 4-Dihydroxybutane, 795
2, 3-Dihydroxybutane, 796
1, 2-Dihydroxybutyric acid, 738
3, 4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid, 3088
2, 3-Dihydroxycoumarin, 3018
4, 5-Dihydroxycoumarin, 3019
4, 4'-Dihydroxy- β , β' -dinaphthyl, 5502
1, 2-Dihydroxy-1, 2-diphenylethane, 4781
4, 4'-Dihydroxydiphenylsulfone, 4256
Di-(2-hydroxyethyl) ether, 805
5, 7-Dihydroxyflavone, 4874
2, 5-Dihydroxy-4-isopropyltoluene, 3771
Dihydro-*o*-xylene, 2795
Dihydro-*m*-xylene, 2796
 Δ^1 , 3-Dihydro-*p*-xylene, 2797
Dihydroxymalonic acid, 363
2, 4-Dihydroxymesitylene, 3248
1, 2-Dihydroxy-2-methylpropane, 797
1, 2-Dihydroxynaphthalene, 3509
1, 3-Dihydroxynaphthalene, 3510
1, 4-Dihydroxynaphthalene, 3511
1, 5-Dihydroxynaphthalene, 3512
1, 6-Dihydroxynaphthalene, 3513
1, 7-Dihydroxynaphthalene, 3514
1, 8-Dihydroxynaphthalene, 3515
2, 3-Dihydroxynaphthalene, 3516
2, 6-Dihydroxynaphthalene, 3517
2, 7-Dihydroxynaphthalene, 3518
1, 2-Dihydroxynaphthol, 3313
1, 2-Dihydroxynaphthalene, 3313
3, 4-Dihydroxyphenanthrene, 4675
2, 5-Dihydroxyphenylacetic acid, 2620
2-(3, 4-Dihydroxyphenyl)-propionic acid, 3176
2, 4-Dihydroxypyridine, 875
2, 6-Dihydroxypyridine, 876
2, 6-Dihydroxypyrimidine, 564
2, 5-Dihydroxyquinone, 1288
4, 9-Dihydroxystearic acid, 5388
Dihydroxytartaric acid, 641
1, 2-Dihydroxy-1, 1, 2, 2-tetrahydroxyethane, 5889
2, 4-Dihydroxytoluene, 2169
5, 5-Dihydroxytoluene, 2170
2, 6-Dihydroxytoluene, 2171
3, 4-Dihydroxytoluene, 2172
3, 5-Dihydroxytoluene, 2173
1, 2-Dihydroxytricarballic acid, 1500
1, 7-Dihydroxyxanthone, 4429
Diindole, 5066
Diiodoacetic acid, 143
Diiodoacetylene, 93
2, 4-Diiodoaniline, 1340
o-Diiodobenzene, 1259
m-Diiodobenzene, 1258
p-Diiodobenzene, 1260
2, 4-Diiodo-1, 3-dinitrobenzene, 1143
4, 6-Diiodo-1, 3-dinitrobenzene, 1143
Diiododiacetylene, 540
1, 1-Diiodoethane, 196
1, 2-Diiodoethane, 197
Diiodomethane, 29
2, 4-Diiodophenol, 1261
2, 6-Diiodophenol, 1262
3, 4-Diiodophenol, 1263
3, 5-Diiodophenol, 1264
2, 6-Diiodophenol-4-sulfonic acid, 1265
1, 2-Diiodopropane, 427
1, 3-Diiodopropane, 428
2, 2-Diiodopropane, 429
3, 5-Diiodosalicylic acid, 1828
Diiodothiophene, 546
Diisooxylamine, 4012
Diisooxyl carbonate, 4177
Diisooxyl ketone, 4171

- Nisoamyl oxalate, 4391
 Nisoamyl sulfide, 4010
 Nisoamyl tartrate, 4846.1
 Nisobutyl, 2933
 Nisobutylamine, 2985
 Nisobutylammonium chloroplatinate, 31208
 Nisobutylaniline, 4832.1
 Nisobutyl carbinol, 3357
 Nisobutyl carbonate, 3342
 Nisobutyl-*o*-cresol iodide, 5732
 Nisobutyl-*d*-diacetyl tartrate, 5143.1
 Nisobutylene, 2866
 Nisobutyl ketone, 3326
 Nisobutyl oxalate, 3942
 Nisobutyl sulfide, 2982
 Nisobutyl-*d*-tartrate, 4393
 Nisobutyl-*l*-tartrate, 4393.1
 Nisopropenyl, 1533
 Nisopropyl, 1712
 Nisopropylamine, 1761
 Nisopropyl carbinol, 2400
 Nisopropyl ketone, 2345
 Nisopropylmethane, 2387
 Nisopropyl sulfide, 1755
 Imazon, 5313
 Imercaptoglucose diethyl ether, 4009
 Imen tholformol, 5689
i-menthyl adipate, 5915
i-menthyl carbonate, 5687
i-menthyl glutarate, 5877
i-menthyl malonate, 5810
i-menthyl oxalate, 5759
i-menthyl succinate, 5846
i-menthyl-*d*-tartrate, 5847
i-menthyl-*l*-tartrate, 5848
 4-Dimethoxyallylbenzene, 4092
 2'-Dimethoxyazobenzene, 4773
 4'-Dimethoxyazobenzene, 4774
 4-Dimethoxybenzene-1, 2-dicarboxylic acid, 3626
 3'-Dimethoxybenzidine, 4809
 4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid, 3181
 2-(2-methoxyphenyl) carbonate, 4924
 3, 4, 5-Dimethoxydihydroxybenzoic acid, 3187
 7-Dimethoxy-1-(3, 4-dimethoxybenzoyl)-isoquinoline, 5528
 5-Dimethoxy-4-hydroxybenzoic acid, 3185
 4-Dimethoxy-6-hydroxydiphenyl ketone, 4921
m-Di-(*o*-methoxyphenyl)-hydrazine, 5119
 7-Dimethoxyphthalide, 3621
 4-Dimethoxypropenylbenzene, 4003
 methylacetal, 801
 Dimethylacetamide, 762
 5-Dimethylacetanilide, 3707
 methylacetylene, 597
 methylacetylene tetrabromide, 603
 2-Dimethylacrylic acid, 932
 2'-Dimethyladipic acid, 2844
 1-Dimethylallene, 915
 3-Dimethylallene, 914
 methylalloxan, 1408
 methylamine, 282
 methylamine hydrochloride, 297
 Dimethylaminoacetophenone, 3708
 Dimethylaminoantipyrine, 4537
 Dimethylaminobenzaldehyde, 3193
 Dimethylaminobenzenephene, 4927
 Dimethylamino-1-(*p*-hydroxyphenyl)-ethane, 3794
 Dimethylaminophenol, 2781
 Dimethylamino-*m*-xylene, 3786
 Dimethylamino-*o*-xylene, 3788
 Dimethylamino-*m*-xylene, 3787
 methyl-*n*-amyl carbinol, 2953
 methylamylmethane, 2937
 methylanthranilic acid, 3206
 methylaniline, 2756
 2, 3-Dimethylaniline, 2757
 2, 4-Dimethylaniline, 2758
 2, 5-Dimethylaniline, 2759
 2, 6-Dimethylaniline, 2760
 3, 4-Dimethylaniline, 2761
 3, 5-Dimethylaniline, 2762
 Dimethylaniline oxide, 2789
 Dimethylaniline-*m*-sulfonic acid, 2791
 Dimethylaniline-*p*-sulfonic acid, 2792
 2, 3-Dimethylanthrane, 5060
 2, 4-Dimethylanthrane, 5061
 2, 6-Dimethylanthrane, 5062
 Dimethylarsine, 278
o, *o'*-Dimethylazobenzene, 4763
 2, 4'-Dimethylazobenzene, 4764
 3, 3'-Dimethylazobenzene, 4765
 4, 4'-Dimethylazobenzene, 4766
 2, 2'-Dimethylazoxybenzene, 4770
 3, 3'-Dimethylazoxybenzene, 4771
 4, 4'-Dimethylazoxybenzene, 4772
 1, 3-Dimethylbarbituric acid, 1487
 2, 4-Dimethylbenzaldehyde, 3129
 2, 3-Dimethylbenzoic acid, 3138
 2, 4-Dimethylbenzoic acid, 3139
 2, 5-Dimethylbenzoic acid, 3140
 2, 6-Dimethylbenzoic acid, 3141
 3, 4-Dimethylbenzoic acid, 3142
p-Dimethylbenzoin, 5085
p, *p'*-Dimethylbenzophenone, 4915
 3, 5-Dimethylbenzylamine, 3265
 2, 3-Dimethyl-1, 3-butadiene, 1533
 2, 2-Dimethylbutane, 1716
 2, 3-Dimethylbutane, 1712
 2, 2-Dimethylbutyl alcohol, 1723
 Dimethylbutyl carbinol, 2396
 Dimethyl-*tert*-butyl carbinol, 2398
 2, 2-Dimethyl-4-butylene, 1611
 2, 3-Dimethyl-1-butylene, 1618
 2, 3-Dimethyl-2-butylene, 1619
 1, 1-Dimethyl-2-*n*-butylethylene, 2872
 Dimethyl carbonate, 458
 Dimethyl chlorofumarate, 1441.2
 Dimethyl chloromaleate, 1441.1
 Dimethyl citraconate, 2267
o-Dimethylcyclohexane, 2867
m-Dimethylcyclohexane, 2868
p-Dimethylcyclohexane, 2869
 1, 2-Dimethylcyclohexanol, 2878
 1, 3-Dimethylcyclohexanol, 2879, 2880
 1, 4-Dimethylcyclohexanol, 2881
 2, 2-Dimethylcyclohexanol, 2882
 2, 4-Dimethylcyclohexanol, 2883
 2, 5-Dimethylcyclohexanol, 2884
 2, 6-Dimethylcyclohexanol, 2885
 3, 3-Dimethylcyclohexanol, 2886
 3, 4-Dimethylcyclohexanol, 2887
cis-3, 5-Dimethylcyclohexanol, 2888
trans-3, 5-Dimethylcyclohexanol, 2889
 2, 2-Dimethylcyclohexanone, 2831
 2, 6-Dimethylcyclohexanone, 2832
 1, 1-Dimethylcyclohexene-3-ol, 2830
 Dimethylcyclopentamethylene silicane, 3411
o, *o'*-Dimethyldiazoaminobenzene, 4800
p, *p'*-Dimethyldiazoaminobenzene, 4801
 1, 2-Dimethyl-1, 2-diethylethane, 2936
sym-Dimethyldiethylethane, 2871
 Dimethyldiethylsilicane, 3409
 Dimethyldiethylmethane, 2388
 3, 5-Dimethyl-*o*-dihydroxybenzene, 2726
 4, 5-Dimethyl-*o*-dihydroxybenzene, 2727
 Dimethyldiisobutylethane, 4413
 3, 8-Dimethyldiphenazone, 4711
o, *o'*-Dimethyldiphenyl, 4758
 Dimethyldipropylammonium chloroplatinate, 31210
 Dimethyldipropyl silicane, 3415
 Dimethyl disulfide, 274
 Dimethylenemethane, 337
 Dimethyl ether, 263
 Dimethylethylacetic acid, 1646
 Dimethyl ethyl carbinol, 1081
 1, 1-Dimethylethylene, 684
sym-1, 2-Dimethylethylene, 685
sym-1, 2-Dimethylethyleneglycol, 796
 1, 1-Dimethyl-2-ethylethylene, 1613
 1, 2-Dimethyl-2-ethylethylene, 1614
 Dimethylethylisopropyl silicane, 3416
 Dimethylethylpropyl silicane, 3412
 Dimethylethylsulfonium hydroxide, 837
 Dimethyl fumarate, 1499
 5-Dimethylfuran, 1496
 2, 5-Dimethylfurfurane-3-carboxylic acid, 2180
 2, 3-Dimethyl- α -glucose, 2918
 2, 3-Dimethyl- β -glucose, 2919
 Dimethylglyoxime, 705
 1, 1-Dimethylguanidine sulfate, 1773
 2, 6-Dimethyl-1, 5-heptadiene-1-aldehyde, 3849
 2, 4-Dimethylheptane, 3347
 2, 5-Dimethylheptane, 3348, 3349
 2, 6-Dimethylheptane, 3350
 2, 4-Dimethylheptane-4-ol, 3363
 3, 5-Dimethylheptane-4-ol, 3358
 3, 6-Dimethylheptane-3-ol, 3361
 4, 6-Dimethylheptane-2-ol, 3360
 2, 5-Dimethylhexane, 2933
 2, 3-Dimethylhexane, 2934
 2, 4-Dimethylhexane, 2935
 3, 4-Dimethylhexane, 2936
 1, 1-Dimethylhydrazine, 301
 2, 3-Dimethylhydroquinone, 2732
 2, 5-Dimethylhydroquinone, 2733
 2, 6-Dimethylhydroquinone, 2734
 4, 4-Dimethyl-1-hydroxybutane, 1724
 4, 4-Dimethyl-2-hydroxyhexane, 2957
 2, 5-Dimethyl-1-hydroxyhexane, 2956
 2, 5-Dimethyl-2-hydroxyhexane, 2954
 2, 5-Dimethyl-3-hydroxyhexane, 2972
 2, 5-Dimethyl-3-hydroxyhexane, 2964
 Dimethylhydroxylamine, 286
 Dimethylisoamyl carbinol, 2954
 Dimethylisobutyl carbinol, 2397
 Dimethyl isophthalate, 3614
 Dimethylisopropyl carbinol, 1725
 Dimethyl isosuccinate, 1569
 Dimethylketene, 615
 Dimethylketine, 2799
 Dimethyl ketol, 721
 Dimethyl maleate, 1576
 Dimethyl maleate, 1500
 Dimethylmalonamide, 994.1
 Dimethyl malonate, 948
 Dimethylmalonic acid, 944
 Dimethyl-*p*-methylhexylcarbinol, 3972
 Dimethyl muconate, 2749
 1, 4-Dimethylnaphthalene, 4279
 3, 3-Dimethylnaphthalene, 4280
 2, 6-Dimethylnaphthalene, 4283
 Dimethyl- α -naphthylamine, 4304
 Dimethyl- β -naphthylamine, 4305
 1-(5, 8-Dimethyl-2-naphthyl)-*p*-propanoic acid, 4936
 Dimethylnitrosamine, 258
 2, 6-Dimethylacetone, 3994
 2, 7-Dimethyloctane, 3995
 3, 6-Dimethyloctane, 3996, 3997
 2, 3-Dimethyl-2-octene, 3957
 2, 6-Dimethyl-1(2)-octene, 3958
 3, 7-Dimethyl-*n*-octyl alcohol, 4003
 Dimethyl oxalate, 631
 Dimethylloxamide, 704
 Dimethylparabanic acid, 889
 2, 4-Dimethyl-1, 3-pentadiene, 2276
 2, 4-Dimethyl-2, 3-pentadiene, 2277
 2, 4-Dimethylpentane, 2394
 2, 4-Dimethylpentane, 2387
 3, 3-Dimethylpentane, 2388
 2, 3-Dimethyl-2-pentene, 2334
 2, 4-Dimethyl-2-pentene, 2325
 2, 3-Dimethylphenol, 2705
 2, 4-Dimethylphenol, 2706
 2, 6-Dimethylphenol, 2707
 3, 4-Dimethylphenol, 2708
 3, 5-Dimethylphenol, 2709
 1, 1-Dimethyl-*m*-phenylenediamine, 2800
 1, 1-Dimethyl-*p*-phenylenediamine, 2801
 2, 6-Dimethylphenylhydrazine, 2802
 Dimethylphosphinic acid, 292
 Dimethyl *o*-phthalate, 3615
 α -2, 5-Dimethylpiperazine, 1718
 Dimethylpiperazine tartrate, 3985
 2, 2-Dimethylpropane, 1074
 2, 2-Dimethylpropane-1-ol, 1082
 Dimethyl propenyl carbinol, 1620
 2, 5-Dimethylpyrazine, 1482
 3, 4-Dimethylpyrazole, 921.2
 3, 5-Dimethylpyrazole, 922
 2, 4-Dimethylpyridine, 2196
 2, 6-Dimethylpyridine, 2197
 3, 4-Dimethylpyridine, 2198
 3, 5-Dimethylpyrocatechol, 2726
 4, 5-Dimethylpyrocatechol, 2727
 Dimethyl-*p*-pyrone, 2176.1
 Dimethyl pyrotartrate, 2310
 1, 2-Dimethylpyrrole, 1516
 2, 3-Dimethylpyrrole, 1517
 2, 4-Dimethylpyrrole, 1518
 2, 5-Dimethylpyrrole, 1519
 Dimethylphosphine, 294
 2, 4-Dimethylquinoline, 4044
 2, 6-Dimethylquinoline, 4045
 2, 7-Dimethylquinoline, 4046
 3, 4-Dimethylquinoline, 4047
 4, 6-Dimethylquinoline, 4048
 4, 7-Dimethylquinoline, 4049
 2, 4-Dimethylquinoline methiodide, 4530
 1, 2-Dimethylquinone, 2591
 1, 3-Dimethylquinone, 2592
 1, 4-Dimethylquinone, 2593
 Dimethyl racemate, 1580
 2, 4-Dimethylresorcinol, 2728
 2, 5-Dimethylresorcinol, 2729
 4, 5-Dimethylresorcinol, 2730
 4, 6-Dimethylresorcinol, 2731
 Dimethylsilicane, 3405
 Dimethyl succinate, 1568
 1, 1-Dimethylsuccinic acid, 1563
 Dimethyl sulfate, 269
 Dimethyl sulfide, 272
 Dimethyl sulfite, 266
 Dimethylsulfone, 265
 Dimethyl-*d*-tartrate, 1581
 Dimethyl tartronate, 956
 Dimethyl telluride, 277
 Dimethyl terephthalate, 3616
 7, 8-Dimethyltetradecane, 5166
 2, 3-Dimethylthiophene, 1509
 2, 4-Dimethylthiophene, 1510
 2, 5-Dimethylthiophene, 1511
 3, 4-Dimethylthiophene, 1512
o-Dimethyltoluidine, 3258
m-Dimethyltoluidine, 3259
p-Dimethyltoluidine, 3260
 Dimethyltriazene, 290.1
 1, 1-Dimethyltrimethylene, 980
p, *p'*-Dimethyltriphenylmethane, 5625
 1, 1-Dimethylurea, 502
 1, 2-Dimethylurea, 503
 Dimethyl ureindihydroxysuccinate, 2260.1
 1, 3-Dimethyluric acid, 2154
 1, 7-Dimethyluric acid, 2155
 1, 9-Dimethyluric acid, 2156
 3, 9-Dimethyluric acid, 2157
 1, 3-Dimethylxanthine, 2151

- 1, 7-Dimethylxanthine, 2152
 3, 7-Dimethylxanthine, 2153
 α -Dinaphthol, 5502
 β -Dinaphthol, 5503
 α , α' -Dinaphthyl, 5491
 α , β' -Dinaphthyl, 5492
 β , β' -Dinaphthyl, 5493
 β , β' -Dinaphthylamine, 5508
 $\text{sym-Di-(}\alpha\text{-naphthyl)hydrazine}$, 5513
 $\text{sym-Di-(}\beta\text{-naphthyl)hydrazine}$, 5514
 α , β' -Dinaphthyl ketone, 5612
 β , β' -Dinaphthyl ketone, 5613
 α , α' -Dinaphthylmethane, 5616
 α , β' -Dinaphthylmethane, 5617
 β , β' -Dinaphthylmethane, 5618
 α , α' -Dinaphthyl sulfide, 5507
Dinitrocinic acid, 1905
Dinitroacenaphthene, 4191
2, 3-Dinitroacetanilide, 2526
2, 4-Dinitroacetanilide, 2527
2, 6-Dinitroacetanilide, 2528
3, 4-Dinitroacetanilide, 2529
3, 6-Dinitroacetanilide, 2530
3, 5-Dinitro-4-aminobenzoic acid, 1920
4, 6-Dinitro-2-aminophenol, 1364
2, 3-Dinitroaniline, 1358
2, 4-Dinitroaniline, 1359
2, 5-Dinitroaniline, 1360
2, 6-Dinitroaniline, 1361
3, 4-Dinitroaniline, 1362
3, 5-Dinitroaniline, 1363
2, 4-Dinitroanisol, 1990
2, 5-Dinitroanisol, 1991
2, 6-Dinitroanisol, 1992
3, 4-Dinitroanisol, 1993
3, 5-Dinitroanisol, 1994
1, 3-Dinitroanthraquinone, 4608
2, 4-Dinitrobenzaldehyde, 1832
2, 6-Dinitrobenzaldehyde, 1833
 α -Dinitrobenzene, 1271
 m -Dinitrobenzene, 1272
 p -Dinitrobenzene, 1273
1, 3-Dinitrobenzene-4-sulfonic acid, 1282
2, 3-Dinitrobenzoic acid, 1834
2, 4-Dinitrobenzoic acid, 1835
2, 5-Dinitrobenzoic acid, 1836
2, 6-Dinitrobenzoic acid, 1837
3, 4-Dinitrobenzoic acid, 1838
3, 5-Dinitrobenzoic acid, 1839
 p , p' -Dinitrobenzophenone, 4423
3, 5-Dinitroresorcinol, 1996
2, 4-Dinitro- m -cresol, 1995
1, 2-Dinitro-4, 5-dibromobenzene, 1122.1
1, 3-Dinitro-4, 6-dibromobenzene, 1122.2
2, 4-Dinitro- N -diethylaniline, 3722
4, 5-Dinitro-1, 2-dimethoxybenzene, 2560.1
2, 4-Dinitrodimethylaniline, 2682.1
 α , α' -Dinitrodiphenyl, 4192
 m , m' -Dinitrodiphenyl, 4193
 p , p' -Dinitrodiphenyl, 4194
1, 1-Dinitroethane, 202
Dinitroglycerine, 443
3, 5-Dinitroguaiacol, 1997
2,4-Dinitro-4'-hydroxydiphenylamine, 4217
Dinitromethane, 33
1, 2-Dinitronaphthalene, 3435
1, 3-Dinitronaphthalene, 3436
1, 4-Dinitronaphthalene, 3437
1, 5-Dinitronaphthalene, 3438
1, 6-Dinitronaphthalene, 3439
1, 7-Dinitronaphthalene, 3440
1, 8-Dinitronaphthalene, 3441
1, 6-Dinitro- β -naphthol, 3445
1, 8-Dinitro- β -naphthol, 3446
2, 4-Dinitro- α -naphthol, 3442
4, 5-Dinitro- α -naphthol, 3443
4, 8-Dinitro- α -naphthol, 3444
2, 3-Dinitrophenol, 1274
2, 4-Dinitrophenol, 1275
2, 5-Dinitrophenol, 1276
2, 6-Dinitrophenol, 1277
3, 4-Dinitrophenol, 1278
3, 5-Dinitrophenol, 1279
2, 4-Dinitroresorcinol, 1280
4, 6-Dinitroresorcinol, 1281
3, 5-Dinitrosalicylic acid, 1840
 α - p , p' -Dinitrostilbene, 4662
 β - p , p' -Dinitrostilbene, 4663
2, 3-Dinitrotoluene, 1984
2, 4-Dinitrotoluene, 1985
2, 5-Dinitrotoluene, 1986
2, 6-Dinitrotoluene, 1987
3, 4-Dinitrotoluene, 1988
3, 5-Dinitrotoluene, 1989
2, 6-Dinitrotoluene-4-sulfonic acid, 1998
2, 3-Dinitro- p -xylene, 2564
2, 5-Dinitro- m -xylene, 2562
2, 5-Dinitro- p -xylene, 2565
2, 6-Dinitro- p -xylene, 2566
3, 4-Dinitro- o -xylene, 2558
3, 6-Dinitro- o -xylene, 2559
4, 5-Dinitro- o -xylene, 2560
4, 5-Dinitro- m -xylene, 2563
4, 6-Dinitro- o -xylene, 2561
Di- n -octyl carbinol, 5261
Dioform, 132
Diagonal, 4123
Dionine, 5461
Dioscorine, 4551
Dioscorine hydrochloride, 4555
Diosmin, 5928
Dioxindol, 2512
Dipentene, 3806
Diphenacyl, 5069
1, 8-Diphenic acid, 4683
1, 9-Diphenic acid, 4684
1, 10-Diphenic acid, 4685
2, 9-Diphenic acid, 4686
Diphenic anhydride, 4625
 α , α' -Diphenol, 4243
 α , p' -Diphenol, 4244
 m , m' -Diphenol, 4245
 p , p' -Diphenol, 4246
Diphenyl, 4219
Diphenylacetaldehyde, 4723
 N -Diphenylacetamide, 4752
Diphenylacetic acid, 4732
Diphenylacetylene, 4650
 p -Diphenylaldehyde, 4445
Diphenylamine, 4270
Diphenylamine hydrochloride, 4284
Diphenylammonium chloroplatinate, 31198
Diphenylarsine, 4264
Diphenylarsine chloride, 4220
Diphenylarsonic acid, 4265
 p , p' -Diphenylazobenzene, 5820
 p , p' -Diphenylazoxybenzene, 5821
 p -Diphenylbenzene, 5274
Diphenylbenzylamine, 5408
Diphenyl carbinol, 4507
Diphenyl carbonate, 4466
Diphenylchlorarsine, 4220
Diphenylcyanarsine, 4440
Diphenyldiacetylene, 5025
Diphenyl-2, 3'-dicarboxylic acid, 4684
Diphenyl-2, 4'-dicarboxylic acid, 4683
Diphenyl disulfide, 4261
Diphenylene disulfide, 4201
Diphenyleneketone, 4425
Diphenylene oxide, 4195
 α -Diphenylenemethane, 4439
1, 1-Diphenylethane, 4757
1, 2-Diphenylethane, 4756
1, 1-Diphenylethylene, 4707
1, 2-Diphenylethylene, 4708
Diphenylformamide, 4480
 α -Diphenylglyoxime, 4712
Diphenylguanidine, 4518
Diphenylguanidine trithiocarbonate, 5922
1, 1-Diphenylhydrazine, 4288
1, 2-Diphenylhydrazine, 4289
 p , p' -Diphenylhydrazobenzene, 5822
Diphenylimide, 4211
Diphenyliodonium chloride, 4221.1
Diphenylketene, 4670
Diphenylmaleic anhydride, 5028.1
Diphenyl malonate, 4908
Diphenylmethane, 4490
Diphenylmethane- o -nitrile, 4697
1, 5-Diphenyl-3-methylpyrazole, 5066.1
Diphenyl- m -phenylenediamine, 5287
Diphenylphosphine, 4278
Diphenylpiperazine, 5100
Diphenyl selenide, 4262
Diphenyl succinate, 5074
Diphenyl sulfide, 4260
Diphenylsulfone, 4249
Diphenyl sulfoxide, 4242
Diphenyl tartrate, 5077
Diphenyl telluride, 4263
1, 2-Diphenylthiourea, 4504
Diphenyl- m -tolylmethane, 5520
1, 1-Diphenylurea, 4501
1, 2-Diphenylurea, 4500
Dipicolinic acid, 1903
Dipicrylamine, 4181
Dipropargyl, 1366
Dipropionanilide, 4330
 n -Dipropylamine, 1760
Di- n -propylaniline, 4368.8
5, 5-Dipropylbarbituric acid, 3841
Dipropyl carbinol, 2399
Di- n -propyl carbonate, 2365
Dipropylhexylmethane, 4585
Dipropyl ketone, 2344
Dipropyl malate, 3944
Dipropyl malonate, 3313
Dipropylnitrosamine, 1720
Di- n -propyl oxalate, 2848
Dipropyl succinate, 3943
Dipropyl sulfide, 1754
Dipropyl tartrate, 3945
Di- sec -propyl tartrate, 3945.1
2, 3'-Dipyridyl, 3497
3, 3'-Dipyridyl, 3498
4, 4'-Dipyridyl, 3499
Dipyrrolyl ketone, 3068
2, 3'-Diquinolyl, 5267
2, 7'-Diquinolyl, 5268
6, 6'-Diquinolyl, 5269
8, 8'-Diquinolyl, 5270
2, 2'-Diresorcinol, 4251
4, 4'-Diresorcinol, 4252
5, 5'-Diresorcinol, 4253
Disalicylic acid, 4706
Disalicylic aldehyde, 4681
Disposal, 4692
Distyrene, 5062.1
Ditane, 5727
Ditamine, 5422
1, 2-Dithioglycerol, 509
Dithiohydroquinone, 1433
Dithioresorcinol, 1432
Dithiosalicylic acid, 4689
Ditolanenzotidine, 5033
 α , α' -Ditolyl, 4758
 α , m' -Ditolyl, 4759
 α , p' -Ditolyl, 4760
 m , m' -Ditolyl, 4761
 p , p' -Ditolyl, 4762
 α -Ditolylamine, 4790
 m -Ditolylamine, 4791
 p -Ditolylamine, 4792
Di- o -tolylguanidine, 4940
Di- p -tolyl ketone, 4915
Ditolyl sulfone, 4785
1, 2-Di- o -tolyl thiourea, 4934
1, 2-Di- m -tolylthiourea, 4935
1, 2-Di- o -tolylurea, 4931
1, 2-Di- m -tolylurea, 4932
1, 2-Di- p -tolylurea, 4933
Diversine, 5579
Divinyl, 596
Divinyl sulfide, 642
Di- m -xylolaulfene, 5111
 n -Docosane, 6772
Docosanic acid, 5768
Docosyl alcohol, 5773
Docosyl iodide, 5770
 n -Dodecane, 4411
 n -Dodecyl alcohol, 4415
 n -Dodecylamine, 4417
 n -Dodecylene, 4400
 n -Dotriacontane, 6048
Drimine, 4527
Dulcin, 3232
Dulcitol, 1750
Duotal, 4924
Durene, 3732
Dypnone, 5067
Dysprosium ethyl sulfate, 32081
 d -Egonine, 3292
 l -Egonine, 3293
 d -Egonine, 3294
 l -Egonine hydrochloride, 3298
 dl -Egonine hydrochloride, 5343
Egonine methyl ester, 3886
Ehicerin, 5999
Echinopsine, 3559
Echiretin, 6086
Echitamine, 5727
Echitein, 6135
Echitin, 6042
 n -Eicosane, 5610
Eicosenic acid, 5604
Eicosinic acid, 5602
Eicosyl alcohol, 5611
 n -Eicosyl iodide, 5609
Elaidic acid, 5357
 α -Elaterin, 5956
 β -Elaterin, 5957
Elaterone, 5834
Elemicin, 4353
 α -Elemol, 4998
 β -Elemol, 4999
Elemone, 4991
Eleomargaric acid, 5345
 α -Eleostearic acid, 5345
Ellagic acid, 4609
Embellic acid, 5339
Emetamine, 5973
Emetine, 5991
Emetine dihydrobromide, 5992
Emetine dihydrochloride, 5993
Emetine dihydroiodide, 5994
Emodin methyl ether, 5050
Endermol, 830
Ephedrine, 3793
Ephedrine hydrochloride, 3828
Epicarin, 5276
 α -Epichlorhydrin, 379
Epiphydin alcohol, 453
Erbium acetate, 32085
Erbium ethyl sulfate, 32086
Ergosterol, 5962, 5932
Ergothioneine, 3294.1
Ergothione, 6083
Ergotoxine, 6084
Ergotoxine phosphate, 6085
Ericin, 3182
Eriodictyol, 4909
Eriodictyonone, 5080
Eriodonol, 5419
Eriocandide, 5766
Erucic acid, 5764
Erucic anhydride, 6145
Erucic anilide, 5963
Erucyl alcohol, 5767
Erythrene, 596

- dl*-Erythritol, 808
 Erythritol tetranitrate, 611
 Erythrol, 720
 Esculetin, 3019
 Esculetinic acid, 3093
 Esculin, 4938
 Esdragol, 3655
 Esarine, 4960
 Eseroline, 4530
 Ethane, 252
 Ethane-1, 2-disulfonic acid, 271
 Ethanetetracarboxylic acid, 1290
 Ether, 793
 Etheserolene, 4815
 Ethocaine, 4557
 Ethoxyacetic acid, 729
p-Ethoxy-*N*-aminoacetylaniline, 3751
m-Ethoxyaniline, 2787
p-Ethoxyaniline, 2788
 3-Ethoxybenzidine, 4808
o-Ethoxybenzoic acid, 3160
m-Ethoxybenzoic acid, 3161
p-Ethoxybenzoic acid, 3162
m-Ethoxy-*p*, *p'*-diaminodiphenyl, 4808
 3-Ethoxy-4-isopropyltoluene, 4367.8
p-Ethoxyphenylsuccinimide, 4309
N-Ethylacetamide, 763
N-Ethylacetanilide, 3709
 Ethyl acetate, 725
 Ethyl acetoacetate, 1561
 1-Ethyl-3-acetylbutyric acid, 2842
 Ethylacetylene, 598
 Ethyl acid carbonate, 459
 Ethyl acrylate, 938
 1-Ethylacrylic acid, 933
 Ethyl alcohol, 262
α-Ethylalazarin, 5046
 Ethyl allophanate, 707
 Ethyl allyl ether, 1001
 Ethylamine, 283
 Ethylamine hydrobromide, 296
 Ethylamine hydrochloride, 298
 Ethylamine hydroiodide, 299
 Ethylaminoacetic acid, 770
 Ethylaminoacetic acid hydrochloride, 781
 Ethyl *p*-aminobenzoate, 3213
m-Ethylaminobenzoic acid, 3207
o-Ethylaminophenol, 2782
m-*N*-Ethylaminophenol, 2783
 Ethylammonium chloroplatinate, 31186
 Ethyl *n*-amyl ketone, 2893
 Ethyl angelate, 2298
o-Ethylaniline, 2764
m-Ethylaniline, 2765
p-Ethylaniline, 2766
N-Ethylaniline, 2763
 Ethylaniline-*m*-sulfonic acid, 2793
 Ethylantipyrine, 4530.1
 Ethyl anisate, 3688
 9-Ethylanthracene, 5063
 Ethyl anthranilate, 3214
 Ethylarsine, 279
 Ethylarsonic acid, 281
 Ethyl atropate, 4061
 1-Ethylbarbituric acid, 1488
 Ethyl behenate, 5859
 Ethyl behenolate, 5861
N-Ethylbenzamide, 3198
 Ethylbenzene, 2683
 Ethyl benzilate, 5087
 Ethyl benzoate, 3154
o-Ethylbenzoic acid, 3143
m-Ethylbenzoic acid, 3144
p-Ethylbenzoic acid, 3145
 Ethyl benzoylacetate, 4064
 Ethyl benzylacetate, 4531
 Ethylbenzylamine, 4939
 Ethyl benzyl ether, 3243
 Ethyl benzyl ketone, 3660
 Ethyl borate, 31825
 Ethyl *d*-bornyl ether, 4385
 Ethyl brassidate, 5852
 Ethyl bromide, 220
 Ethyl 1-bromo-*n*-butyrate, 1592
 Ethyl 1-bromoisobutyrate, 1593
 Ethyl 1-bromoisovalerate, 2317
 Ethyl 1-bromopropionate, 963
 Ethyl 1-bromo-*n*-valerate, 2316
d-Ethylbutyl carbinol, 2400.1
 Ethyl-*sec*-butyl carbinol, 2402
 Ethyl butyl carbonate, 2366
 Ethyl *n*-butyl ether, 1737
 Ethyl *n*-butyl ketone, 2346
 Ethyl *n*-butylmalonate, 3308
 Ethyl *sec*-butylmalonate, 3310
 Ethyl *n*-butyrate, 1654
 Ethylacacodyl, 2988
 Ethyl camphorate, 4152
 Ethyl *n*-caprate, 4408
 Ethyl *n*-caproate, 2907
 Ethyl *n*-caprylate, 3984
 Ethyl carbamate, 492
 Ethyl carbonate, 1026
 Ethyl chaulmoograte, 5603
 Ethyl chloride, 224
 Ethyl chloroacetate, 658
 Ethyl chloroacetoacetate, 1515
 Ethyl chlorocarbonate, 383
 Ethyl chloroformate, 383
 Ethyl chloromaleate, 2753.1
 Ethyl 1-chloropropionate, 968
 Ethyl 2-chloropropionate, 969
 Ethyl *trans*-cinnamate, 4062
 Ethyl *m*-cresyl ether, 3244
 Ethyl *p*-cresyl ether, 3245
 Ethyl *α*-crotonate, 1557
 Ethyl *β*-crotonate, 1558
 1-Ethylcrotonic acid, 1552
 Ethyl cyanide, 395
 Ethyl cyanoacetate, 911
 Ethyl cyanocarbonate, 590
 Ethyl cyanoformate, 590
 Ethylcycloheptane, 3319
 Ethylcyclohexane, 2870
 Ethyl diacetate, 2814
 Ethyl diazoacetate, 609
 Ethyl dibromoacetate, 600
 Ethyl dichloroacetate, 604
 Ethyl 1, 2-dichloropropionate, 921.1
 Ethyl diethylacetoacetate, 3937
 Ethyl diiodobromide, 5850
 Ethyl 3, 5-diiodosalicylate, 3058
 4-Ethyl-1, 3-dimethylbenzene, 3733
 5-Ethyl-1, 3-dimethylbenzene, 3734
 Ethyl dimethylmalonate, 3311
 Ethyldiphenylamine, 4793
 Ethyldipropylammonium chloroplatinate, 31209
 Ethyldipropylmethane, 3351
 Ethyl dithiobenzoate, 3187.1
 Ethylene, 180
 Ethylenebromohydrin, 221
 Ethylene bromide, 184
 Ethylenechlorohydrin, 227
 Ethylene chloride, 190
 Ethylene chlorobromide, 181
 Ethylenecyanhydrin, 399
 Ethylene cyanide, 560
 Ethylene diacetate, 1571
 Ethylene-1, 2-diamine, 300
 Ethylenediamine hydrate, 307
 Ethylenediamine hydrochloride, 306
 Ethylenediamine isovalerate, 4420
 Ethylenediamine thiocyanate, 788
 Ethylene dibromide, 184
 Ethylene dichloride, 190
 Ethylene diiodide, 197
 Ethylene dinitrate, 205
 Ethylene dinitride, 203
 Ethylene-ethenyldiamine, 702
 Ethylene iodide, 197
 Ethyleneiodohydrin, 235
 Ethylene mercaptan, 275
 Ethylene nitrite nitrate, 204
 Ethylene oxide, 209
 Ethylene ozonide, 216
 Ethylene sulfide, 218
 Ethyleneurea, 432
 Ethyl erucate, 5853
 Ethyl ether, 793
 Ethylethylene, 686
 Ethyl fluoride, 232
 Ethyl fluoroacetate, 665
 Ethyl formate, 451
 Ethyl fumarate, 2812
 Ethyl gallate, 3186
 Ethyl *d*-gluconate, 2921
d-*α*-Ethylglucoside, 2920
 Ethyl glutacate, 3284
 Ethyl glutarate, 3312
 Ethyl glycerate, 1030
 Ethylglycine, 770
 Ethylglycine hydrochloride, 781
 Ethylglycocoll, 770
 Ethylglycocoll hydrochloride, 781
 Ethyl glycolate, 733
 4-Ethylheptane, 3351
 Ethyl heptylate, 3335
 5, 5-Ethylheptylbarbituric acid, 4570
 Ethyl *n*-heptyl ether, 3366
 Ethyl hexahydrobenzoate, 3304
~~3-Ethylhexane, 2942.7~~
 Ethyl hexyl ether, 2976
 Ethyl hippurate, 4516 4077.1
 Ethylhydrazine, 302
 Ethyl hydroacrylate, 1027
 Ethyl hydrocinnamate, 4098
 Ethyl hydrogen fumarate, 1501
 Ethyl hydrogen malonate, 949
 Ethyl hydrogen mesoxalate, 2269
 Ethyl hydrogen oxalate, 632
 Ethyl hydrogen phthalate, 3617
 Ethyl hydrogen *d*-tartrate, 1582
 Ethyl hydroselenide, 276
 Ethyl 1-hydroxydiphenylacetic acid, 5087
 3-Ethyl-3-hydroxyhexane, 2952
 4-Ethyl-3-hydroxyhexane, 2958
α-Ethylhydroxylamine, 287
β-Ethylhydroxylamine, 288
 Ethyl 1-hydroxyphenylacetate, 3689
 Ethyl hypochlorite, 229
 Ethylenediacetone, 927
 Ethylidene bromide, 183
 Ethylidene chloride, 189
 Ethylidene diacetate, 1672
 Ethylidene diethyl ether, 1746
 Ethylidene dimethyl ether, 801
 Ethylidene diurethane, 2877
 Ethylidene iodide, 196
 Ethylidene nitrite, 202
 Ethylideneurea, 433
 1-Ethylindazole, 3122
 Ethyl iodide, 234
 Ethyl iodoacetate, 666
 Ethyl 2-iodopropionate, 971
N-Ethylisoamylaniline, 4567
 Ethylisoamyl carbinol, 2955
 Ethyl isoamyl ether, 2413
 Ethyl isoamyl ketone, 2894
 Ethylisobutylammonium chloroplatinate, 31196
 Ethylisobutyl carbinol, 2401
 Ethyl isobutyl ether, 1738
 Ethyl isobutyl ketone, 2347
 Ethyl isobutylmalonate, 3309
 Ethyl isobutyrate, 1655
 Ethyl isocrotonyl ether, 1631
 Ethyl isocyanate, 397
 Ethyl isocyanide, 396
 Ethyl isopropylacetoacetate, 3306
 Ethylisopropylammonium chloroplatinate, 31195
 Ethylisopropyl carbinol, 1727
 Ethyl isopropyl ether, 1087
 Ethyl isopropyl ketone, 1637
 Ethyl isopropyl malonate, 2849
 Ethyl isothiocyanate, 404
 Ethyl isovalerate, 2357
 Ethyl itaconate, 3285
 Ethyl lactate, 1028
 Ethyl laurate, 4852
 Ethyl levulinic acid, 2301
 Ethyl lignocerate, 5917
 Ethyl malate, 2849.1
 Ethyl maleate, 2813
 Ethyl malonate, 2309
 Ethylmalonic acid, 945
 Ethyl mandelate, 3689
 Ethyl margarate, 5484
 Ethylmenthol, 4403
 Ethyl *l*-menthyl ether, 4404
 Ethyl mercaptan, 273
 Ethyl mesaconate, 3286
 Ethyl mesoxalate, 2314
 Ethyl *p*-methoxybenzoate, 3688
 Ethyl *p*-methoxycinnamate, 4318.1
 Ethyl 3-methoxy-4-hydroxybenzoate, 3692
 Ethyl methylacetoacetate, 2302
 1-Ethyl-2-methylacrolein, 1545
 5-Ethyl-5-methylbarbituric acid, 2259
 Ethyl 6-methyl-2-phenylquinoline-4-carboxylate, 5410
 Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, 5461
 Ethyl mustard oil, 404
 Ethyl muconate, 3776
 Ethyl myristate, 5160
α-Ethyl-naphthalene, 4282
β-Ethyl-naphthalene, 4283
 Ethyl-*α*-naphthylamine, 4306
 Ethyl *β*-naphthylamine, 4307
 Ethyl *α*-naphthyl ether, 4296
 Ethyl *β*-naphthyl ether, 4297
 Ethyl nicotinate, 2663
 Ethyl nitrate, 247
 Ethyl nitrite, 243
 Ethyl *m*-nitrobenzoate, 3115
 Ethyl *p*-nitrobenzoate, 3116
 Ethyl *o*-nitrocinnamate, 4053
 Ethyl *p*-nitrocinnamate, 4054
 Ethylnitrolic acid, 201
 Ethyl *o*-nitrophenyl ether, 2677
 Ethyl *p*-nitrophenyl ether, 2678
ε-Ethylnonane, 4178.1
 Ethyl orthoacetate, 2979
 Ethyl orthocarbonate, 3309
 Ethyl orthoformate, 2415
 Ethyl oxalacetate, 2816
 Ethyl oxalate, 1570
 Ethyl oxamate, 678
 Ethyl oxanilate, 3630
 Ethyl palmitate, 5381
 Ethyl pelargonate, 4175
 3-Ethylpentane, 2392
 3-Ethyl-2-pentene, 2326
 Ethyl perchlorate, 231
 Ethyl-*N*-phenacetate, 4362
 Ethyl phenacetate, 4330.1
o-Ethylphenol, 2710
m-Ethylphenol, 2711
p-Ethylphenol, 2712
 Ethyl phenylacetate, 3677
 1-Ethyl-2-phenylacetylene, 3575
 Ethyl *α*-phenylacrylate, 4061
 Ethylphenyl carbinol, 3236
 Ethyl phenyl ether, 2722
 1-Ethyl-1-phenylhydrazine, 2803
 1-Ethyl-2-phenylhydrazine, 2804
 Ethyl phenyl ketone, 3132
 Ethyl phenylmalonate, 4533
 Ethyl phenylpropionate, 4043
α-Ethyl phenylpyruvate, 4065
β-Ethyl phenylpyruvate, 4066
γ-Ethyl phenylpyruvate, 4067

Ethylphenyl sulfone, 2743	Eucodine, 5460	<i>m</i> -Fluoronitrobenzene, 1250	Geraniol, 3908
1-Ethyl-2-phenylurea, 3231	Eucol, 3171	<i>p</i> -Fluoronitrobenzene, 1251	Geranyl acetate, 4374
Ethylphosphine, 295	Eudesmol, 5000	2-Fluoro-5-nitrobenzoic acid, 1823	Geranylacetic acid, 4371
Ethylphosphinic acid, 293	Eugenol, 3666	3-Fluoro-4-nitrobenzoic acid, 1824	Geranylacetone, 4577
Ethyl <i>o</i> -phthalate, 4324	Eugenol acetate, 4318	3-Fluoro-6-nitrobenzoic acid, 1825	Geranylamine, 3952
Ethyl picrate, 2537	Eugenol acid camphorate, 5584	4-Fluoro-2-nitrobenzoic acid, 1826	Geranyl butyrate, 4835
Ethylpiperidine, 2384	Eugenol benzoate, 5193	4-Fluoro-3-nitrobenzoic acid, 1827	Geranyl chloride, 3879
Ethyl propargyl ether, 925	Eugenol benzyl ether, 5200	<i>o</i> -Fluorophenol, 1329	Geranyl formate, 4148
Ethyl propionate, 895	Eugenol cinnamate, 5418	<i>m</i> -Fluorophenol, 1330	Geranyl methyl ether, 4155
Ethyl propionate, 1017	Eugenol ethyl ether, 4339	<i>p</i> -Fluorophenol, 1331	Gitalin, 5964
Ethyl- <i>n</i> -propylacetylene, 2278	Eugenol formate, 4068	<i>o</i> -Fluorotoluene, 2057	Gitogenin, 5911
Ethylpropylammonium chloroplatinate, 31194	Eugenol isoamyl ether, 4967	<i>m</i> -Fluorotoluene, 2058	Gitonin, 6154
Ethylpropylbarbituric acid, 3275	Eugenol methyl ether, 4092	<i>p</i> -Fluorotoluene, 2059	Glaucine, 5865
Ethyl propyl carbinol, 1726, 1726.1	Eugenol propyl ether, 4543	Formal, 513	<i>d</i> - α -Glucose, 2377
Ethyl propyl ether, 1086	Euonymol, 5679	Formaldehyde, 35	<i>d</i> -Glucosamine, 1709
Ethyl propyl ketone, 1636	Euonysterol, 6025	Formaldehyde cyanhydrin, 170	<i>d</i> -Glucosamine hydroiodide, 1717
Ethyl propyl silicon dichloride, 3440	Euphthalmine, 5246	Formaldoxime, 47	β -Glucosan, 1577
2-Ethylpyridine, 2199	Euphthalmine hydrochloride, 5248	Formanilide, 2073	<i>d</i> -Glucosazone, 5327
3-Ethylpyridine, 2200	Eupophine, 5314	Formamide, 46	<i>l</i> -Glucosazone, 5328
4-Ethylpyridine, 2201	Eupyrin, 5436	Formic acid, 37	<i>d</i> - α -Glucose, 1677
Ethylpyridine-3-carboxylate, 2663	Euquinine, 5801	Formopyrine, 5777	<i>d</i> - β -Glucose, 1678
Ethyl pyrazolacetate, 942	Euresol, 2619	<i>p</i> -Formylphenetidine, 3218	<i>d</i> -Glucosealdazine, 4401
1-Ethylpyrrole, 1520	Europhen, 5732	Fortoin, 5969	<i>d</i> -Glucosedithylmercaptal, 4009
Ethyl pyruvate, 942	Europium ethyl sulfate, 32061	Frangulin, 5630	Glucose pentaacetate, 5138
Ethyl rhodanide, 403	Euxanthic acid, 5421	Fraxetin, 3538	Glucose pentanitrate, 1462
Ethyl ricinoleate, 5605	Euxanthone, 4429	<i>d</i> -Fructose, 1674	α -Glucose phenylhydrazine, 4367.2
Ethyl salicylate, 3170	Exalgin, 3199	Fucitol, 1748	β -Glucose phenylhydrazine, 4367.3
Ethyl santolate, 5244.1	Excretin, 5601	Fucose, 1668	<i>d</i> -Glucosimine, 1710
Ethyl sebacate, 4846	Farnesol, 5001	Fulminuric acid, 336	<i>d</i> -Glucosoxime, 1711
Ethyl selenide, 816	Fenchene, 3807	Fumaric acid, 573	Glutaconic acid, 899
Ethyl silicon trichloride, 3435	Fencholic acid, 3933	Fumarine, 5624	Glutaconic anhydride, 864
Ethyl sorbate, 2810	Fenchone, 3852	Fumaryl chloride, 545	Glutamic acid, 851
Ethyl stearate, 5608	Fenchone oxime, 3885	Fungisterin, 5873	Glutamine, 995
Ethyl styryl ether, 3654	Fenchyl alcohol, 3904, 3905, 3906, 3907	Furan, 569	<i>d</i> -Glutamic acid, 977
Ethyl succinate, 2847	Fenchylamine, 3951	Furfurylaceton, 2178	<i>d</i> (<i>l</i>)-Glutamic acid hydrochloride, 988.1
Ethylsuccinic acid, 1564	Fenchyl chloride, 3878	Furfural, 859	<i>d</i> -Glutamic acid, 976
Ethyl sulfate, 809	Fenchylene, 3808	Furfuramide, 4900	Glutaric acid, 946
Ethyl sulfide, 814	Ferrous naphthalene- β -sulfonate, 31399	Furfuran, 569	Glutaric anhydride, 897
Ethyl sulfite, 817	Ferulene, 4992	Furfurine, 4901	Glutaric nitrile, 886
Ethyl sulfoacetate, 403	Ferulic acid, 3609	Furfuryl alcohol, 893	Glutinic acid, 869
Ethyl sulfone, 802	Ferulicaldehyde, 3603	Furoin, 3528	Glyceric aldehyde, 454
Ethylsulfone chloride, 230	Fichtelite, 5343.1	Fustin, 6170	Glycerol, 515
Ethylsulfuric acid, 268	Fiestin, 4883	Gadolinium acetate, 32071	Glyceryl acetate, 1031
Ethyl <i>d</i> -tartrate, 2850	Filicic acid, 6082	Gadolinium ethyl sulfate, 32072	Glyceryl bromide, 371
Ethyl telluride, 817	Filicic acid, 6082	Gadolinium oxalate, 32070	Glyceryl 1-butyrate, 2367
Ethyltetrazene, 304	Filmaron, 6151	Gaidic acid, 5150	Glyceryl chloride, 388
Ethyl thiobenzoate, 3135.1	α -Flavaniline, 5065	Galactite, 3204, 3244	Glyceryl diacetate, 2312
Ethyl thiocyanate, 403	α -Flavaspic acid, 5830	Galactosazone, 5326	Glyceryl-1, 2-dibutyrin, 4163
Ethyl thioacetate, 675	β -Flavaspic acid, 5831	<i>d</i> - α -Galactose, 1675	Glyceryl 1, 3-dinitrate, 443
Ethylthionyl chloride, 230	Flavene, 4674	<i>d</i> - β -Galactose, 1675.1	Glyceryl ether, 1559
Ethyl tiglate, 2299	Flavoline, 5053	<i>dl</i> -Galactose, 1676	Glyceryl 1-ethyl ether, 1092
Ethyl <i>o</i> -toluate, 3678	Flavon, 4868	<i>d</i> - β -Galaheptose, 2376	Glyceryl 1-methyl ether, 806
Ethyl <i>m</i> -toluate, 3679	Flavopurpurin, 4637	Galangan, 4881	Glyceryl monosalicylate, 3697
Ethyl <i>p</i> -toluate, 3680	Fluoran, 5489	Galbanic acid, 4564	Glyceryl 1-nitrate, 497
<i>o</i> -Ethyltoluene, 3224	Fluoranthene, 4866	Galegine, 5057	Glyceryl 2-nitrate, 498
<i>m</i> -Ethyltoluene, 3225	Fluorene, 4439	Galipeine, 5538	Glyceryl triacetate, 3289
<i>p</i> -Ethyltoluene, 3226	Fluorene ketone, 4425	Galipidine, 5423	Glyceryl tribenzoate, 5823
<i>o</i> -Ethyltoluidine, 3261	Fluorenol, 4446	Gallanilide, 4487	Glyceryl tributyrinate, 5010
<i>m</i> -Ethyltoluidine, 3262	Fluorenone, 4425	Gallanol, 4487	Glyceryl tricaprate, 6056
<i>p</i> -Ethyltoluidine, 3263	Fluorescein, 5490	Gallic acid, 2023	Glyceryl tricaproate, 5688
Ethyl <i>o</i> -tolylurethane, 4363	Fluorescein, 5505	Gallobromol, 1802	Glyceryl triacrylate, 5940
Ethyl trichloroacetate, 585	Fluoroacetic acid, 163	Gardenin, 4747	Glyceryl trialaide, 6165
Ethyl trifluoroacetate, 586	<i>o</i> -Fluoroaniline, 1388	Geissospermine, 5467	Glyceryl trimyristate, 6147
Ethyl 3, 4, 5-trihydroxybenzoate, 3186	<i>m</i> -Fluoroaniline, 1389	Gelsemic acid, 4489	Glyceryl trinitrate, 407
Ethyltriisobutylammonium chloroplatinate, 31220	<i>p</i> -Fluoroaniline, 1390	Gelsenin, 5471	Glyceryl trinitrite, 406
Ethyltripropylammonium chloroplatinate, 31217	<i>o</i> -Fluorobenzamide, 1971	Gelseminic acid, 5350	Glyceryl trioleate, 6166
Ethylurea, 504	<i>m</i> -Fluorobenzamide, 1972	Gelseminine hydrobromide, 5720	Glyceryl tripalmitate, 6157
Ethylurethane, 1067.1	<i>p</i> -Fluorobenzamide, 1973	Gelseminine hydrochloride, 5722	Glyceryl tricinoleate, 6167
Ethyl <i>n</i> -valerate, 2356	Fluorobenzene, 1328	Gesnerine picrate, 5657	Glyceryl trisalicylate, 5824
Ethyl vanillate, 3692	<i>o</i> -Fluorobenzoic acid, 1877	Genin, 5737	Glyceryl tristearate, 6169
4-Ethyl- <i>m</i> -xylene, 3733	<i>m</i> -Fluorobenzoic acid, 1878	Genisteine, 5146	Glycide, 453
5-Ethyl- <i>m</i> -xylene, 3734	<i>p</i> -Fluorobenzoic acid, 1879	Gentianin, 4690	Glycine, 241
α -Eucaine, 5475	<i>o</i> -Fluorobenzoyl chloride, 1803	Gentienin, 4691	Glycethic acid, 5908
β -Eucaine, 4958	<i>m</i> -Fluorobenzoyl chloride, 1804	Gentiin, 5866	Glyceoll, 241
α -Eucaine hydrochloride, 4746	<i>p</i> -Fluorobenzoyl chloride, 1805	Gentiopierin, 5125	Glycol, 264
β -Eucaine hydrochloride, 4963	Fluoroethyl alcohol, 233	Gentisin, 4690	Glycol acetate, 734
Eucalyptol, 3902	Fluoroform, 20	Geoffroyin, 3721	Glycolbromhydrin, 221
Eucarvol, 3762	α -Fluoronaphthalene, 3469	Geranial, 3849	Glycolchlorhydrin, 227
Eucatropine, 5248	β -Fluoronaphthalene, 3470	Geranic acid, 3865	Glycol diacetate, 1571
	<i>o</i> -Fluoronitrobenzene, 1249	Geraniene, 3809	

- Glycol dimethyl ether, 798
 Glycol dinitrate, 205
 Glycol ethyl ether, 799
 Glycoliodohydrin, 235
 Glycolic acid, 214
 Glycolic aldehyde, 211
 Glycolic amide, 245
 Glycolic anhydride, 634
 Glycolic nitrile, 170
 Glycol methyl ether, 512
 Glycol salicylate, 3184
 Glycoluric acid, 438
 Glycosal, 3697
 Glycyphylline, 5658
 Glycyrrhizic acid, 6142
 Glyoxal, 146
 Glyoxaline, 350
 Glyoxime, 200
 Gnoscopine, 5703
 Gossypetin, 4890
 Granatic acid, 2817
 Granatinine, 2857
 Granatoline, 2860
 Grindolol, 5807
 Guacamphol, 5233
 Guaiethol, 2738
 Guaiacol, 2174
 Guaiacolsalol, 4746
 Guaiaconic acid, 5432
 Guaiacyl acetate, 3171
 Guaiacyl acid camphorate, 5233
 Guaiacyl benzoate, 4740
 Guaiacyl benzyl ether, 4782
 Guaiacyl carbonate, 4924
 Guaiacyl cinnamate, 6070
 Guaiacyl ethyl ether, 3249
 Guaiacyl glyceryl ether, 3775
 Guaiacyl methyl glycolate, 3694
 Guaiacyl salicylate, 4746
 Guaiacyl valerate, 4351
 Guaiadol, 2066
 Guaiamar, 3775
 Guaiquin, 6063
 Guaiol, 5142.1
 Guajene, 4977
 Guajol, 5002
 Guanidine acetate, 527
 Guanidine carbonate, 535
 Guanidine hydrochloride, 75
 Guanidine lactate, 786
 Guanidine nitrate, 80
 Guanidine nitrite, 79
 Guanidine picrate, 2158
 Guanidine thiocyanate, 261
 Gujasanol, 4556
 Gulososazone, 5329
 Guvacine, 1521
 Gynocardic acid, 5358
 Gynocardine, 4553
 Gynoval, 5006
 Halazone, 1866
 Harmaline, 4524
 Harmalol, 4290
 Harmine, 4502
 Hartin, 3853
 Hedonal, 1703
 Heliborein, 5685
 Heliboresin, 5990
 Helleboretin, 4824
 Helleborin, 6095
 Helenin, 4950
 Helicin, 4534
 Heliotropin, 2474
 Helmitol, 4369
 Hematein, 5051
 Hematoporphyrin, 5108
 Hematoxylin, 5078
 Hemimelic acid, 3020
 Hemimellitene, 3227
 Hemipinic acid, 3626
 Heneicosamide, 5693
 Heneicosane, 5694
 9-Heneicosene, 5690
 Heneicosonic acid, 5692
 n-Hentriacontane, 6028
 Heptachloroanthracene, 4592
 Heptachloropropane, 312
 n-Heptacosane, 5942
 n-Heptadecane, 5260
 Heptadecan-9-ol, 5261
 8-Heptadecene, 5254
 Heptadecylamine, 5262
 Heptadecylic acid, 5257
 2, 4-Heptadiene, 2279
 Heptaldehyde, 2343
 Heptamethylene, 2327
 n-Heptane, 2389
 Heptane-1, 7-dicarboxylic acid, 3307
 Heptanilide, 4549
 1, 3, 5-Heptatriene, 2241
 α -Heptene, 2332
 β -Heptene, 2329
 2-Heptene-4-ol, 2336
 n-Heptene, 2275
 β -Heptene, 2280
 γ -Heptene, 2278
 n-Heptyl acetate, 3336
 n-Heptyl alcohol, 2403
 n-Heptylamine, 2419
 n-Heptyl bromide, 2380
 n-Heptyl chloride, 2381
 n-Heptylene, 2332
 n-Heptyl ether, 4857
 n-Heptyl fluoride, 2382
 n-Heptyl formate, 2908
 n-Heptylic acid, 2351
 n-Heptylic amide, 2385
 n-Heptylic anhydride, 4843
 n-Heptylic oxime, 2386
 n-Heptyl iodide, 2383
 n-Heptyl nitrile, 2320
 n-Heptyl propionate, 3985
 Heraclin, 6029
 Heroine, 5648
 Heroine hydrochloride, 5654
 Hesperetin, 5079
 Hesperetic acid, 3610
 Hesperetol, 3137
 Hesperidin, 5718
 Hetralin, 4367.5
 Hexaazobenzene, 1286
 Hexabromobenzene, 1107
 Hexabromoethane, 87
 Hexabromophenol, 1108
 Hexachloroanthracene, 4595
 Hexachlorobenzene, 1110
 Hexachloroethane, 92
 Hexachloronaphthalene, 3373
 Hexachlorophenol, 1111
 n-Hexacosane, 5918
 n-Hexadecane, 5167
 Hexadecylacetylene, 5353
 n-Hexadecyl alcohol, 5168
 α -Hexadecylene, 5156
 1, 5-Hexadiene, 1534
 2, 4-Hexadiene, 1535
 Hexaethylbenzene, 5340
 Hexahydroanthracene, 4802
 Hexahydrobenzaldehyde, 2289
 Hexahydrobenzene, 1612
 Hexahydrobenzoic acid, 2293
 Hexahydrobenzyl alcohol, 2337
 Hexahydro-*o*-cresol, 2339
 Hexahydro-*p*-cresol, 2342
l-Hexahydro-*m*-cresol, 2340
dl-Hexahydro-*m*-cresol, 2341
 Hexahydrocumenene, 3320
 Hexahydro-*p*-cymene, 3961
cis-Hexahydrohomophthalic acid, 3281
trans-Hexahydrohomophthalic acid, 3282
 Hexahydronaphthalene, 3735
 Hexahydropyridine, 1054
 Hexahydrosalicylic acid, 2300
m-Hexahydrothiocresol, 2379
 Hexahydrothiophenol, 1687
 Hexahydrotoluene, 2330
 Hexaiodobenzene, 1112
 Hexal, 4541
 Hexamethylbenzene, 4365
 Hexamethyldisilicane, 3425
 Hexamethylenediamine, 1772
 Hexamethyleneglycol, 1745
 Hexamethylenetetramine, 1626
 Hexamethylenetetramine ethobromide, 2923
 Hexamethylenetetraminemethylene citrate, 3369.1
 Hexamethylenetetramine perchlorate, 1696
 Hexamethylenetetramineresorcinol, 4367.5
 Hexamethylenetetraminesalicylsulfonic acid, 4541
 α -Heptene, 2275
 Hexamethylethane, 2943
 Hexamethyl selenide, 1690.1
 Hexamine, 1626
 n-Hexane, 1713
 Hexane-1, 5-diol, 1744
 Hexane-1, 6-diol, 1745
 Hexanitrodiphenylamine, 4181
 Hexanitroethane, 98
 Hexapropoxydisilicane oxide, 3432
 Hexatriacontane, 6107
 2-Hexene-4-ol, 1628
 1, 2-Hexenic acid, 1553
 4, 5-Hexenic acid, 1554
 Hexenyl alcohol, 1629
 Hexenyl ether, 4386
 n-Hexine, 1532
 n-Hexyl acetate, 2909
d- β -Hexyl acetate, 2909.1
 n-Hexylacetylene, 2824
 n-Hexyl alcohol, 1728
 n-Hexylamine, 1762
 2-Hexylamine, 1762.1
 n-Hexyl bromide, 1692
 Hexylbutylene, 3956
 n-Hexyl chloride, 1695
 n-Hexylene, 1610
 n-Hexyl ether, 4416
 n-Hexyl formate, 2358
 n-Hexyl iodide, 1697
 Hippuric acid, 3111
 Histidine, 1529
 Histidine dihydrochloride, 1598
 Histidine hydrochloride, 1539
 Holarrhenine, 5839
 Holocaine, 5325
 Holocaine hydrochloride, 5331
 Homoanthranilic acid, 2659
 Homatropine, 5128
 Homatropine hydrobromide, 5131
 Homatropine hydrochloride, 5132
 Homatropine salicylate, 5789
 Homatropine sulfate, 6033
 Homocatechol, 2172
 α -Homochelidonine, 5649
 β -Homochelidonine, 5650
 γ -Homochelidonine, 5651
 Homocinchonidine, 5443
 Homocinchonine, 5442
 Homocordylol, 5080
 Homocoumarin, 6126
 Homogentisinic acid, 2626
 Homomesityl oxide, 2835
 Homonopinol, 3921
 Homophorone, 4370
 Homopyrocatechol, 2172
p-Homosaligenin, 2735
 Homotaraxasterol, 5874
 Homotropine, 3315
 Hordenine, 3794
 Hydantoic acid, 438
 Hydatoin, 354
 Hydracetine, 2693
 Hydrastine, 5635
 Hydrastinine, 4077
 Hydrastinine hydrochloride, 4083
 Hydrastinine sulfate, 4114
 Hydrastininic acid, 4037
 Hydratropic acid, 3146
 Hydratropene, 4289
o-Hydratropenoic acid, 4719
m-Hydratropimethylaniline, 5133
p-Hydratropiphenyl, 5822
 Hydrazindole, 5058
 α , α' -Hydrazonaphthalene, 5513
 β , β' -Hydrazonaphthalene, 5514
o-Hydrazophenetol, 5119
o-Hydrazotoluene, 4803
p-Hydrazotoluene, 4805
 2-Hydrazo-*p*-xylene, 5118
 3-Hydrazo-*o*-xylene, 5114
 4-Hydrazo-*o*-xylene, 5115
 4-Hydrazo-*m*-xylene, 5116
 5-Hydrazo-*m*-xylene, 5117
 Hydrindene, 3121
 Hydrindic acid, 2512
 α -Hydrindone, 3070
 β -Hydrindone, 3071
 Hydrobenzamide, 5622
dl-Hydrobenzoin, 4781
 Hydrocafeic acid, 3176
 Hydrocarbostyryl, 3108
 Hydrocarpic acid, 5147
 Hydrochelidonic acid, 2268
 Hydrochelidonic anhydride, 2185
 Hydrocinchonidine, 5462
 Hydrocinchonine, 5464
 Hydrocinnamaldehyde, 3130
 Hydrocinnamic acid, 3147
 Hydrocinnamyl alcohol, 3237
 Hydroconquinine, 5577
 Hydrocotarnine, 4333
 Hydrocotoin, 4921
m-Hydrocumaric acid, 3164
 Hydrocupreine, 5468
 Hydrocyanic acid, 22
 Hydrocyanic acid (Tetramer), 567
 Hydroipeccamine, 5955
 α -Hydrojuglon, 3521
 β -Hydrojuglon, 3522
 α -Hydropiperic acid, 4072
 Hydroquinidine, 5577
 Hydroquinine, 5578
 Hydroquinol, 1416
 Hydroquinol diacetate, 3618
 Hydroquinol diethyl ether, 3768
 Hydroquinol dimethyl ether, 2739
 Hydroquinol ethyl ether, 2740
 Hydroquinol methyl ether, 2176
 Hydrotropilidene, 2237
 Hydroxyacetamide, 245
 Hydroxyacetic acid, 214
 Hydroxyacetone, 449
o-Hydroxyacetophenone, 2581
m-Hydroxyacetophenone, 2582
p-Hydroxyacetophenone, 2583
 3-Hydroxy-2-amylen-1, 4-naphthoquinone, 4920
 1-Hydroxyanthracene, 4668
 2-Hydroxyanthracene, 4669
 9-Hydroxyanthracene, 4667
 2-Hydroxyanthraquinone, 4624
p-Hydroxyazobenzene, 4227
o-Hydroxybenzaldehyde, 2004
m-Hydroxybenzaldehyde, 2005
p-Hydroxybenzaldehyde, 2006
o-Hydroxybenzamide, 2078
m-Hydroxybenzamide, 2079
p-Hydroxybenzamide, 2080
o-Hydroxybenzoic acid, 2013
m-Hydroxybenzoic acid, 2014
p-Hydroxybenzoic acid, 2015
o-Hydroxybenzophenone, 4452
m-Hydroxybenzophenone, 4453

- p*-Hydroxybenzophenone, 4454
 7-Hydroxy-1, 2-benzopyrone, 3017
 1-Hydroxybenzothiazole, 1891
o-Hydroxybenzyl alcohol, 2166
m-Hydroxybenzyl alcohol, 2167
p-Hydroxybenzyl alcohol, 2168
 2-Hydroxybutyraldehyde, 722
 1-Hydroxybutyric acid, 730
 2-Hydroxybutyric acid, 732
 Hydroxyamphor, 3866
 1-Hydroxycapric acid, 3991
 1-1-Hydroxycaproic acid, 1664
d-1-Hydroxycaproic acid, 1663
dl-1-Hydroxycapric acid, 1665
 1-Hydroxy-*n*-caprylic acid, 2913
 1-Hydroxy-*n*-caprylic amide, 2932
o-Hydroxycinnamic acid, 3083
m-Hydroxycinnamic acid, 3084
p-Hydroxycinnamic acid, 3085
o-Hydroxycinnamyl aldehyde, 3072
p-Hydroxycinnamyl aldehyde, 3073
 Hydroxycitric acid, 1508
 Hydroxyconine, 2930
 1-Hydroxy-1, 1-diethylacetic acid, 1686
 2-Hydroxy-2, 3-dimethylbutane, 1725
 1-Hydroxy-1, 2-dimethylcycloheptane, 2876
 1-Hydroxy-1, 3-dimethylcycloheptane, 2879, 2880
 1-Hydroxy-2, 2-dimethylcyclohexane, 2882
 2-Hydroxy-1, 3-dimethylcyclohexane, 2885
 2-Hydroxy-1, 4-dimethylcyclohexane, 2884
 3-Hydroxy-1, 1-dimethylcyclohexane, 2886
 4-Hydroxy-1, 2-dimethylcyclohexane, 2887
 4-Hydroxy-1, 3-dimethylcyclohexane, 2883
cis-5-Hydroxy-1, 3-dimethylcyclohexane, 2888
trans-5-Hydroxy-1, 3-dimethylcyclohexane, 2889
 1-Hydroxy-1, 4-dimethylhexane, 2881
 2-Hydroxy-2, 4-dimethylpentane, 2397
 3-Hydroxy-2, 3-dimethylpentane, 2410
 3-Hydroxy-2, 4-dimethylpentane, 2400
 1-Hydroxydiphenylacetic acid, 4733
N-Hydroxyethylaniline, 2780
 2-Hydroxy-3-ethylpentane, 2404
 3-Hydroxy-3-ethylpentane, 2412
 9-Hydroxyfluorene, 4446
 2-Hydroxyglutaric nitrile, 887
 2-Hydroxyheptane, 2407
 4-Hydroxyheptane, 2399
 3-Hydroxyhexane, 1726
p-Hydroxyhydratropic acid, 3167
 Hydroxyhydroquinone, 1420
 4-Hydroxy-3-hydroxymethyltoluene, 2735
 3-Hydroxyindole-2-carboxylic acid, 3048
 1-Hydroxyisobutyric acid, 731
 2-Hydroxyisophthalic acid, 2486
 4-Hydroxyisophthalic acid, 2487
 5-Hydroxyisophthalic acid, 2488
 2-Hydroxy-4-isopropyl-1-methylhexahydrobenzene, 3966
 1-Hydroxyisovaleric acid, 1024
 Hydroxymaleic acid, 575
 4-Hydroxy-3-methoxypropylbenzene, 3767
 4-Hydroxy-3-methoxytoluene, 2725
o-Hydroxymethylbenzoic acid, 2597
m-Hydroxymethylbenzoic acid, 2598
p-Hydroxymethylbenzoic acid, 2599
 1-Hydroxy-2-methylhexane, 2405
 1-Hydroxy-5-methylhexane, 2406
 2-Hydroxy-2-methylhexane, 2396
 2-Hydroxy-5-methylhexane, 2408
 3-Hydroxy-2-methylhexane, 2411
 3-Hydroxy-3-methylhexane, 2409
 3-Hydroxy-4-methylhexane, 2402
 3-Hydroxy-5-methylhexane, 2401
 3-Hydroxy-2-methylpentane, 1727
 2-Hydroxy-2-methylquinoline, 3554
 4-Hydroxy-4-methylquinoline, 3555
 6-Hydroxy-4-methylquinoline, 3556
 7-Hydroxy-2-methylquinoline, 3557
 8-Hydroxy-2-methylquinoline, 3558
 4-Hydroxy-3-methyltetradecane-6-carboxylic acid, 5161
 Hydroxymyristic acid, 4853
 2-Hydroxy- α -naphthaldehyde, 4026
 4-Hydroxy- α -naphthaldehyde, 4027
 3-Hydroxy- β -naphthoic acid, 4031
 8-Hydroxy- α -naphthoic acid, 4028
d-2-Hydroxyoctane, 2967
 4-Hydroxyoctane, 2969
 9-Hydroxyphenanthrene, 4671
o-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid, 2600
m-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid, 2601
p-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid, 2602
 1-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid, 2612, 2613
 1-Hydroxyphenylacetone, 2509
 2-(*p*-Hydroxyphenyl)-ethylamine, 2790
 2-(2-Hydroxyphenyl)-propionic acid, 3165
 2-Hydroxy- α -phthalic acid, 2483
 3-Hydroxy- α -phthalic acid, 2484
 4-Hydroxy- α -phthalic acid, 2485
 2-Hydroxypyridine, 871
 3-Hydroxypyridine, 872
 4-Hydroxypyridine, 873
 4-Hydroxypyridine-2, 6-dicarboxylic acid, 1906
 β -Hydroxy- γ -pyrone, 866
d-1-Hydroxyprotaric acid, 952
dl-1-Hydroxyprotaric acid, 953
 2-Hydroxypropionitrile, 399
 2-Hydroxyquinoline, 3554
 4-Hydroxyquinoline, 3555
 6-Hydroxyquinoline, 3556
 7-Hydroxyquinoline, 3557
 8-Hydroxyquinoline, 3558
 2-Hydroxyquinoline, 3039
 4-Hydroxyquinoline, 3040
 5-Hydroxyquinoline, 3041
 6-Hydroxyquinoline, 3042
 7-Hydroxyquinoline, 3043
 8-Hydroxyquinoline, 3044
 3-Hydroxyquinoline-2-carboxylic acid, 3484
 7-Hydroxyquinoline-3-sulfonic acid, 3053
 Hydroxysantonin, 4944
 1-Hydroxystearic acid, 5383
 2-Hydroxystearic acid, 5384
 9-Hydroxystearic acid, 5385
 10-Hydroxystearic acid, 5386
 11-Hydroxystearic acid, 5387
 3-Hydroxytoluene-4-aldehyde, 2577
 4-Hydroxytoluene-3-aldehyde, 2575
 5-Hydroxytoluene-2-aldehyde, 2574
 6-Hydroxytoluene-3-aldehyde, 2576
 2-Hydroxytoluene-4-carboxylic acid, 2610
 3-Hydroxytoluene-2-carboxylic acid, 2603
 3-Hydroxytoluene-4-carboxylic acid, 2611
 4-Hydroxytoluene-2-carboxylic acid, 2604
 4-Hydroxytoluene-3-carboxylic acid, 2607
 5-Hydroxytoluene-2-carboxylic acid, 2605
 6-Hydroxytoluene-3-carboxylic acid, 2608
 6-Hydroxytoluene-2-carboxylic acid, 2606
 6-Hydroxytoluene-3-carboxylic acid, 2609
 3, 2-Hydroxytoluic acid, 2603
 3, 4-Hydroxytoluic acid, 2611
 4, 2-Hydroxytoluic acid, 2604
 4, 3-Hydroxytoluic acid, 2607
 5, 3-Hydroxytoluic acid, 2608
 Hydroxytoluic aldehyde, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577
 1-Hydroxytri-(*p*-aminophenyl)-methane, 5428
 2-Hydroxy-2, 3, 3-trimethylbutane, 2398
 1-Hydroxyvaleric acid, 1023
 2-Hydroxyvaleric acid, 1025
 Hyenanchin, 4945
 Hyenic acid, 5879
 Hygric acid, 1605
 Hygrine, 2861
 Hyoscine, 5222
 Hyoscine hydrobromide, 5226
 Hyoscine hydrochloride, 5229
 Hyoscine picrate, 5778
 Hyoscyamine, 5236
 Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, 5239
 Hyoscyamine hydrochloride, 5241
 Hyoscyamine sulfate, 6071
 Hypnal, 4528
 Hypogaic acid, 5151
 Hypotonin, 4420
 Hypoxanthine, 855
 Hysopin, 6155
 Hystasarin, 4632
 Ibogine, 5899
 Idryl, 4866
 Igsauric acid, 5305
 Ilieic alcohol, 6002
 Ilieyl alcohol, 5747
 Imidazole, 350
 Iminodiethylbarbituric acid, 2823
 Iminoethyl alcohol, 765
 Iminoveronal, 2823
 Imperialine, 6089
 Incarnatrin, 5632
 Incarnatryl alcohol, 6081
 Indaconine, 5938
 Indaconitine, 6066
 Indazole, 1979
 Indene, 3054
 Indene oxybromide, 3095
 Indican, 4816
 Indigo blue, 5208
 Indigotin, 5208
 Indigozime, 5036
 Indobenzacconine, 6035
 Indole, 2504
 Indole-2-carboxylic acid, 3046
 Indole-3-carboxylic acid, 3047
 Indole-4-carboxylic acid, 3049
 Indole-2-propionic acid, 4052
 Indolin, 5066
 Indoxyl, 2510
 Indoxyllic acid, 3048
d(l)-Inositol, 1679
dl-Inositol, 1680
 Inositol dimethyl ether, 2917
d-Inositol methyl ether, 2374
l-Inositol methyl ether, 2375
 Inulin, 6104
 3-Iodoacetylphenyl, 4210
 Iodoacetal, 1698
 Iodoacetaldehyde, 165
p-Iodoacetanilide, 2546
 Iodoacetic acid, 167
 Iodoacetol, 429
 Iodoacetone, 392
 Iodoacetoxime, 426
 Iodoacetylene, 113
o-Iodoaniline, 1391
m-Iodoaniline, 1392
p-Iodoaniline, 1393
o-Iodoanisole, 2064
o-Iodobenzamide, 1974
m-Iodobenzamide, 1975
p-Iodobenzamide, 1976
 Iodobenzene, 1333
o-Iodobenzoic acid, 1881
m-Iodobenzoic acid, 1882
p-Iodobenzoic acid, 1883
 2-Iodoethyl alcohol, 235
 Iodoethylene, 164
 2-Iodoethyl ethyl ether, 757
 Iodoform, 21
 4-Iodoguaiacol, 2065
 5-Iodoguaiacol, 2066
 5-Iodo-2-hydroxymethoxybenzene, 2066
 1-Iodo-2-hydroxypropane, 477
 3-Iodo-1-hydroxypropane, 478
 9-Iodo-8-hydroxyquinoline-5-sulfonic acid, 3009
 Iodoisopropyl alcohol, 477
 Iodol, 542
 Iodomethyl methyl ether, 236
 1-Iodo- β -naphthol, 3471
o-Iodonitrobenzene, 1254
m-Iodonitrobenzene, 1255
p-Iodonitrobenzene, 1256
 4-Iodo-6-nitrophenol, 1257
o-Iodophenol, 1334
m-Iodophenol, 1335
p-Iodophenol, 1336
 Iodopierin, 15
 1-Iodopropionic acid, 393
 2-Iodopropionic acid, 394
 3-Iodopropyl alcohol, 478
 3-Iodopropylene, 390
 3-Iodopropylene, 391
 3-Iodoallylic acid, 1884
 Iodobenzene, 1337
o-Iodobenzene, 2061
m-Iodobenzene, 2062
p-Iodobenzene, 2063
 2-Iodo-1, 3, 5-trinitrobenzene, 1141
 Iodotrimethane, 15
 Iodoxybenzene, 1338
 Ionidine, 5473
o-Ionone, 4559
p-Ionone, 4560
 Ipecamine, 5951
 Ipuranol, 5811
 Ipuranol, 5684
 Ipurolic acid, 4854
 Iretol, 2184
 Iron, 4561
 Isanic acid, 4823
 Isatid, 5041
 Isatine, 2438
 Isatine chloride, 2422.1
 Isatoxime, 2465
 Isatronic acid, 5187
 α -Isatropic acid, 5293
 β -Isatropic acid, 5294
 γ -Isatropic acid, 5295
 Isoacetanilide, 169
 Isoallylbenzene, 3120
 Isoamyl acetate, 2354
 Isoamylacetic acid, 2350
 Isoamyl alcohol, 1079
sec-Isoamyl alcohol, 1085
 Isoamyl allyl ether, 2891
 Isoamylamine, 1100
 Isoamylaniline, 4140
 Isoamyl anisate, 4545
 Isoamylbenzene, 4118
 Isoamyl benzoate, 4345
 Isoamyl borate, 31828
 Isoamyl bromide, 1041

- Isoamyl *n*-butyrate, 3330
 Isoamyl caprylate, 4583
 Isoamyl carbamate, 1704
 Isoamyl carbinol, 1729
 Isoamyl carbonate, 4177
 Isoamyl chloride, 1044
 Isoamyl chloroacetate, 2319
 Isoamyl chlorocarbonate, 1597
 Isoamyl chloroformate, 1597
 Isoamyl cyanide, 1603
 α -Isoamylene, 985
 β -Isoamylene, 986
 Isoamyl ether, 4007
 Isoamyl ethylacetate, 4159
 5, 5-Isoamylethylbarbituric acid, 4146
 Isoamyl ethyl malonate, 3939
 Isoamyl fluoride, 1050
 Isoamyl formate, 1649
 Isoamyl iodide, 1052
 Isoamyl isocyanide, 1604
 Isoamylisopropylbarbituric acid, 4368.9
 Isoamyl isopropyl malonate, 4162
 Isoamyl isothiocyanate, 1608
 Isoamyl isovalerate, 3986
 Isoamyl mercaptan, 1098
 Isoamyl mustard oil, 1608
 Isoamyl nitrate, 1070
 Isoamyl nitrite, 1064
 Isoamyl oxalate, 4391
p-Isoamylphenol, 4127
 Isoamyl phenyl ketone, 4337
 Isoamyl propionate, 2901
 Isoamylpropylbarbituric acid, 4369
 Isoamyl salicylate, 4349
 Isoamyl sulfide, 4010
 Isoamyl tartrate, 4846.1
 Isoanthracene, 4651
 Isoanthraquinone, 4621
 Isoapiol, 4323
 Isobebeerine, 5318
 Isoborneol, 3910
dl-Isoborneol, 3909
 Isobornyl acetate, 4375
 Isobornyl chloride, 3880
 Isobornyl formate, 4149
 Isobornyl isovalerate, 5006
 Isobutane, 781.2
 Isobutylacetaldehyde, 1634
 Isobutyl acetate, 1652
 Isobutyl alcohol, 790
 Isobutylamine, 821
 Isobutyl *p*-aminobenzoate, 4108
 Isobutyl amyl ether, 3365
 Isobutylaniline, 3790
 Isobutyl anisate, 4350
 Isobutylbenzene, 3736
 Isobutyl benzoate, 4099
 Isobutyl benzyl ketone, 4338
 Isobutyl bromide, 742
 Isobutyl *n*-butyrate, 2904
 Isobutyl carbamate, 1067
 Isobutyl carbinol, 1079
 Isobutyl carbonate, 3342
 Isobutyl chloride, 747
 Isobutyl chlorocarbonate, 970
 Isobutyl chloroformate, 970
 Isobutyl cyanide, 973
 Isobutyl 1, 2-dichloropropionate, 2284.1
 Isobutylene, 684
 Isobutylene dibromide, 693
 Isobutylene dichloride, 695
 Isobutyleneglycol, 797
 Isobutyl ether, 2974
 5, 5-Isobutylethylbarbituric acid, 3842
 Isobutyl formate, 1016
 Isobutylidene bromide, 693
 Isobutylidene chloride, 695
 Isobutyl iodide, 755
 Isobutyl isobutyrate, 2905
 Isobutyl isothiocyanate, 978
 Isobutyl isovalerate, 3334
 Isobutylmalonic acid, 2305
 Isobutyl mercaptan, 811
 Isobutyl mustard oil, 978
 Isobutyl nitrate, 775
 Isobutyl nitrite, 773
 Isobutyl oxalate, 3942
 Isobutyl phenyl ether, 3760
 Isobutyl phenyl ketone, 4089
 Isobutyl phenylpropionate, 4526.1
 Isobutyl propionate, 2359
 Isobutyl ricinoleate, 5765.1
 Isobutylsilicon trichloride, 3439
 Isobutyl tartrate, 4393
 Isobutylurethane, 2386.1
 Isobutyl *n*-valerate, 3333
 Isobutyraldehyde, 718
 Isobutyramide, 761
 Isobutyric acid, 724
 Isobutyric anhydride, 2841
 Isobutyroisocyanide, 669
 Isobutyronitrile, 668
 Isobutyryl chloride, 652
 Isocallycanthine, 4085
 Isocamphoric acid, 3871
 Isocaproic aldehyde, 3976
 Isocaproic acid, 1644
 Isocaproisocyanide, 1604
 Isocaproisocyanide, 1603
 Isocarysene, 5265
 Isocinchomeronic acid, 1902
 β -Isocinchonine, 5444
 Isocinnamic acid, 3076
 Isocodine, 5319
 Isoconquinine, 5558
 Isocorybulbine, 5666
 Isocorydaline, 5723
 Isocotoin, 4745
 Isocrotonic acid, 619
 Isocusparine, 5413
 Isocyanuric acid, 336
 Isodecyl aldehyde, 3978
 Isodibutol, 2961
 Isodulcitol, 1672
 β -Isodurene, 3739
 Isodurylic acid, 3673
 Isoemetine, 5974
 Isoemetine hydrochloride, 5975
 Isophedrine, 3795
 Isoeugenol, 3667
 Isoeugenol acetate, 4319
 Isoeugenol benzoate, 5194
 Isoeugenol benzyl ether, 5201
 Isoeugenol dibenzoate, 6059
 Isoeugenol 1, 2-dibromide, 3641
 Isoeugenol ethyl ether, 4340
 Isoeugenol formate, 4069
 Isoeugenol methyl ether, 4093
 Isoeugenol propionate, 4532
 Isosfenchyl alcohol, 3911, 3912
 Isoferulic acid, 3610
 Isoheptane, 2390
 1, 2-Isosheptenic acid, 2294
 Isoheptyl alcohol, 2406
 Isohexacosane, 5919
 Isohexane, 1715
 1, 2-Isohexenic acid, 1555
 Isohexyl alcohol, 1724
 Isohexylamine, 1763
 Isohydrobenzoin, 4783
 Isohydrosorbic acid, 1553
 Isohydroxydimethylurea, 2260.2
 d (*l*)-Isoleucine, 1707
 dl -Isoleucine, 1708
 Isomalic acid, 637
 Isomannide, 1574
 d -Isomenthol, 3970
 α -Isomorphine, 5203
 Isonicotine, 3842
 Isonicotine, 3746
 Isonicotinic acid, 1346
 Isonitrosacetone, 401
 Isonitrosobarbituric acid, 554
 Isooctane, 2937
 Isopentane, 1072
 Isophthalic acid, 2480
 Isophthalic aldehyde, 2471
 Isophthalic diamide, 2552
 Isophthalic nitrile, 2428
 Isophthalyl dichloride, 2424
 Isopilocarpine, 4126
 Isopilocarpine hydrobromide, 4133
 Isopilocarpine hydrochloride, 4135
 Isopilocarpine nitrate, 4142
 Isopral, 389
 Isoprene, 916
 Isoprene hydrochloride, 965
 Isopropenyl chloride, 373
 Isopropyl acetate, 1021
 Isopropylacetylene, 921
 Isopropyl alcohol, 506
 Isopropyl allyl ether, 1632
 Isopropylamine, 525
 Isopropylammonium chloroplatinate, 31190
 N -Isopropylaniline, 3268
 p -Isopropylaniline, 3257
 p -Isopropylbenzaldehyde, 3656
 Isopropylbenzene, 3223
 Isopropyl benzoate, 3681
 o -Isopropylbenzoic acid, 3669
 p -Isopropylbenzoic acid, 3668
 p -Isopropylbenzyl alcohol, 3754
 Isopropyl benzyl ketone, 4090
 Isopropyl borate, 31827
 Isopropyl bromide, 465
 Isopropylbutyl carbinol, 2971
 Isopropyl butyrate, 2363
 Isopropyl chloride, 469
 Isopropyl cyanide, 668
 Isopropyl ether, 1742
 Isopropylethylene, 985
 Isopropyl formate, 728
 Isopropylhexahydrobenzene, 3320
 Isopropyl *n*-hexyl ketone, 3977
 Isopropyl hydrocinnamate, 4345.1
 Isopropylidene chloride, 420
 Isopropyl iodide, 476
 Isopropyl isoamyl ketone, 3327
 Isopropylisobutyl carbinol, 2972
 Isopropyl isobutyrate, 2364
 Isopropyl isocyanide, 669
 Isopropylmalonic acid, 1567
 Isopropyl mercaptan, 519
 Isopropyl nitrate, 496
 Isopropyl nitrite, 490
 p -Isopropylphenylacetic acid, 4094
 Isopropyl phenyl ether, 3247
 Isopropyl phenyl ketone, 3661
 Isopropyl propionate, 1660
 2-Isopropylpyridine, 2772
 4-Isopropylpyridine, 2773
 Isopropyl sulfide, 1755
 m -Isopropyltoluene, 3737
 p -Isopropyltoluene, 3738
 Isopulegol, 3913, 3913.1
 Isopulegon, 3854
 Isopulegyl acetate, 4375.1
 Isopyroline, 5960
 Isoquinine, 5559
 Isoquinoline, 3036
 Isoaccharic acid, 1586
 cis -Isosafrol, 3589
 $trans$ -Isosafrol, 3590
 Isosantonin acid, 4954
 Isoserine, 494
 Isosparteine, 4993
 Isostrychnine, 5641
 Isosuccinic acid, 630
 Isotetracosane, 5860
 Isothebaine, 5433
 Isotriofol, 5701
 Isotropylcocaine, 6113
 Isotruillic acid, 5296
 Isovaleraldehyde, 1002
 Isovaleramide, 1058
 Isovaleric acid, 1013
 Isovaleric anhydride, 3936
 Isovaleronilide, 4105
 Isovaleryl chloride, 967
 Isovaleryl nitrile, 973
 Isovanillic acid, 2627
 Isovanillin, 2595
 Itaconic acid, 900
 Itaconic anhydride, 865
 Jalapic acid, 5252
 Jalapin, 6078
 Jalapinic acid, 5161
 Japaconine, 5904
 Japaconitine, 6073
 Japaconitine hydrochloride, 6074
~~Jelamine, 5547~~
~~Jelamine hydrochloride, 5550~~
 Jeramine, 5900
 Julolidine, 4327
 Juniperic acid, 5162
 Kaempferol, 4884
 Kairolin, 3701
~~Kavajin, 4925~~
~~Kavajin alcohol, 4833~~
 Ketene, 145
 Ketine, 1482
 1-Ketoadipic acid, 1504.1
 4-Ketoazelaic acid, 3287
 14-Ketobenzoic acid, 5765
 7-K- ϵ -*o*-8-benzylideneacenaphthene, 5394
 1-Ketobutyric acid, 627
 1-Ketoglutaric acid, 905
 7-Ketopalmic acid, 5154
 3-Ketopimelic acid, 2268
 3-Ketostearic acid, 5363
 6-Ketostearic acid, 5364
 8-Ketostearic acid, 5365
 9-Ketostearic acid, 5366
 10-Ketostearic acid, 5367
 μ -Ketotricosane, 5814
 Kosin, 6020
 Kryofine, 4113
 Kyanpropine, 4384
 Kynurenic acid, 3484
 Kynuric acid, 3049
 Kynurine, 3040
 Laccainic acid, 5052
 Lactamide, 491
 Lactamidine hydrochloride, 523
 d (*l*)-Lactic acid, 456
 dl -Lactic acid, 457
 Lactic anhydride, 1575
 Lactide, 1502
 Lactophenine, 4112
 Lactonitrile, 400
 Lactose, 4394
 Lactucerin, 5958
 Lactuceryl, 4014
 Lactucol, 4562
 Lactucol acetate, 5803
 Lactucosin, 5803
 Lactyl-*p*-phenetidine, 4112
 Laevoglucosan, 1577
 Lanocerinic acid, 6012
 Lanolic acid, 4389
 Lanthanum ethyl sulfate, 31970
 Lanthanophene, 5782
 Lapachol, 4920
 Lappaconitine, 8032.1
 Larixinic acid, 3623
 Larycin, 5137
 Lasepiten, 5903
 Laudanidine, 5572
 Laudanine, 5573
 Laudanosine, 5673
 Lauramide, 4410
 Lauric acid, 4406
 Lauric aldehyde, 4405
 d -Lauroleone, 2825

Laurone, 5814	Lupeol, 6022	Menthonol, 3922	3-Methoxyallylphenyl 4-acetate, 4318
Lauronitrile, 4399	Lupinidine, 4994	α -Menthyl, 3973	3-Methoxyallylphenyl 4-benzoate, 5193
Lauronic acid, 3278	Lupinine, 3953	β -Menthyl, 3974	3-Methoxyallylphenyl 4-benzyl ether, 5200
Lauryl chloride, 4398	Lupinine hydrochloride, 3964	<i>l</i> -Menthyl methylene ether, 5689	3-Methoxyallylphenyl 4-cinnamate, 5418
Lavendol, 3914	Lupulinic acid, 6156	Menthone, 3917, 3918	3-Methoxyallylphenyl 4-formate, 4068
Lead acetate, 3642	Lutein, 4537	<i>l</i> -Menthyl acetate, 4388	<i>o</i> -Methoxybenzaldehyde, 2578
Lead caprate, 3651	Luteolin, 4885	<i>l</i> -Menthyl acetoacetate, 4837	<i>m</i> -Methoxybenzaldehyde, 2579
Lead caproate, 3647	α -Lutidine, 2202	<i>l</i> -Menthyl adipate, 5915	<i>p</i> -Methoxybenzaldehyde, 2580
Lead diethyl dipropyl, 3631	2, 4-Lutidine, 2196	Menthylamine, 3992	<i>o</i> -Methoxybenzamide, 2674
Lead dimethyl diethyl, 3622	2, 6-Lutidine, 2197	<i>l</i> -Menthyl angelate, 5008	<i>p</i> -Methoxybenzamide, 2675
Lead dimethyl diisooamyl, 3634	3, 4-Lutidine, 2198	Menthyl benzoate, 5244	<i>o</i> -Methoxybenzoic acid, 2614
Lead dimethyl diisobutyl, 3632	Lutidinic acid, 1901	<i>l</i> -Menthyl <i>n</i> -butyrate, 4841	<i>m</i> -Methoxybenzoic acid, 2615
Lead dimethyl dipropyl, 3627	Lycetol, 1718	Menthyl camphorate, 6008	<i>p</i> -Methoxybenzoic acid, 2616
Lead formate, 3639	Lycopodium, 6041	<i>l</i> -Menthyl <i>n</i> -caproate, 5152	<i>p</i> -Methoxybenzotriazole, 2508
Lead heptate, 3648	Lycorine, 5089	<i>l</i> -Menthyl <i>n</i> -caprylate, 5362	<i>m</i> -Methoxycinnamic acid, 3604
Lead laurate, 3632	Lycorine hydrochloride, 5091	Menthyl carbamate, 4164	<i>p</i> -Methoxycinnamic acid, 3605
Lead methyl triethyl, 3624	Lysidine, 702	<i>l</i> -Menthyl carbonate, 5687	4-Methoxy-2, 6-dihydroxydiphenylketone, 4744
Lead myristate, 3653	Lysine picrate, 4364	<i>sec</i> -Menthyl chloride, 3947	3-Methoxy-1, 7-dihydroxyanthrone, 4690
Lead nonylate, 3650	Lysuric acid, 5548	<i>tert</i> -Menthyl chloride, 3948	3-Methoxy-4-ethoxypropenylbenzene, 4340
Lead octoate, 3649	<i>d</i> -Lyxose, 1035	<i>l</i> -Menthyl chloroacetate, 4383	3-Methoxy-4-hydroxyallylbenzene, 3666
Lead oleate, 3655	Maclurin, 4470	<i>l</i> -Menthyl crotonate, 4836	3-Methoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde, 2596
Lead oxalate, 3618	Magnesium acetate, 32170	<i>l</i> -Menthyl glutarate, 5877	4-Methoxy-3-hydroxybenzaldehyde, 2595
Lead palmitate, 3654	Magnesium acid <i>d</i> -tartrate, 32167	Menthyl ethyl glycolate, 4844	3-Methoxy-4-hydroxybenzoic acid, 2628
Lead stearate, 3656	Magnesium ethanedisulfonate, 32172	<i>l</i> -Menthyl formate, 4157	4-Methoxy-3-hydroxybenzoic acid, 2627
Lead tartrate, 3640, 3641	Magnesium naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonate, 32173	<i>l</i> -Menthyl glycolate, 4390	6-Methoxy-7-hydroxy-1, 2-benzopyrone, 3530
Lead tetraacetate, 3645	Magnesium <i>d</i> -tartrate, 32168	Menthyl heptylate, 5253	3-Methoxy-4-hydroxybenzyl alcohol, 2744
Lead triethyl, 3628	Malakin, 4928	<i>l</i> -Menthyl hydrogen succinate, 4835	3-Methoxy-4-hydroxypropenylbenzene, 3137
Lead tetramethyl, 3619	Maleic acid, 574	Menthyl hydroxyacetate, 4390	<i>d</i> -(1)- <i>p</i> -Methoxymandelic acid, 3179
Lead tetraphenyl, 3638	Maleic anhydride, 548	<i>l</i> -Menthyl isobutyrate, 4842	Methoxymethyl salicylate, 3182
Lead tetrapropionate, 3646	<i>l</i> -Malic acid, 635	<i>l</i> -Menthyl isovalerate, 5013	<i>o</i> -Methoxyphenol, 2174
Lead triethyl amyl, 3636	<i>dl</i> -Malic acid, 636	<i>l</i> -Menthyl <i>dl</i> -lactate, 4579	<i>p</i> -Methoxyphenol, 2175
Lead triethyl isomyl, 3637	Malonamide, 436	<i>l</i> -Menthyl levulinate, 5009	<i>o</i> -Methoxyphenyl acetate, 3153
Lead triethyl isobutyl, 3633	Malonic acid, 360	<i>l</i> -Menthyl malonate, 5810	<i>o</i> -Methoxyphenyl benzoate, 4740
Lead triethyl propyl, 3630	Malonic nitrile, 316	Menthyl oxalate, 5759	<i>p</i> -Methoxyphenyl benzoate, 4736
Lead trimethyl butyl, 3625	Malonyl chloride, 314	Menthyl phenylacetate, 5334	<i>o</i> -Methoxyphenyl benzyl ether, 4782
Lead trimethyl isobutyl, 3621	Malonylurea, 565	<i>l</i> -Menthyl propionate, 4578	4-Methoxyphenyltetrazole, 2566.2
Lead trimethyl isomyl, 3629	Maltosan, 4382	<i>l</i> -Menthyl pyruvate, 4573	3-Methoxypropenylbenzene-4-acetate, 4319
Lead trimethyl propyl, 3623	Maltosazone, 5838	Menthyl sorbitate, 5143	3-Methoxypropenylbenzene-4-benzoate, 5194
Lenopalmic acid, 5163	Maltose, 4395	<i>l</i> -Menthyl stearate, 5966	3-Methoxypropenylbenzene-4-benzyl ether, 5201
Leontin, 6161	<i>d</i> -(1)-Mandelic acid, 2612	<i>l</i> -Menthyl succinate, 5846	3-Methoxypropenylbenzene-4-formate, 4069
Lepidine, 3546	<i>dl</i> -Mandelonitrile, 2509	<i>l</i> -Menthyl tartrate, 5847.8	3-Methoxypropenylbenzene-4-pyruvate, 4532
α -Leucaniline, 5426	<i>l</i> -Mandelonitrileglycoside, 4817	<i>l</i> -Menthyl <i>n</i> -valerate, 5015	6-Methoxyquinoline-4-carboxylic acid, 4036
β -Leucaniline, 5427	Manganese acetate, 31311, 31312	1-Mercaptobenzoxazole, 1892	6-Methoxy-1, 2, 3, 4-tetrahydroquinoline, 3710
<i>l</i> -Leucine, 1705	Manganese formate, 31309, 31310	2-Mercaptomethoxybenzene, 2165	<i>o</i> -Methylacetanilide, 3194
<i>d</i> -Leucine, 1706	Manganese oxalate, 31308	μ -Mercaptothiazoline, 405	<i>N</i> -Methylacetanilide, 3199
Leucinic acid, 1664	Mannide, 1573	Mercuric acetate, 3924	Methyl acetate, 452
Levulinic acid, 941	Mannitol, 1669	Mercuric benzoate, 3926	Methyl acetoacetate, 943
Levulinic aldehyde, 928	<i>d</i> -Mannitol, 1751	Mercuric ethyl chloride, 3930	<i>p</i> -Methylacetophenone, 3134
Levulose, 1674	Mannitol hexanitrate, 1495	Mercuric methyl chloride, 3929	Methyl <i>l</i> -1-acetoxypionate, 1572.1
Licareol, 3916	<i>d</i> -Mannoheptitol, 2417	Mercuric propionate, 3925	Methylacetyl carbinol, 721
Lignoceric acid, 5855	<i>d</i> -Mannoheptonic acid, 2378	Mercuric stearate, 3927	Methylacetylene, 338
Lilolidine, 4076	α -Mannose, 1681	Mercurous propionate, 3928	Methyl acetylmalicylate, 3619
Limonene, 3810	<i>d</i> -Mannose, 1682	Mercury di-(ethyl sulfide), 3932	Methyl acid carbonate, 215
α -Limonene nitrosylchloride, 3829	<i>dl</i> -Mannose, 1683	Mercury ethyl, 3919	1-Methylacridine, 4699
Linalool, 3915, 3916	Maretin, 2794	Mercury isobutyl, 3921	3-Methylacridine, 4699
Linalyl acetate, 4376	Margaric acid, 5257	Mercury methyl, 3918	5-Methylacridine, 4700
Linoleic acid, 5346	Margaric aldehyde, 5255	Mercury <i>n</i> -phenyl, 3923	Methyl acrylate, 624
Linolenic acid, 5342	Marrubiin, 5676	Mercury phenyl, 3922	Methylacrylic acid, 620
Lipoiodine, 5850	Meconic acid, 1843	Mercury propyl, 3920	
Lithium acetate, 36238	Meconidine, 5646	Mesaconic acid, 901	
Lithium ammonium tartrate, 32641.2	Meconin, 3621	Mescaline, 4141	
Lithium ethanedisulfonate, 32639	Melamine, 445	Mesidine, 3264	
Lithium formate, 36236	Melampyrin, 1750	Mesitol, 3238	
Lithium malate, 36237	Melaniline, 4518	ω -Mesitylamine, 3265	
Lithium naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonate, 32640	Melene, 6010	Mesitylene sulfonic acid, 3254	
Lithium oxalate, 36235	Melilot, 3134	Mesitylinic acid, 3148	
Lithium thallium tartrate, 32648	Melilotic acid, 3165	Mesitylinic aldehyde, 3657	
Lithofellinic acid, 5849	Melilotic anhydride, 3078	Mesityl oxide, 1548	
Lithuric acid, 4948	Melissane, 6013	Mesorcinol, 3248	
Lobelidine, 5570	Melissic acid, 6011	Mesotan, 3182	
Lobeline, 5794	Melissyl alcohol, 6015	Mesotartaric acid, 638	
Loganin, 5871	Mellithyl alcohol, 4367.6	Mesoallic acid, 363	
Longifolic acid, 4830	Mellitic acid, 4182	Metacrolein, 3252	
Lophine, 5619	Meltophanic acid, 3450	Metaldehyde, 2915	
Lophopetalin, 6092	α -Menthane, 3959	Metanilic acid, 1454	
Loretin, 3009	<i>m</i> -Menthane, 3960	Meteloidine, 4563	
Loturine, 4224	<i>p</i> -Menthane, 3961	Meteloidine hydrobromide, 4569	
Luminal, 4291	Methanediol, 3975	Methane, 54	
Lupanine, 4984	α -Menthane-2-ol, 3971	Methanethiol, 63	
Lupeol, 6023	<i>p</i> -Menthane-8-ol, 3972	Methoxyacetophenetidine, 4113	
	Menthene, 3892	4-Methoxy-1-allylbenzene, 3655	

- Methylal, 513
Methyl alcohol, 60
 α -Methylalizarin, 4876
 β -Methylalizarin, 4877
Methylallene, 595
Methylallophanate, 440
Methylalloxan, 553
Methylallyl carbinol, 998
Methyl allyl ether, 715
Methylamine, 65
Methylamine hydrochloride, 74
Methylaminooacetic acid, 486
Methyl *o*-aminobenzoate, 2664
Methyl *p*-aminobenzoate, 2665
Methyl 3-amino-4-hydroxybenzoate, 2680
1-Methylamino-2-hydroxy-1-phenylpropane, 3793
Methylamino-*p*-phenol sulfate, 4822
Methyl *o*-aminophenyl ketone, 2646
Methyl *m*-aminophenyl ketone, 2647
Methyl *p*-aminophenyl ketone, 2648
4-Methyl-2-(*p*-aminophenyl)-quinoline, 5065
Methyl *n*-amylacetyle, 2826
2-Methyl-*n*-amyl alcohol, 1735
1-Methyl-3-*tert*-amylbenzene, 4365.1
Methyl *n*-amyl carbinol, 2407
d-Methyl *n*-amyl carbinol, 2407.1
Methyl *n*-amyl ether, 1739
Methyl *n*-amyl ketone, 2348
Methyl amylpropionate, 3279
Methylaniline, 2203
Methyl anisate, 3172
1-Methylanthracene, 4897
2-Methylanthracene, 4898
9-Methylanthracene, 4899
Methyl anthranilate, 2664
N-Methylanthranilic acid, 2660
1-Methylanthraquinone, 4872
Methylanthraquinone, 4873
Methylarbutin, 4546
Methyl arsenate, 64.1
Methylarsine, 64
Methylarsinous oxide, 39
Methylaspirin, 3619
Methylatophan, 5182
Methyl azide, 52
1-Methylbarbituric acid, 906
Methyl behenate, 5815
Methyl behenolate, 5812
Methyl benzoate, 4919
Methyl benzoate, 2589
Methyl benzoacetate, 3606
Methyl benzoylaminoacetate, 3631
Methyl *o*-benzoylbenzoate, 4907
Methyl benzoylegonine, 5221
N-Methylbenzylamine, 4794
d-Methylbenzylcarbinyl formate, 3681.1
Methyl benzyl ketone, 3133
Methyl borate, 31824
Methyl *o*-benzyl ether, 4156
Methyl bromide, 40
Methyl 1-bromopropionate, 648.3
Methyl 2-bromopropionate, 648.4
2-Methylbutane, 1072
2-Methyl-1, 3-butene, 881
4-Methyl-1-butene, 921
Methylbenzylacetyle, 2280
d-2-Methylbutyl alcohol, 1083
Methylbutyl carbinol, 1730, 1730.1
Methyl *sec*-butyl carbinol, 1732
Methyl *tert*-butyl carbinol, 1733
Methyl *n*-butyl carbonate, 1667
Methyl *n*-butyl ether, 1088
1-Methyl-2-butylethylene, 2329
Methyl *n*-butyl ketone, 1638
Methyl *sec*-butyl ketone, 1640
Methyl *n*-butyrate, 1018
Methylbutyrene, 2865
p-Methylbutyrophenone, 4090.1
Methyl caprate, 4176
Methyl *n*-caproate, 2360
Methyl caprylate, 3337
Methyl carbamate, 244
Methyl carbonate, 458
Methyl chaulmoograte, 5481
Methyl chavicol ether, 3655
Methyl chloride, 41
Methyl chloroacetate, 384
Methylchloroform, 158
Methyl chloroformate, 155
Methyl 2-chloropropionate, 659
Methyl cinnamate, 3600
Methyl citraconate, 2267
Methylcodine bromide, 5460
l-1-Methylconiine, 3345
Methyl *o*-cresotinate, 3173
Methyl *p*-cresotinate, 3174
Methyl α -crotonate, 939
Methyl cyanide, 168
Methyl cyanoacetate, 591
Methylcyclobutane, 981
Methylcyclohexane, 2330
1-Methylcyclohexane-1-ol, 2338
1-Methylcyclohexane-2-ol, 2339
1-Methylcyclohexane-4-ol, 2342
l-1-Methylcyclohexane-3-ol, 2340
d-1-Methylcyclohexane-3-ol, 2341
o-Methylcyclohexanone, 2289.1
m-Methylcyclohexanone, 2289.2
p-Methylcyclohexanone, 2289.3
4-Methylcyclohexene, 2281
Methyl cyclohexylacetate, 3305
Methylcyclopentane, 1615
Methylcyclopropane, 687
Methylcytosine, 4335
Methyldichloroarsine, 38
Methyl 1, 2-dichloropropionate, 604.1
Methyl diethyl carbinol, 1734
1-Methyl-2, 2-diethylethylene, 2326
2-Methyl-4, 5-dihydroimidazole, 702
Methyl 3, 5-diiodosalicylate, 2461
Methyl dimethylacetate, 2303
N-Methyldiphenylamine, 4513
Methyldipropylammonium chloroplatinate, 31206
Methyldipropyl carbinol, 2962
2-Methyldivinyl, 916
Methylene bromide, 26
Methylene chloride, 28
Methylenecitrylsalicylic acid, 5620
Methylene diacetate, 951
Methylenedianthracene, 5777
Methylenedicotone, 5969
Methylene diethyl ether, 1091
Methylene dimethyl ether, 513
o-Methylenediphenylene oxide, 4451
Methylenedisalicylic acid, 4910
Methylene iodide, 29
Methyl erucate, 5813
 β -Methyleucetin, 3529, 4489
Methyl ether, 263
d-Methylethylacetic acid, 1010
Methylethylacetyle, 917
Methylethylammonium chloroplatinate, 31188
Methylethyl-*tert*-amyl carbinol, 3362
Methylethylbutyl carbinol, 2963
Methylethyl carbinol, 791
Methylethyl carbonate, 735
Methylethyldipropylammonium chloroplatinate, 31212
Methylethylene glycol, 510
Methyl ethyl ether, 508
sym-Methylethylethylene, 982
asym-Methylethylethylene, 983
6-Methyl-3-ethylheptene-2, 3962
5-Methyl-3-ethyl-3-hydroxyhexane, 3359
Methylethylisoamyl carbinol, 3361
Methylethylisobutyl carbinol, 2964
Methylethylisohexyl carbinol, 4004
Methylethylisopropyl carbinol, 2410
Methyl ethyl ketone, 719
Methyl ethyl ketoxime, 764
Methylethylmalonic acid, 1565
Methyl ethyl oxalate, 950
2-Methyl-3-ethylpentane, 2938
2-Methyl-3-ethyl-2-pentene, 2871
3-Methyl-3-ethylpropyl alcohol, 1735
Methylethylpropylammonium chloroplatinate, 31213
Methylethylpropylisobutylammonium chloroplatinate, 31214
Methylethylpropyl carbinol, 2409
Methylethylpropylene, 1614
1-Methyl-2-ethyl-1-*n*-propylethylene, 2873
2-Methyl-5-ethylpyridine, 2774
Methyl ethyl succinate, 2311
Methyl ethyl sulfide, 517
Methylethylsulfonium chloroplatinate, 31184
Methyl fluoride, 44
Methyl formate, 213
2-Methylfuran, 891
5-Methyl furfural, 1417
Methyl fumarate, 1499
 α -Methylgalactoside, 2368
 β -Methylgalactoside, 2369
Methyl gallate, 2630
Methyl geranate, 4150
 α -Methylglucose, 2370
 β -Methylglucose, 2371
 α -Methylglucoside, 2372
 β -Methylglucoside, 2373
d-Methyl glycerinate, 739
Methylglycine, 486
Methylglycol, 486
Methylglycocyanine, 780
Methyl glycollate, 460
Methylglyoxalidine, 702
1-Methylglyoxaline, 606
4-Methylglyoxaline, 607
Methylglyoxime, 437
Methylguanidineacetic acid, 780
Methylguanidine nitrate, 305
Methylguanidine sulfate, 839
Methyl heneicosate, 5769
2-Methylheptane, 2937
3-Methylheptane, 2939
4-Methylheptane, 2940
2-Methyl-2-heptene, 2872
4-Methyl-3-heptene, 2873
2-Methyl-2-heptene-6-ol, 2890
2-Methyl-2-heptene-6-one, 2834
Methyl *n*-heptylate, 2910
d-Methyl-*n*-heptyl carbinol, 2967
Methyl hexahydrobenzoate, 2838
2-Methylhexane, 2390
d-3-Methylhexane, 2391
2-Methylhexan-1-ol, 2405
2-Methylhexan-2-ol, 2396
2-Methylhexan-3-ol, 2411
3-Methylhexan-3-ol, 2409
4-Methylhexan-3-ol, 2402
5-Methylhexan-1-ol, 2406
5-Methylhexan-2-ol, 2408
5-Methylhexan-3-ol, 2401
3-Methyl-2(3)-hexene, 2331
d-Methyl-*n*-hexyl carbinol, 2968
Methyl *n*-hexyl ether, 2977
Methyl hexyl ketone, 2896
Methyl hippurate, 3631
Methylhydrazine, 77
Methyl hydroacrylate, 736
Methyl hydrocinnamate, 3682
Methyl hydrogen oxalate, 361
Methyl hydrogen tartrate, 957
Methyl 3-hydroxy-4-aminobenzoate, 2679
2-Methyl-2-hydroxyheptane, 2933
2-Methyl-3-hydroxyheptane, 2971
3-Methyl-3-hydroxyheptane, 2963
3-Methyl-4-hydroxyheptane, 2970
4-Methyl-2-hydroxyheptane, 2959
4-Methyl-4-hydroxyheptane, 2962
 α -5-Methyl-2-hydroxyheptane, 2960
6-Methyl-2-hydroxyheptane, 2965
6-Methyl-3-hydroxyheptane, 2955
3-Methyl-2-hydroxyisopropylbenzene, 3755
5-Methyl-2-hydroxyisopropylbenzene, 3757
1-Methyl-4-hydroxyquinoline, 3559
N-Methylhydroxylamine, 66
Methyl hypochlorite, 42
1-Methylimidazole, 606
4-Methylimidazole, 607
1-Methylindazole, 2548
1-Methylindole, 3098
2-Methylindole, 3099
3-Methylindole, 3100
5-Methylindole, 3101
Methyl iodide, 45
Methylisoamyl carbinol, 2408
Methyl isoamyl ether, 1740
Methyl isoamyl ketone, 2349
Methylisobutyl carbinol, 1731
Methyl isobutyl ketone, 1639
Methyl isobutyrate, 1019
Methyl isocyanate, 172
Methyl isocyanide, 169
Methyl isohexyl carbinol, 2965
Methyl isohexyl ketone, 2897
Methyl isophthalate, 3164
Methyl isopropyl carbinol, 1085.1
Methyl isopropyl ether, 794.1
1-Methyl-1-isopropylethylene, 1618
1-Methyl-2-isopropylhexahydrobenzene, 3959
1-Methyl-3-isopropylhexahydrobenzene, 3960
1-Methyl-4-isopropylhexahydrobenzene, 3961
Methyl isopropyl ketone, 1007
2-Methyl-5-isopropylphenol, 3752
2-Methyl-6-isopropylphenol, 3755
3-Methyl-6-isopropylphenol, 3756
4-Methyl-6-isopropylphenol, 3757
3-Methyl-6-isopropylphenoxybenzene, 5110
2-Methyl-5-isopropylquinone, 3655
Methyl isosuccinate, 1569
Methyl isothiocyanate, 177
Methyl isovalerate, 1658
Methyl lactate, 737
Methyl laurate, 4584
Methyl malate, 1576
Methyl maleate, 1500
Methyl malonate, 948
Methyl *dl*-mandelate, 3175
Methyl margarate, 5382
d-1-Methylmalic acid, 952
d-1-Methylmalic acid, 953
2-Methylmalic acid, 954
 α -Methylmannoside, 2373.1
Methyl meconate, 2749
Methyl *l*-menthyl ether, 4168
Methylmercaptan, 63
Methyl 3-methoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl ketone, 3158
Methyl 4-methoxy-2-hydroxyphenyl ketone, 3159
Methyl *l*-1-methoxypropionate, 1028.1
Methyl d-methylbenzyl carbinol, 3754.1
Methyl mustard oil, 177
Methyl myristate, 5017
 α -Methylnaphthalene, 4038
 β -Methylnaphthalene, 4039
2-Methyl- α -naphthoquinoline, 4701
3-Methyl- β -naphthoquinoline, 4702
Methyl- α -naphthylamine, 4050
l-Methyl- α -naphthyl carbinol, 4297.1

- Methyl α -naphthyl ether, 4041
 Methyl β -naphthyl ether, 4042
 Methyl nitramine, 56
 Methyl nitrate, 50
 Methyl nitrite, 49
 Methyl *o*-nitrobenzoate, 2518
 Methyl *m*-nitrobenzoate, 2519
 Methyl *p*-nitrobenzoate, 2520
 Methylnitrolic acid, 32
N-Methylnitrosamine, 2134
 2-Methylnonane, 3998
 3-Methylnonane, 3999
 5-Methylnonane, 4000
 2-Methyl-2-nonen-6, 8-dione, 3863
 Methyl *n*-nonyl ketone, 4172
 Methylnopolin, 3921
d-3-Methyloctane, 3352
 4-Methyloctane, 3353
 3-Methyloctane-4-ol, 3355
 2-Methyl-1-octene, 3321
 Methyl *n*-octyl ether, 3367
 Methyl *n*-octyl ketone, 3973
 Methyl oxalate, 631
 Methyl oxanilate, 3112
 Methyl palmitate, 5258
 Methyl pelargonate, 3987
 Methylpelletierine, 3316
 1-Methyl-2-pentadecylacetylene, 5354
 1-Methylpentamethyleneglycol, 1744
 2-Methylpentane, 1715
 3-Methylpentane, 1714
 2-Methylpentan-3-ol, 1727
 2-Methyl-2-pentene, 1613
 3-Methyl-2-pentene, 1616, 1617
 Methyl phenylacetate, 3155
 Methylphenyl carbinol, 2713, 2713.1
N-Methyl-*p*-phenylenediamine, 2247
 Methyl *i*-phenylethyl carbinol, 3754.2
 1, 1-Methylphenylhydrazine, 2255
 Methyl phenyl ketone, 2571
 Methylphenylnitrosamine, 2134
 4-Methyl-2-phenylquinoline, 5053
 6-Methyl-2-phenylquinoline-4-carboxylic acid, 5182
N-Methylphenyltoluene-4-sulfonamide, 4795
 1-Methyl-1-phenylurea, 2694
 Methylphosphine, 73
 Methylphosphinic acid, 72
 Methyl phthalate, 3091, 3615
 Methyl picrate, 1929
 Methyl *d*-pinate, 3872
 1-Methylpiperidine, 1699
 2-Methylpiperidine, 1700
 3-Methylpiperidine, 1701
 4-Methylpiperidine, 1702
 Methyl propargyl ether, 612
 Methyl propionate, 726
 Methylpropylacetaldehyde, 1635
 Methylpropylacetic acid, 1647
 Methylpropylacetylene, 1536
 Methylpropylammonium chloroplatinate, 31192
 Methylpropyl carbinol, 1084
 Methylpropylcarbinolurethane, 1703
 Methylpropylene, 684
 Methyl propyl ether, 794
 2-Methyl-2-propylethyl carbinol, 1736
 Methylpropylisobutyl carbinol, 3363
 Methyl propyl ketone, 1006
 Methyl propyl ketoxime, 1056
 1-Methylpyrazole, 608
 3-Methylpyrazole, 608.1
 5-Methylpyrazole, 608.2
 3-Methylpyrazole-4-sulfonic acid, 609.1
 2-Methylpyridine, 1443
 3-Methylpyridine, 1444
 4-Methylpyridine, 1445
 2-Methylpyridine-4, 6-dicarboxylic acid, 2621
 Methyl pyrotartrate, 2310
 1-Methylpyrrole, 908
 2-Methylpyrrole, 909
 3-Methylpyrrole, 910
 Methyl 2-pyrrolyl ketone, 1449
 Methyl pyruvate, 628
 3-Methylquinoline, 3545
 4-Methylquinoline, 3546
 6-Methylquinoline, 3547
 7-Methylquinoline, 3548
 8-Methylquinoline, 3549
 2-Methylquinoline-4-carboxylic acid, 4035
 2-Methylquinoline ethiodide, 4312
 2-Methylquinoline methiodide, 4056
 Methyl racemate, 1580
l-Methyl rhamnoside, 2367.1
 Methyl rhodanide, 176
 Methyl ricinolate, 5482
 Methyl salicylate, 2618
 Methyl santalate, 5140
 Methyl santolate, 5135.1
 Methylsilicane, 3404
 Methylsilicane chloride, 3433
 Methylsilicane dichloride, 3434
 Methyl stearate, 5485
 Methyl styryl ether, 3128
 Methyl succinate, 1568
 Methyl sulfate, 269
 Methyl sulfide, 272
 Methyl sulfite, 266
 Methyl sulfoeyanate, 176
 Methylsulfone chloride, 43
 Methylsulfonic acid, 61
 Methylsulfuric acid, 62
 Methyl tartrate, 1581
 Methyl tartronate, 956
 Methyl telluride, 277
 Methyl terephthalate, 3616
 1-Methyl-1, 2, 3, 4-tetrahydroquinoline, 3701
 Methyltetramethylene, 981
 Methyltetrazene, 78
 Methyltetronic amide, 1070.2
 Methyltetronic lactone, 947.1
 Methylthiocyanate, 176
 Methylthionyl chloride, 43
 Methyl *p*-toluate, 3156
N-Methyl-*o*-toluidine, 2767
N-Methyl-*m*-toluidine, 2768
N-Methyl-*p*-toluidine, 2769
 Methyl trichloroacetate, 329
 Methyltriethylammonium chloroplatinate, 31202
 Methyl 3, 4, 5-trihydroxybenzoate, 2630
 Methyl 2, 4, 6-trihydroxyphenyl ketone, 2620
 Methyltriisobutylammonium chloroplatinate, 31219
 Methyl trimethylacetate, 1656
 Methyltrimethylene, 687
N-Methyltyrosine, 3721
 5-Methyluracil, 888
N-Methylurea, 259
 Methylurea nitrate, 291
 Methylurethane, 773.1
 1-Methyluric acid, 1409
 3-Methyluric acid, 1410
 7-Methyluric acid, 1411
 Methyl *n*-valerate, 1657
 Methyl vanillate, 3183
 Methysticin, 4925
 Metol, 4822
 Michler's ketone, 5207
 Milk sugar, 4394
 Mitragynine, 5734
 Mitravarsine, 5716
 Mochyl alcohol, 5914
 Monacetin, 1031
 Monobutyrin, 2367
 Monotal, 3694
 Montanic acid, 5984
 Morin, 4888
 Morindin, 5896
 Morindon, 4882
 Morphine, 5202
 Morphine acetate, 5458
 Morphine ethyl ether, 5453
 Morphine hydrobromide, 5205
 Morphine hydrochloride, 5206
 Morphine methyl bromide, 5322
 Morphine methyl ether, 5317
 Morphine sulfate, 6062
 Morphine tartrate, 6111
 Morphol, 4675
 Morphan, 5322
 Mucic acid, 1584
 Mueonic acid, 1427
 Murrayin, 5330
 Musk, 4082
 Mustard gas, 699
 Mycosterol, 6000
 Mykose, 4397
 Myrcene, 3811
 Myrcenol, 3919
 Myricyl alcohol, 6015
 Myristic acid, 4851
 Myristic aldehyde, 4850
 Myristic amide, 4855
 Myristic anilide, 5592
 Myristicinic acid, 3094
 Myristic nitrile, 4848
 Myristicol, 3855
 Myristone, 5941
 Myristyl chloride, 4847
 Myrtenal, 3761
 Myrtenol, 3856
 Myrtenyl chloride, 3780
 Napelline, 6021
 Naphthalanmorpholine, 4329
 α -Naphthaldehyde, 4023
 β -Naphthaldehyde, 4024
 Naphthalene, 3494
 Naphthalene-1, 8-dicarboxylic acid, 4197
 Naphthalene-1, 5-disulfone chloride, 3430
 Naphthalene-1, 6-disulfone chloride, 3431
 Naphthalene-2, 6-disulfone chloride, 3432
 Naphthalene-2, 7-disulfone chloride, 3433
 Naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonic acid, 3539
 Naphthalene-1, 6-disulfonic acid, 3540
 Naphthalene-1-sulfonic acid, 3519
 Naphthalene-2-sulfonic acid, 3520
 Naphthalene-1-sulfone chloride, 3467
 Naphthalene-2-sulfone chloride, 3468
 Naphthalene-1-sulfonic acid, 3524
 Naphthalene-2-sulfonic acid, 3525
 Naphthalene tetrachloride, 3495
 1, 8-Naphthalic acid, 4197
 Naphthionic acid, 3562
 α -Naphthoic acid, 4029
 β -Naphthoic acid, 4030
 α -Naphthol, 3507
 β -Naphthol, 3508
 α -Naphthol-2-sulfonic acid, 3532
 α -Naphthol-4-sulfonic acid, 3533
 α -Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid, 3534
 α -Naphthol-6-sulfonic acid, 3535
 β -Naphthol-6-sulfonic acid, 3536
 β -Naphthol-7-sulfonic acid, 3537
 α , β -Naphthophenazine, 5207
 α -Naphthoquinoline, 4701
 β -Naphthoquinoline, 4702
 γ -Naphthoquinoline, 4703
 α -Naphthoquinoline, 4435
 β -Naphthoquinoline, 4436
 1, 2-Naphthoquinone, 3447
 1, 4-Naphthoquinone, 3448
 2, 6-Naphthoquinone, 3449
 α -(α -Naphthoyl)-benzoic acid, 6271
 α -Naphthoyl chloride, 4017
 β -Naphthoyl chloride, 4018
 α -Naphthyl acetate, 4247
 β -Naphthyl acetate, 4248
 Naphthyl acid camphorate, 5554
 α -Naphthylamine, 3550
 β -Naphthylamine, 3551
 α -Naphthyl benzoate, 5176
 β -Naphthyl benzoate, 5177
 α -Naphthyl cyanide, 4019
 β -Naphthyl cyanide, 4020
 Naphthylene-1, 2-diamine, 3580
 Naphthylene-1, 4-diamine, 3581
 Naphthylene-1, 5-diamine, 3582
 Naphthylene-1, 6-diamine, 3583
 Naphthylene-1, 8-diamine, 3584
 α -Naphthyl ether, 5499
 α , β -Naphthyl ether, 5501
 β -Naphthyl ether, 5500
 α -Naphthyl salicylate, 5178
 β -Naphthyl salicylate, 5179
 Narceine, 5790
 Narceine hydrochloride, 5792
 Narceine sulfate, 6150
 Narceinic acid, 4929
 Narcotine, 5704
dl-Narcotine, 5703
 Neocrotic acid, 5878
 Neodymium ethyl sulfate, 32031
 Neoisocodine, 5320
l-Neomenthol, 3974.1
 Nepalin, 5188
 Nepodin, 5302
 Neral, 3850
 Nerol, 3920
 Nerolidol, 5003
 Nerolin, 4042
 Neryl acetate, 4377
~~Nerine parchlorate, 1104~~
 Neurodin, 4079
 Neuronal, 830
 Nickel acetate, 31578
 Nickel formate, 31577
 Nickel naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonate, 31580
 Nicotine, 3643
 Nicotelline, 3500
 Nicotimine, 3748
 Nicotine, 3747
 Nicotine salicylate, 5208
 Nicotinic acid, 1345
 Nicotine, 2775
 Nirvanin, 4825
 Nirvanol, 4059
o-Nitroacetanilide, 2555
m-Nitroacetanilide, 2556
p-Nitroacetanilide, 2557
 Nitroacetic acid, 175
 3-Nitro- β -alizarin, 4616
 4-Nitro- α -alizarin, 4615
 5-Nitro-3-amino-*p*-cresol, 2149
 2-Nitro-4-aminophenol, 1405
 3-Nitro-2-aminophenol, 1400
 3-Nitro-4-aminophenol, 1406
 4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, 1401
 5-Nitro-2-aminophenol, 1402
 5-Nitro-3-aminophenol, 1404
 6-Nitro-2-aminophenol, 1403
o-Nitroaniline, 1396
m-Nitroaniline, 1397
p-Nitroaniline, 1398
o-Nitroanisole, 2098
m-Nitroanisole, 2099
p-Nitroanisole, 2100
 9-Nitroanthracene, 4644
 1-Nitroanthraquinone, 4613
 2-Nitroanthraquinone, 4614
p-Nitroazobenzene, 4216
m-Nitrobenzal chloride, 1865
o-Nitrobenzaldehyde, 1893
m-Nitrobenzaldehyde, 1894
p-Nitrobenzaldehyde, 1895

- Nitrobenzamide, 1981
 -Nitrobenzamide, 1982
 -Nitrobenzamide, 1983
 Nitrobenzene, 1347
 -Nitrobenzidine, 4276
 -Nitrobenzidine, 4277
 -Nitrobenzoic acid, 1897
 -Nitrobenzoic acid, 1898
 -Nitrobenzoic acid, 1899
 -Nitrobenzonitrile, 1829
 -Nitrobenzonitrile, 1830
 -Nitrobenzonitrile, 1831
 -Nitrobenzoyl chloride, 1806
 -Nitrobenzoyl chloride, 1807
 -Nitrobenzoyl chloride, 1808
 -Nitrobenzyl alcohol, 2085
 -Nitrobenzyl alcohol, 2086
 -Nitrobenzyl alcohol, 2087
 -Nitrobenzylamine, 4503
 -Nitrobenzyl bromide, 1941
 -Nitrobenzyl bromide, 1942
 -Nitrobenzyl bromide, 1943
 -Nitrobenzyl chloride, 1961
 -Nitrobenzyl chloride, 1962
 -Nitrobenzyl chloride, 1963
 -Nitrobenzyl cyanide, 2466
 -Nitrocinnamic acid, 3050
 -Nitrocinnamic acid, 3051
 -Nitrocinnamic acid, 3052
 -Nitro-*p*-cresol, 2096
 -Nitro-*o*-cresol, 2088
 -Nitro-*o*-cresol, 2089
 -Nitro-*m*-cresol, 2093
 -Nitro-*o*-cresol, 2090
 -Nitro-*m*-cresol, 2094
 -Nitro-*o*-cresol, 2091
 -Nitro-*m*-cresol, 2095
 Nitrocresol methyl ether, 2676
 Nitrocumene, 3219
 Nitrocyclohexane, 1606
 -Nitrocymene, 3715
 -Nitro-1, 3-diacetylphenyl en e d i-
 amine, 3636
 -Nitro-1, 4-diaminobenzene, 1461
 -Nitro-1, 2-diaminobenzene, 1459
 -Nitro-1, 3-diaminobenzene, 1460
 -Nitrodimehtylaniline, 2696
 -Nitrodimehtylaniline, 2697
 -Nitrodimehtylaniline, 2698
 -Nitrodiphenyl, 4212
 -Nitrodiphenyl, 4213
 -Nitrodiphenyl, 4214
 -Nitrodiphenylamine, 4233
 -Nitrodiphenylamine, 4234
 -Nitrodiphenylmethane, 4484
 Nitroethane, 242
 -Nitroethoxybenzene, 2677
 -Nitroethoxybenzene, 2678
 Nitroethyl alcohol, 246
 Nitroethylene, 173
 Nitroform, 25
 Nitroglycerine, 407
 Nitroglycerol, 497, 498
 Nitroglycol, 249
 -Nitroguaiacol, 2103
 -Nitroguaiacol, 2104
 -Nitroguaiacol, 2105
 Nitroguanidine, 59
 Nitrohydroquinone, 1354
 -Nitro-3-hydroxybenzoic acid, 1911
 -Nitro-2-hydroxybenzoic acid, 1907
 -Nitro-4-hydroxybenzoic acid, 1915
 -Nitro-2-hydroxybenzoic acid, 1908
 -Nitro-3-hydroxybenzoic acid, 1912
 -Nitro-2-hydroxybenzoic acid, 1909
 -Nitro-3-hydroxybenzoic acid, 1913
 -Nitro-2-hydroxybenzoic acid, 1910
 -Nitro-3-hydroxybenzoic acid, 1914
 Nitroisatine, 2430
 -Nitrosophthalic acid, 2442
 -Nitrosophthalic acid, 2443
 -Nitrosophthalic acid, 2444
 1-Nitroisopropylbenzene, 3219
 2-Nitro-4-isopropyltoluene, 3715
 Nitromannite, 1495
 Nitromesitylene, 3220
 Nitromethane, 48
 3-Nitro-4-methoxytoluene, 2676
 -Nitromethylaniline, 2136
 -Nitromethylaniline, 2137
 -Nitromethylaniline, 2138
 2-Nitro-3-methyl-6-isopropylphenol,
 3718
 4-Nitro-3-methyl-6-isopropylphenol,
 3719
 Nitron, 5516
 -Nitronaphthalene, 3473
 -Nitronaphthalene, 3474
 1-Nitro- β -naphthol, 3489
 2-Nitro- α -naphthol, 3485
 3-Nitro- α -naphthol, 3486
 4-Nitro- α -naphthol, 3487
 5-Nitro- α -naphthol, 3488
 5-Nitro- β -naphthol, 3490
 6-Nitro- β -naphthol, 3491
 8-Nitro- β -naphthol, 3492
 1-Nitro- β -naphthylamine, 3504
 3-Nitro- α -naphthylamine, 3501
 5-Nitro- β -naphthylamine, 3505
 6-Nitro- α -naphthylamine, 3502
 7-Nitro- α -naphthylamine, 3503
 8-Nitro- β -naphthylamine, 3506
 2-Nitrophenanthrene, 4645
 3-Nitrophenanthrene, 4646
 4-Nitrophenanthrene, 4647
 9-Nitrophenanthrene, 4648
 -Nitrophenetol, 2677
 -Nitrophenetol, 2678
 -Nitrophenol, 1349
 -Nitrophenol, 1350
 -Nitrophenol, 1351
 2-Nitrophenol-4-sulfonic acid, 1355
 2-Nitro-*p*-phenylenediamine, 1461
 4-Nitro-*o*-phenylenediamine, 1459
 4-Nitro-*m*-phenylenediamine, 1460
 3-Nitro-*o*-phthalic acid, 2440
 4-Nitrophthalic acid, 2441
 1-Nitropiperidine, 994
 1-Nitropropane, 487
 2-Nitropropane, 488
 3-Nitropyridine, 852
 5-Nitroquinoline, 3010
 6-Nitroquinoline, 3011
 7-Nitroquinoline, 3012
 8-Nitroquinoline, 3013
 2-Nitroresorcinol, 1352
 4-Nitroresorcinol, 1353
 2-Nitrosalicilic acid, 1911
 3-Nitrosalicilic acid, 1907
 4-Nitrosalicilic acid, 1908
 5-Nitrosalicilic acid, 1909
 6-Nitrosalicilic acid, 1910
 -Nitrosoacetanilide, 2553
 -Nitrosoaniline, 1394
 Nitrosobenzene, 1343
 Nitrosodiethylamine, 783
 6-Nitro-*o*-3-(diethylamino)-phenol,
 3749
 -Nitrosodiethylaniline, 3750
 Nitrosodiisobutylamine, 2949
 -Nitrosodimethylaniline, 2695
 -Nitrosodimethylaniline h y d r o -
 chloride, 2752
 -Nitrosodiphenylamine, 4228
 -Nitrosodiphenylamine, 4229
 Nitrosodipropylamine, 1720
 1-Nitroso- β -naphthol, 3477
 2-Nitroso- α -naphthol, 3475
 4-Nitroso- α -naphthol, 3476
 Nitrosoindol, 2465
 -Nitrosophenol, 1348
 -Nitrosophenylaniline, 4229
 -Nitrostyrene, 2513
 -Nitrostyrene, 2514
 -Nitrostyrene, 2515
 2-Nitroterephthalic acid, 2445
 Nitrotetronic acid dihydrate, 679.1
 2-Nitrothiophene, 553
 2-Nitrothymol, 3718
 4-Nitrothymol, 3719
 -Nitrotoluene, 2081
 -Nitrotoluene, 2082
 -Nitrotoluene, 2083
 -Nitrotoluene-*o*-sulfonic acid, 2109
 2-Nitro-*m*-toluidine, 2143
 2-Nitro-*p*-toluidine, 2147
 3-Nitro-*o*-toluidine, 2139
 3-Nitro-*p*-toluidine, 2148
 4-Nitro-*o*-toluidine, 2140
 4-Nitro-*m*-toluidine, 2144
 5-Nitro-*o*-toluidine, 2141
 5-Nitro-*m*-toluidine, 2145
 6-Nitro-*o*-toluidine, 2142
 6-Nitro-*m*-toluidine, 2146
 2-Nitro-1, 3, 5-trimethylbenzene, 3220
 Nitrourea, 53
 Nitrourethane, 442
 2-Nitro-*m*-xylene, 2668
 2-Nitro-*p*-xylene, 2671
 3-Nitro-*o*-xylene, 2666
 4-Nitro-*o*-xylene, 2667
 4-Nitro-*m*-xylene, 2669
 5-Nitro-*m*-xylene, 2670
 Nonacosane, 5985
 Nonadecine-1-carboxylic acid, 5602
 -Nonane, 3354
 -Nondecane, 5486
 -Nonylic acid, 3328
 -Nonyl alcohol, 3364
 -Nonyl aldehyde, 3325
 -Nonylamine, 3371
 -Nonylene, 3322
 -*d*-Nonyl formate, 3988
 Nopinane, 3296
 -Nopinol, 3301
 Nopinone, 3276
 Noratropine, 5129
 Norhyoscyamine, 5130
 Noropianic acid, 2489
 Nortropanol, 2321
 Nortropinone, 2272
 Nosophen, 5487
 Novaspirin, 5620
 Novatophan, 5410
 Novocaine, 4557, 4558
 Novocaine hydrochloride, 4565
 Ocimene, 3812
 Octachloroanthracene, 4591
 -Octachlorocyclohexenone, 1111.1
 -Octachlorocyclohexenone, 1111.2
 Octachloropropane, 309
 Octacosane, 5967
 -Octadecane, 5391
 -Octadecyl alcohol, 5392
 -Octadecyl iodide, 5389
 -Octadecylene, 5377
 -*cis*- β -Octalin, 3813
 -*trans*- β -Octalin, 3814
 -Octane, 2941
 -*n*-Octyl acetate, 3989
 -*n*-Octyl alcohol, 2966
 -*d*-*sec*-Octyl alcohol, 2967
 -*dl*-*sec*-Octyl alcohol, 2968
 -*n*-Octyl aldehyde, 2892
 -*n*-Octylamine, 2986
 -*sec*-Octylamine, 2987
 -*n*-Octyl bromide, 2922
 -*n*-Octyl chloride, 2924
 -*sec*-Octyl chloride, 2925
 -Octylene, 2874
 -*n*-Octyl ether, 5169
 -*n*-Octyl fluoride, 2926
 -*d*-*sec*-Octyl formate, 3338
 -*n*-Octyl iodide, 2927
 Oenanthaldoxime, 2386
 Oenanthal, 2343
 Oenanthylic acid, 2351
 Oenanthylic aldehyde, 2343
 Oenanthylidene, 2275
 Oleic acid, 5359
 Oleic acid ozonide, 5371
 Oleic aldehyde, 5356
 Oleicamide, 5375
 Oleic anhydride, 6105
 Oleohydroxamic acid, 5376
 Oncoeric acid, 5589
 Onocerin, 5910
 Onocol, 5910
 Ononin, 5865
 Opianic acid, 3624
 Orcin, 2173
 - β -Oreinal, 2729
 Orexine, 4710
 Origanol, 3926, 3927
 Ormosine, 5593
 Ormosinine, 5594
 -*dl*-Ornithuric acid, 5430
 Oroxylin, 5398
 Orthoform, 2679
 Orthoform, new, 2680
 Oscine, 2822
 Oscine picrate, 4812
 Ouabain, 5998
 Oxalic acid, 147
 Oxalic acid dihydrate, 270
 Oxalylanthranilic acid, 3049
 Oxalyl bromide, 85
 Oxalyl chloride, 89
 Oxalylidihydrazide, 260
 Oxalylurea, 317
 Oxamic acid, 174
 Oxamide, 199
 Oxanilic acid, 2516
 Oxanilide, 4715
 Oxindol, 2511
 Oxyacanthine, 5434
 Oxyecannabin, 3579
 Oxyquinoline sulfate, 5291
 Oxyaspartine, 4985
 Oxytolyltropine, 5128
 Paeonol, 3159
 Palmitic acid, 5159
 Pamitic aldehyde, 5158
 Palmitic amide, 5165
 Palmitic anhydride, 6045
 Palmitic anilide, 5745
 Palmitic acid, 5148
 Palmitone, 6026
 Palmitonitrile, 5155
 Palmitoxilic acid, 5149
 Paniculatene, 5972
 Papaverine, 5528
 Papaverine acid, 5056
 Papaverine, 5541
 Papaverine hydrochloride, 5544
 Parabanic acid, 317
 -*p*-Parabutyraldehyde, 4409
 Paracenic acid, 902
 Paracetic acid, 4257
 Paracotin, 4190
 Paraffinic acid, 5856
 Paraformaldehyde, 36
 Paraldehyde, 1662
 Paraldol, 2916
 Param, 207
 Paramorphine, 5435
 Parapropionaldehyde, 3340
 Parasaroline, 5428
 Parascilic, 4681
 Paratophan, 5182
 Paraxanthine, 2152
 Paricine, 5101
 Parillin, 5912
 Parvoline, 3266
 Patchouli alcohol, 5142
 Patellaric acid, 5215
 Patschoulene, 4978

Paucine, 5930	Phenarsazine oxide, 5819	2-Phenylethyl alcohol, 2714	1-Phenylsemicarbazide, 2235
Paytine, 5655	Phenazine, 4188	α -Phenylethylamine, 2770	4-Phenylsemicarbazide, 2236
Pelargonic acid, 3328	Phenazone, 4189	ω -Phenylethylamine, 2771	Phenylsilicon trichloride, 3441
Pelargonic aldehyde, 3325	<i>o</i> -Phenetidine, 2786	ω -Phenylethylamine hydrochloride, 2798	Phenyl succinate, 5074
Pelletierine, 2862	<i>m</i> -Phenetidine, 2787	5, 5-Phenylethylbarbituric acid, 4291	Phenyl sulfide, 4260
Pelletierine hydrobromide, 2875	<i>p</i> -Phenetidine, 2788	Phenylethylene, 2538	Phenyl tartrate, 5077
Pelletierine hydrochloride, 2876	Phenetidine salicylacetate, 5090	4, 4-Phenylethylhydantoin, 4059	Phenyl telluride, 4263
Pelletierine sulfate, 5157	Phenetol, 2722	Phenylethylsalicane dichloride, 3443	Phenyl thiocyanate, 1917
Pelotone, 4552	Phenetsal, 4911	<i>N</i> -Phenylformamide, 2073	Phenylthiourea, 2150
Pelotine, 5316	<i>p</i> -Phenetylurea, 3232	<i>N</i> -Phenylformanilide, 4480	<i>N</i> -Phenylthiourea, 320/
Pentabromoaniline, 1126	Phenocaine, 5331	Phenyl formate, 2008	<i>o</i> -Phenyltoluene, 4491
Pentabromobenzene, 1113	Phenocoll, 3751	β -Phenylglycoside, 4356	<i>m</i> -Phenyltoluene, 4492
Pentabromoethane, 105	Phenocoll salicylate, 5210	Phenylglyceric acid, 3177, 3178	<i>p</i> -Phenyltoluene, 4493
Pentabromophenol, 1114	Phenol, 1413	Phenylglycol, 2736	Phenyl <i>p</i> -toluenesulfonate, 4509
Pentachloroaniline, 1140	Phenolphthalein, 5504	Phenylglycolic acid, 2612, 2613	Phenyl <i>o</i> -tolyl ketone, 4725
Pentachlorobenzene, 1119	<i>o</i> -Phenolsulfonic acid, 1428	Phenylglyoxal, 2469	Phenyl <i>m</i> -tolyl ketone, 4726
Pentachlorobenzoic acid, 1775	Phenosol, 5090	Phenylglyoxylic acid, 2478	Phenyl <i>p</i> -tolyl ketone, 4727
Pentachloroethane, 111	α -Phenotriazine, 1919	Phenyl heptylate, 4544	Phenylurea, 2135
Pentachlorophenol, 1120	Phenoval, 4538	Phenyl hexyl ketone, 4542	<i>N</i> -Phenylurethane, 3221
Pentachloropropane, 331	Phenoxyacetic acid, 2617	Phenylhydrazine, 1483	Phenylvinyl acetate, 3601
Pentacosane, 5881	<i>o</i> -Phenoxybenzoic acid, 4465	Phenylhydrazine acetate, 2805	Phillirin, 5950
<i>n</i> -Pentadecane, 5018	Phenylacetaldehyde, 2567	Phenylhydrazine hydrate, 4367.4	Phloramine, 1451
<i>n</i> -Pentadecyl alcohol, 5019	Phenylacetamide, 2651	Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, 1514	Phloretic acid, 3167
Pentadecyl amine, 5020	Phenylacetanilide, 4753	<i>p</i> -Phenylhydrazinesulfonic acid, 1491	Phloretin, 4926
Pentadecylic acid, 5016	Phenyl acetate, 2590	β -Phenylhydroxylamine, 1450	Phloridzin, 5659
1, 3-Pentadiene, 918	Phenylacetic acid, 2584	3, 5-Phenylimino-1, 4-diphenyl-4, 5-dihydro-1, 2, 4-triazol, 5516	Phloracetophenone, 2620
2, 3-Pentadiene, 914	Phenylacetic anhydride, 5071	Phenyl isomyl ether, 4131	Phloroglucinol, 1421
Pentaerythritol, 1093	Phenylacetyl chloride, 2499	Phenyl isocyanate, 1889	Phloroglucinol triacetate, 4302
Pentaethylbenzene, 5141	Phenylacetylene, 2453	Phenyl isocyanide, 1886	Phloroglucinol triethyl ether, 4367.9
Pentahydroxybenzophenone, 4470	Phenyl acid camphorate, 5124	Phenyl isothiocyanate, 1918	Phloroglucinol trimethyl ether, 3250
Pentamethylbenzene, 4119	9-Phenylacridine, 5395	Phenyl isovalerate, 4100	Phlorone, 2593
Pentamethylbenzoic acid, 4341	Phenylalanine, 3208, 3209	2-Phenylactic acid, 3166	Phlorone, 3277
Pentamethylbenzyl alcohol, 4367.6	3-Phenylallamine, 3190	Phenyl malonate, 4908	Phosgene, 9
Pentamethylenediamine, 1105	Phenylallylene, 3055	Phenyl malonic acid, 3089	Phosphoryl chloride, 1327
<i>cis</i> -Pentamethylene-1, 2-dicarboxylic acid, 2264	Phenylaminoacetic acid, 2661	Phenyl methyl ether, 2163	Phosphoryl oxychloride, 1328
Pentamethyleneglycol, 1090	<i>m</i> -Phenylaminophenol, 4271	1-Phenyl-1-aminopropionic acid, 3209	Phosphobenzene, 4259
Pentamethylene oxide, 1008	2-Phenyl-1-aminopropionic acid, 3208, 3209	9-Phenylanthracene, 5494	<i>o</i> -Phthalamic acid, 2517
Pentamethylphenol, 4128	Phenylarsine, 1434	Phenylarsenious oxide, 1292	Phthalazine, 2462
<i>n</i> -Pentane, 1073	Phenylarsine, 1434	Phenylarsonic acid, 1435	<i>o</i> -Phthalic acid, 2479
Pentane-1, 2-diol, 1089	Phenylarsenic oxide, 1292	Phenyl benzenesulfonate, 4250	<i>o</i> -Phthalic aldehyde, 2470
Pentane-1, 5-diol, 1090	Phenyl benzoate, 4458	Phenyl benzene, 4458	<i>o</i> -Phthalic anhydride, 2431
Pentanitrophenol, 1121	<i>o</i> -Phenylbenzoic acid, 4455	<i>m</i> -Phenylbenzoic acid, 4456	<i>o</i> -Phthalic diamide, 2551
Pentaphenylethane, 6030	<i>m</i> -Phenylbenzoic acid, 4456	2-Phenyl-1, 4-benzopyrone, 4868	Phthalide, 2473
<i>n</i> -Pentatriacontane, 6091	2-Phenylbenzoic acid, 4457	Phenylbenzoquinone, 4196	<i>o</i> -Phthalimide, 2439
1-Pentene-3-ol, 999	2-Phenyl-1, 4-benzopyrone, 4868	Phenylbenzylamine, 4512	Phthalonic anhydride, 2990
2-Pentene-4-ol, 1000	1-Phenyl-1-benzylhydrazine, 4523	Phenyl benzyl ketone, 4724	<i>o</i> -Phthalyl dichloride, 2423
2-Pentene-2, 3, 5-tricarboxylic acid 2, 3-imide, 2681	Phenyl butyrate, 3683	2-Phenylbutane, 3725	Phthalylphenylhydrazine, 4656.1
1, 2-Pentenic acid, 934	Phenyl butyric acid, 3670	Phenylbutylene, 3576	Phtrenoin, 6153
2, 3-Pentenic acid, 935	Phenyl carbonate, 4466	Phenyl cyanide, 1885	Physic acid, 5048
3, 4-Pentenic acid, 930	Phenyl chloroacetate, 2501	Phenyldichlorarsine, 1291	Physcion, 5048
1-Pentine, 920	Phenylchloroform, 1870	3-Phenyl-3, 4-dihydroquinazoline, 4710	Physostigmine, 4960
Pentinoic acid, 894	Phenylchlorosulfonic acid hydrochloride, 5040	Phenyldimethylaminopyrazolone, 4537	Physostigmine hydrobromide, 4962
<i>n</i> -Pentylethylene, 2332	2-Phenylcrotonic acid, 3596	1-Phenyl-2, 3-dimethylpyrazolone, 4058	Physostigmine hydrochloride, 4965
Perbromobenzene, 1107	3-Phenylcrotonic acid, 3597	Phenylditolylmethane, 5625	Physostigmine salicylate, 5724
Perbromoethylene, 86	Phenylcrotonylene, 3576	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediacetic acid, 3611	Physostigmine sulfate, 5996
Perchlorobenzene, 1110	Phenyl cyanide, 1885	<i>m</i> -Phenylenediacetic acid, 3612	Physostigmol, 4051
Perchloroether, 538	Phenyldichloroarsine, 1291	<i>p</i> -Phenylenediacetic acid, 3613	Phytol, 5606
Perchloroethylene, 90	3-Phenyl-3, 4-dihydroquinazoline, 4710	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1479	Phytosterol, 5934
Pereirine, 5465	Phenyldimethylaminopyrazolone, 4537	<i>m</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1480	Phytosterol acetate, 5980
Perexone, 4951	1-Phenyl-2, 3-dimethylpyrazolone, 4058	<i>p</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	Phytosterolene acetate, 6088
<i>d</i> -Perseitol, 2417	Phenylditolylmethane, 5625	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1480	Phytosterol glucoside, 5807
Perylene, 5488	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediacetic acid, 3611	<i>p</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1480	Phytosteroline, 6055
Petronal, 3370	<i>m</i> -Phenylenediacetic acid, 3612	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	Phytosterol valerate, 6044
Petroselinic acid, 5360	<i>p</i> -Phenylenediacetic acid, 3613	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	Piazothiole, 1283
Peucedanin, 4922	<i>m</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1479	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1480	Picein, 4821
Phaseolunatin, 3887	<i>p</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1479	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1480	Picene, 5695
Phellandral, 3857	<i>m</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1480	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	Picenic acid, 5614
α -Phellandrene, 3815	<i>p</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1480	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	α -Picoline, 1443
β -Phellandrene, 3816	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1480	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	β -Picoline, 1444
Phellyl alcohol, 5250	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1480	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	γ -Picoline, 1445
Phenacetyl, 3716	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	Picolinic acid, 1344
Phenamine, 3751	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	Picramic acid, 1364
Phenanthraquinone, 4622	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	Pieramide, 1284
3, 4-Phenanthraquinone, 4623	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	α -Pierasmin, 6098
Phenanthrene, 4652	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	β -Pierasmin, 6099
Phenanthridine, 4437	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	Picric acid, 1197
Phenanthroline, 4187	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	Picroaconitine, 6021
Phenanthrone, 4671	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	Picropodophyllin, 5780
Phenarsazine, 4185	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	Picrotin, 4946
Phenarsazine chloride, 4202	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine, 1481	
	Phenyl ether, 4241	Phenyl ethyl ether, 4262	

- Picrotoxin, 5989
 Picrotoxinin, 4936.1
 Picryl acetate, 2452
 Picryl bromide, 1122
 Picryl chloride, 1127
 Picryl iodide, 1141
 Picrylsulfonic acid, 1199
 Picloarpidine nitrate, 3797
 Pilocarpine, 4125
 Pilocarpine hydrobromide, 4134
 Pilocarpine hydrochloride, 4136
 Pilocarpine nitrate, 4143
 Pilocarpine salicylate, 5325.1
 Pilocarpine sulfate, 5741
 Pinosine, 5109
 Pinosine, 3233
p-Pimaric acid, 5588
p-Pinelic acid, 2308
 Pinelic aldehyde, 2291
 Pimpinellin, 4469
 Pinane, 3893
 Pinacolin, 1630
 Pinacolyl alcohol, 1733, 1733.1
 Pinacolyl chloride, 1694
 Pinacone, 1743
p-Pinene, 3817
p-Pinene, 3818
 Pinene hydrate, 3921
p-Pinene hydrobromide, 3875
 Pinene hydrochloride, 3881
 Pinic acid, 3282.1, 3282.2
 Pinite, 2374
 Pinocamphe, 3894
 Pinocanol, 3763
 Pinol, 3858
 Pinol glycol, 3934
p- α -Pinone oxime, 3886.1
 Pinonic acid, 3867, 3867.1
 Pinoylformic acid, 3777
 Pinylamine, 3883
p-Pipicoline, 1700
p-Pipicoline, 1701
p-Pipicoline, 1702
 Iperazine, 782
 Iperazine quinate, 5352
 Iperic acid, 4254
 Iperidine, 1054
 Iperidine hydrochloride, 1075
 Iperidone, 974
 Iperine, 5204
 Iperitone, 3764
 Iperonal, 2474
 Iperonal chloride, 2457
 Iperonyl alcohol, 2594
 Iperonylic acid, 2482
 Iperylene, 918
 Ipitazol, 4952
 Isangueyric acid, 5857
 Isaturine, 1477
 Isodocarpic acid, 5232
 Isodophyllotoxin, 5781
 Isopulin, 5549
 Iprhyrine, 5667
 Iprhyroxime, 5456
 Iptassium acetate, 32983
 Iptassium acetylsalicylate, 32993
 Iptassium acid acetate, 32988
 Iptassium acid chloroacetate, 32999
 Iptassium acid oxalate, 32981
 Iptassium acid phthalate, 32991
 Iptassium acid succinate, 32984
 Iptassium acid tartrate, 32986
 Iptassium acid uroxsate, 33009
 Iptassium ammonium *d*-tartrate, 33008
 Iptassium citrate, 32989
 Iptassium cobalt malonate, 33094
 Iptassium disuccinate, 32992
 Iptassium ethylsulfate, 33000
 Iptassium formate, 32980
 Iptassium lithium *d*-tartrate, 33176
 Iptassium methanedisulfonate, 33004
 Potassium naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonate, 33005
 Potassium nickel dithioxalate, 33098
 Potassium oleate, 32994
 Potassium oxalate, 32977
 Potassium phenol-2, 4-disulfonate, 33003
 Potassium *o*-phenolsulfonate, 33002
 Potassium *p*-phenolsulfonate, 33001
 Potassium sodium tartrate, 33183
 Potassium succinate, 32995
 Potassium tartrate, 32996
 Potassium tetraoxalate, 32998
 Potassium uranyl acetate, 33121
 Potassium uranyl oxalate, 33120
 Praseodymium ethyl sulfate, 32018
 Pratenol, 5181
 Pradol, 5047
 Prehnidine, 3791
 Prehnitene, 3740
 Prehnitic acid, 3451
 Primeverin, 5586
 Procaine, 4566
 Procellulose, 5351
 Propadiene, 337
 Propaesine, 3712
 Propanal, 3841
 Propane, 500
 Propargyl acetate, 896
 Propargyl alcohol, 355
 Propargyl aldehyde, 318
p-Propenylanisol, 3648
 Propenylbenzene, 3120
 Propenyl chloride, 374
 Propioisonitrile, 396
 Propiolic acid, 319
 Propionaldehyde, 447
 Propionaldehyde dipropylacetate, 3368
 Propionamide, 482
 Propionanilide, 3200
 Propionic acid, 450
 Propionic anhydride, 1560
 Propionitrile, 395
 Propionyl chloride, 378
 Propionylphenetidine, 4110
 Propionylpropionic aldehyde, 1550
 Propine, 338
n-Propylacetanilide, 4106
n-Propyl acetate, 1020
 Propylacetylene, 920
n-Propyl alcohol, 505
n-Propylamine, 524
 Propyl *p*-aminobenzoate, 3712
 Propyl ammonium chloroplatinate, 33189
n-Propylaniline, 3267
 Propyl anisate, 4102
 Propylarsonic acid, 521
n-Propylbenzene, 3229
 Propyl benzoate, 3684
o-Propylbenzoic acid, 3671
p-Propylbenzoic acid, 3672
 Propyl benzyl ketone, 4091
 Propyl borate, 31826
n-Propyl bromide, 464
 Propylbutyl carbinol, 2969
 Propyl *n*-butyl ether, 2414
 Propyl *n*-butyrate, 2361
 Propyl caproate, 3339
 Propyl carbamate, 771
 Propyl carbonate, 2365
n-Propyl chloride, 468
n-Propyl chlorocarbonate, 660
n-Propyl chloroformate, 660
n-Propyl cinnamate, 4317
 Propyl cyanide, 667
 Propylcyclohexane, 3323
 Propylene, 409
 Propylene chloride, 418
dl-Propylenediamine, 533
 α -Propyleneglycol, 510
 1-Propyleneglycol-2-chlorhydrin, 471
 Propyl ether, 1741
n-Propylethylene, 984
n-Propyl fluoride, 474
n-Propyl formate, 727
 Propyl glycolate, 1029
 Propyl *n*-hexyl carbinol, 4005
 Propyl hexyl ketone, 3978.1
 Propylideneacetic acid, 934
 Propylidene chloride, 417
 Propylidene dipropyl ether, 3368
n-Propyl iodide, 475
 Propylisobutylammonium chloroplatinate, 33120
 Propylisobutyl carbinol, 2970
 Propylisobutyl ketone, 2898
 Propylisobutyrate, 2362
 5, 5-*n*-Propylisopropylbarbituric acid, 3843
 Propylisopropyl carbinol, 2411
 Propylisopropyl malonate, 3314
 Propyl malate, 3944
 Propyl malonate, 3313
 Propylmalonic acid, 1566
n-Propyl mercaptan, 518
 Propyl *p*-methoxybenzoate, 4102
 3-Propyl-3-methylpropyl alcohol, 1736
 Propyl mustard oil, 681
 Propyl nitrate, 495
 Propyl nitrite, 489
 Propylnitrolic acid, 439
 5-Propylnonane, 4412
 3-*n*-Propylpentane, 2942
o-*n*-Propylphenol, 3239
m-*n*-Propylphenol, 3240
p-*n*-Propylphenol, 3241
 Propyl phenyl ether, 3246
 Propyl phenyl ketone, 3662
 Propylphosphine, 529
n-Propyl propionate, 1659
 Propylpseudonitrolic, 441
 2-Propylpyridine, 2776
 Propyl salicylate, 3690
 Propylsilicon trichloride, 3436
 Propyl succinate, 3943
 Propyl sulfide, 1754
 Propyl tartrate, 3945
 Propylthiourea, 785
o-Propyltoluene, 3727
m-Propyltoluene, 3728
 Propyltrisobutylammonium chloroplatinate, 33121
 Propylurethane, 1704.1
n-Propyl *n*-valerate, 2911
 2-Propyl-*p*-xylene, 4122
 4-Propyl-*o*-xylene, 4120
 4-Propyl-*m*-xylene, 4121
 Protocatechuic acid, 2020
 Protocatechuic aldehyde, 2012
 Protocatechuic aldehyde methylene ester, 2474
 Protopine, 5529
 Protoveratrine, 5913
 Protoveratrine, 6040
 Prulaurasin, 4818
 Pseudoaconine, 5872
 Pseudoaconitine, 6102
 Pseudoatropine, 5237
 Pseudobutylene, 685
 Pseudobutyleneglycol, 796
 Pseudococaine, 5223, 5224
 Pseudocodeine, 5320
 α -Pseudoconhydrine, 2931
 Pseudoconhydrine hydrochloride, 2947
 Pseudoconiceine, 2858
 Pseudocumene, 3230
 Pseudocumenol, 3242
 Pseudocumidine, 3269
 Pseudoephedrine, 3795
 Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride, 3830
 Pseudoionone, 4563
 Pseudojervine, 5976
 Pseudomorphine, 6060
 Pseudopelletierine, 3291
 Pseudophenanthrene, 5039
 Pseudophenanthroline, 4190
 Pseudopurpurin, 4864
 Pseudotropine, 2863
 Psoromic acid, 5506
 Psychotrine, 5952
 Psychotrine sulfate, 6163
 Psyllic acid, 6057
 Psyllostearyl alcohol, 6058
 Psyllostearyl acid, 6057
 Pulegone, 3297
 Pulegon, 3859
dl-Pulenol, 3324
 Purine, 854
 Purpurin, 4638
 Putrescine, 833
 Pyosin, 6168
 Pyraconitine, 6032
 Pyramidon, 4537
 Pyramidon acid camphorate, 5802
 Pyramidon camphorate, 6100
 Pyramidon salicylate, 5553
 Pyrantin, 4309
 Pyrazine, 563
 Pyrazole, 351
 3, 5-Pyrazoledicarboxylic acid, 835.1
 Pyrazoline, 431
 Pyrazolone, 353
 Pyrene, 5006
 Pyreneketone, 4426
 Pyrene picrate, 5705
 Pyrethrol, 5681
 Pyridazine, 561
 Pyridine, 870
 Pyridine-2-carboxylic acid, 1344
 Pyridine-3-carboxylic acid, 1345
 Pyridine-4-carboxylic acid, 1346
 Pyridine-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid, 1900
 Pyridine-2, 4-dicarboxylic acid, 1901
 Pyridine-2, 5-dicarboxylic acid, 1902
 Pyridine-2, 6-dicarboxylic acid, 1903
 Pyridine-3, 4-dicarboxylic acid, 1904
 Pyridine-3, 5-dicarboxylic acid, 1905
 Pyridine nitrate, 890
 Pyridinepentacarboxylic acid, 3402
 Pyridine-2, 3, 4-tricarboxylic acid, 2446
 Pyridine-2, 3, 5-tricarboxylic acid, 2447
 Pyridine-2, 3, 6-tricarboxylic acid, 2448
 Pyridine-2, 4, 5-tricarboxylic acid, 2449
 Pyridine-2, 4, 6-tricarboxylic acid, 2450
 Pyridine-3, 4, 5-tricarboxylic acid, 2451
 Pyridyl-2-aldehyde, 1341
 Pyridyl-3-aldehyde, 1342
 Pyridyl-2-cyanide, 1267
 Pyridyl-3-cyanide, 1268
 Pyridyl-4-cyanide, 1269
 Pyrimidine, 562
 Pyrocatechol, 1414
 Pyrocatechol diethyl ether, 3766
 Pyrocatechol ethyl ether, 2738
 Pyrocatechol methyl ether, 2174
 Pyrocoll, 3434
 Pyrogallol, 1419
 Pyrogallolcarboxylic acid, 2022
 Pyrogallol triacetate, 4303
 Pyrogallol triethyl ether, 4368
 Pyrogallol trimethyl ether, 3251
 Pyroglycerol, 1747
 Pyromeconic acid, 866
 Pyromellitic acid, 3452
 Pyromucic acid, 867
 1, 4-Pyrene, 860
 Pyroraemic acid, 359

- Suberane, 2327
 Suberic acid, 2845
 Suberone, 2290
 Suberone, 2322
 Suberyl alcohol, 2333
 Succinamide, 706
 Succinic acid, 629
 Succinic anhydride, 571
 Succinic dialdehyde, 616
 Succinic peroxide, 2750
 Succinimide, 592
 Succinonitrile, 560
o, *o'*-Succinoylbenzene-1-carboxylic acid, 5278
 Succinyl chloride, 558
 Succinylsuccinic acid, 5278
 Succinesterone, 4867
 Sucro, 3232
 Sulfanilic acid, 1455
 Sulfacetic acid, 217
 -Sulfoaminobenzoic acid, 2106
 -Sulfoaminobenzoic acid, 2107
 -Sulfoaminobenzoic acid, 2108
 -Sulfobenzoic acid, 2024
 -Sulfobenzoic acid, 2025
 -Sulfobenzoic acid, 2026
 -Sulfobenzoic anhydride, 1842
 Sulfonal, 2416
 -Sulfonodichloroaminobenzoic acid, 1866
 -Sulfophenyl-3-methylpyrazolone, 3586
 -Sulfosuccinic acid, 2027
 Urinamine, 3721
 Yeoceryl alcohol, 5341
 Ylvestrene, 3820
 Yringic acid, 3185
 Yringin, 5234
 -Tagatose, 1686
 -Talit, 1753
 -Toluenic acid, 1585
 Anacetone, 3861
 -Nacetyl alcohol, 3928
 Annic acid, 4694
 Annin, 4694
 Araxasterol, 5979
 Aric acid, 5348
 -Tartamide, 709
 Tartaric acid, 38012
 Tartaric acid, 639
 -Tartaric acid, 640
 Artronic acid, 362
 Asurine, 290
 Azoxatin, 4574
 Azine, 6109
 Ephrosin, 6018
 Eraconic acid, 2265
 Eraerylic acid, 2292
 Erchic acid, 2266
 Erophthalic acid, 2461
 Erophthalic aldehyde, 2472
 Erophthalic nitrile, 2429
 Erophthalyl dichloride, 2425
 Erpan, 3902
 Erpene hydrate, 3922
 Erpenylic acid, 2811
 -Terpine, 3979
 -Terpine, 3980
 Terpinene, 3821
 Terpinene, 3822
 -Terpinene, 3823
 Terpinen-4-ol, 3926
 Terpinol, 3922, 3923
 Terpinol, 3924
 Terpinol, 3925
 -Terpin hydrate, 4008
 Terpinolene, 3821
 Terpinyl acetate, 4378, 4379
 -Terpinyl, 3825
 -Terpinyl formate, 4151
 -Tertracetylhydrazine, 2808.1
 2, 3, 5-Tetrabromobenzene, 1123
 1, 2, 4, 5-Tetrabromobenzene, 1124
 2, 3, 4, 6-Tetrabromobenzoic acid, 1776
 1, 1, 4, 4-Tetrabromobutane, 601
 1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrabromobutane, 602
 2, 2, 3, 4-Tetrabromobutane, 603
 1, 1, 1, 2-Tetrabromoethane, 127
 1, 1, 2, 2-Tetrabromoethane, 128
 Tetrabromoethylene, 86
 2, 3, 4, 6-Tetrabromophenol, 1125
 1, 1, 2, 2-Tetrabromopropane, 344
 1, 2, 2, 3-Tetrabromopropane, 345
 Tetrabromopyrrole, 541
 Tetrabromoquinone, 1106
 Tetrabromothiophene, 537
 2, 3, 4, 6-Tetrachloroacetanilide, 2433
 Tetrachloroacetophenone, 2427
 2, 3, 4, 5-Tetrachloroaniline, 1183
 2, 3, 4, 6-Tetrachloroaniline, 1184
 2, 3, 5, 6-Tetrachloroaniline, 1185
 α -Tetrachloroanthracene, 4606
 β -Tetrachloroanthracene, 4607
 1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrachloroanthracene, 4605
 β -Tetrachloroanthraquinone, 4594
 1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrachloroanthraquinone, 4593
 1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrachlorobenzene, 1135
 1, 2, 3, 5-Tetrachlorobenzene, 1136
 1, 2, 4, 5-Tetrachlorobenzene, 1137
 2, 3, 4, 5-Tetrachlorobenzoic acid, 1777
 1, 1, 1, 2-Tetrachloroethane, 139
 1, 1, 2, 2-Tetrachloroethane, 140
 Tetrachloroethylene, 90
 1, 2, 2, 2-Tetrachloroethyl ethyl ether, 605
 1, 1, 2, 2-Tetrachloro-1, 2-diphenylethane, 4656
 Tetrachlorohydroquinone, 1139
 α -Tetrachloronaphthalene, 3374
 β -Tetrachloronaphthalene, 3375
 γ -Tetrachloronaphthalene, 3376
 δ -Tetrachloronaphthalene, 3377
 ϵ -Tetrachloronaphthalene, 3378
 ζ -Tetrachloronaphthalene, 3379
 η -Tetrachloronaphthalene, 3380
 2, 3, 4, 5-Tetrachloronitrobenzene, 1116
 2, 3, 4, 6-Tetrachloronitrobenzene, 1117
 2, 3, 5, 6-Tetrachloronitrobenzene, 1118
 2, 3, 4, 6-Tetrachlorophenol, 1138
 Tetrachloro-*o*-phthalic acid, 2422
 Tetrachlorophthalic anhydride, 2420
 2, 3, 4, 5-Tetrachloropyridine, 841
 2, 3, 4, 6-Tetrachloropyridine, 842
 2, 3, 5, 6-Tetrachloropyridine, 843
 Tetrachloroquinone, 1109
 Tetraconic acid, 5858
n-Tetraconane, 5861
n-Tetradecane, 4856
n-Tetradecyl alcohol, 4858
 Tetradecylamine, 4859
n-Tetradecylene, 4849
 Tetraethylammonium chloroplatinate, 31209
 Tetraethylammonium hydroxide, 2989
 1, 2, 3, 4-Tetraethylbenzene, 4827
 1, 2, 4, 5-Tetraethylbenzene, 4828
 Tetraethyldiaminobenzophenone, 5675
 Tetraethyl germanium, 3472
 Tetraethylsilicane, 3418
 1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrahydrobenzaldehyde, 2261
 1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrahydrobenzene, 1537
 Δ^1 -Tetrahydrobenzoic acid, 2262
 Tetrahydroberberine, 5542
 Tetrahydrogeraniol, 4003
 1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrahydroisquinoline, 3191
 3, 4, 8, 9-Tetrahydrojulol, 4327
 Tetrahydrolinalool, 4004
 1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrahydronaphthalene, 3637
 5, 6, 7, 8-Tetrahydronaphthalene, 3638
 1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrahydro- α -naphthol, 3649
 1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrahydro- β -naphthol, 3651
 5, 6, 7, 8-Tetrahydro- α -naphthol, 3650
 5, 6, 7, 8-Tetrahydro- β -naphthol, 3652
 5, 6, 7, 8-Tetrahydro- α -naphthylamine, 3702
 5, 6, 7, 8-Tetrahydro- β -naphthylamine, 3703
 Tetrahydro- β -naphthylamine hydrochloride, 3743
 1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrahydrophenol, 1542
 Δ^2 -Tetrahydrophenol, 1542
 1, 2, 3, 6-Tetrahydrophenol, 1543
 Δ^2 -Tetrahydrophenol, 1543
 Δ^1 -Tetrahydrophthalic acid, 2746
 Δ^2 -Tetrahydro-*o*-phthalic acid, 2747
 Tetrahydropyrrole, 759
 1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrahydroquinoline, 3192
 Δ^1 -Tetrahydrotoluene, 2282
 Δ^2 -Tetrahydrotoluene, 2283
 Δ^2 -Tetrahydrotoluene, 2284
 1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrahydroxybenzene, 1424
 1, 2, 3, 5-Tetrahydroxybenzene, 1425
 1, 2, 4, 5-Tetrahydroxybenzene, 1426
 2, 4, 2', 4'-Tetrahydroxydiphenyl, 4252
 2, 6, 2', 6'-Tetrahydroxydiphenyl, 4251
 3, 5, 3', 5'-Tetrahydroxydiphenyl, 4253
 Tetrahydroxyhexahydrobenzoic acid, 2313
 1, 2, 3, 4-Tetrahydro-*m*-xylene, 2827
 1, 4, 5, 6-Tetrahydroxynaphthalene, 3531
 1, 2, 3, 4-Tetraiodobenzene, 1144
 1, 2, 3, 5-Tetraiodobenzene, 1145
 1, 2, 4, 5-Tetraiodobenzene, 1146
 Tetraiodoethylene, 94
 Tetraiodophenolphthalen, 5487
 Tetraiodopyrrole, 542
 1, 2, 3, 5-Tetramethoxybenzene, 3774
 Tetramethylalloxantine, 4316
 Tetramethylallylene, 2277
 Tetramethylammonium bromide, 829
 Tetramethylammonium chloride, 832
 Tetramethylammonium chloroplatinate, 31191
 Tetramethylammonium hydroxide, 838
 Tetramethylammonium trinitride, 836
 2, 3, 4, 5-Tetramethylaniline, 3791
 1, 3, 5, 7-Tetramethylantracene, 5307
 1, 2, 3, 4-Tetramethylbenzene, 3740
 1, 2, 3, 5-Tetramethylbenzene, 3739
 1, 2, 4, 5-Tetramethylbenzene, 3732
 2, 2, 3, 3-Tetramethylbutane, 2943
m-Tetramethyldiaminoazobenzene, 5123
 Tetramethyldiaminobenzophenone, 5207
 (*p*, *p'*-Tetramethyldiamino)-diphenyl carbinol, 5231
 (*p*, *p'*-Tetramethyldiamino)-diphenylamine, 5126
 (*p*, *p'*-Tetramethyldiamino)-diphenylmethane, 5230
 Tetramethyldiaminothiobenzophenone, 5211
 Tetramethylene, 683
 Tetramethylenediamine, 833
 Tetramethyleneglycol, 795
 Tetramethylene-1, 1, 2, 2-tetracarboxylic acid, 2631
 Tetramethylethylene, 1619
 Tetramethylethyleneglycol, 1743
 Tetramethylhydrounic acid, 4315
 Tetramethylmethane, 1074
 2, 4, 5, 7-Tetramethyloctane, 4413
o-Tetramethylphenylenediamine, 3834
m-Tetramethylphenylenediamine, 3835
p-Tetramethylphenylenediamine, 3836
o-Tetramethylphenylenediamine hydrochloride, 3896
 2, 3, 4, 5-Tetramethylpyridine, 3266
 2, 5, 6, 8-Tetramethylquinoline, 4529
 Tetramethylsilane, 3406
 Tetramethyl silicate, 3426
 1, 3, 7, 9-Tetramethyluric acid, 3234
 2, 3, 4, 6-Tetranitroaniline, 1200
 2, 3, 5, 6-Tetranitroanisole, 1841
 Tetranitrodiglycerol, 1540
o, *o'*, *p*, *p'*-Tetranitrodiphenylurea, 4424
 Tetranitromethane, 17
 α -Tetranitronaphthalene, 3381
 1, 2, 5, 8-Tetranitronaphthalene, 3382
 1, 2, 6, 8-Tetranitronaphthalene, 3383
 1, 3, 5, 8-Tetranitronaphthalene, 3384
 1, 3, 6, 8-Tetranitronaphthalene, 3385
 2, 4, 5, 7-Tetranitro- α -naphthol, 3386
 2, 3, 4, 6-Tetranitrophenol, 1147
 Tetraphenyguanidine, 5890
 1, 1, 2, 2-Tetraphenyethane, 5887
 Tetraphenylethylene, 5883
 Tetraphenyguanidine, 5864
 Tetraphenylmethane, 5863
 Tetraphenylpyrazine, 5944
 Tetraphenylsilicane, 3424
 Tetrapropylammonium chloroplatinate, 31218
 Tetrapropyl silicate, 3429
n-Tetatriacontane, 6080
 1, 2, 4, 5-Tetrazine, 144
 Tetrazole, 34
 Tetrol, 569
 Tetrollic acid, 570
 Tetrollic aldehyde, 568
 Tetronic acid, 572
 Tetryl, 1933
 Thalline, 3710
 Thallium acetate, 3726
 Thallium acid acetate, 3732
 Thallium acid tartrate, 3729, 3730, 3731
 Thallium acid tribromoacetate, 3739
 Thallium acid trichloroacetate, 3738
 Thallium antimonyl tartrate, 3741
 Thallium formate, 3727
 Thallium picrate, 3740
 Thallium propionate, 3728
 Thallium tartrate, 3733, 3734, 3735, 3736
 Thallium trichloroacetate, 3737
 Thebaine, 5435
 Thebenidine, 4865
 Theine, 2701
 Theobromine, 2153
 Theobromine hydrochloride, 2194
 Theobromine salicylate, 4776
 Theophylline, 2151
 Thermin, 3743
 Thermodin, 4536
 Thianthrene, 4201
 1, 4-Thiazan, 779
 Thiazole, 334
 Thioacetamide, 250
 Thioacetanilide, 2682
 Thioacetic acid, 210
 Thioantipyrine, 4511
 Thiobenzamide, 2110
 Thiobenzoic acid, 2002
 Thiobenzophenone, 4472
 Thiocarbamide, 4504
o-Thiocresol, 2190
m-Thiocresol, 2191
p-Thiocresol, 2192
 Thiocyanic acid, 24

- Triethylstibine, 1770
Triethylsulfonium chloroplatinate, 31185
Triethyltin bromide, 3521
Triethyltin chloride, 3520
Triethyltin iodide, 3523
Trifluoroacetamide, 142
Trifluoroacetic acid, 112.1
Trifluoroacetic anhydride, 539
Trifluoroethylene, 112
Trifolanol, 5686
Trifolin, 5702
Trifolitin, 5032
Triformin, 1506
Triguaisyl phosphite, 5640
Triguaisyl phosphite, 5639
2, 10-Trihydroxyanthracene, 4680
2, 3-Trihydroxyanthraquinone, 4635
2, 4-Trihydroxyanthraquinone, 4638
2, 6-Trihydroxyanthraquinone, 4637
2, 7-Trihydroxyanthraquinone, 4636
4, 6-Trihydroxyanthraquinone, 4639
5-Trihydroxybenzaniline, 4487
2, 3-Trihydroxybenzene, 1419
3, 5-Trihydroxybenzene, 1421
4, 4-Trihydroxybenzoic acid, 2022
4, 5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid, 2023
6, 2'-Trihydroxybenzophenone, 4468
2, 3-Trihydroxybutane, 804
Trihydroxydihydroanthracene, 4737
3, 4-Trihydroxyflavonol, 4884
3, 5-Trihydroxy-2-methoxybenzene, 2184
Trihydroxymethylanthraquinone, 4879
Trihydroxymethylene, 461
2, 6-Trihydroxynaphthalene, 3522
5-Trihydroxynaphthalene, 3521
5, 7-Trihydroxy-2-phenyl-1, 4-benzoopyrone, 4881
4, 6-Trihydroxyphenyl 4-hydroxy-3-methoxystyryl ketone, 5080
4, 6-Trihydroxypyridine, 878
Triiodoacetic acid, 114
4, 6-Triiodoaniline, 1266
2, 3-Triiodobenzene, 1186
4-Triiodobenzene, 1187
3, 5-Triiodobenzene, 1188
4, 6-Triiodophenol, 1189
Triisooamylamine, 5021
Triisobutylamine, 4419
Triaurin, 6120.1
Triellitic acid, 3021
Triemic acid, 3022
4, 5-Triethoxyallylbenzene, 4353
2, 3-Triethoxybenzene, 3251
3, 5-Triethoxybenzene, 3250
4, 5-Triethoxybenzoic acid, 3696
4, 5-Triethoxypropenylbenzene, 4352
Trimethylacetaldehyde, 1003
Trimethylacetic acid, 1011
4, 6-Trimethylacetophenone, 4091.1
3, 6-Trimethylallantoin, 2287
Trimethylamine, 526
Trimethylamine hydrochloride, 532
Trimethylammonium chloroplatinate, 31187
3, 3-Trimethylaniline, 3264
2, 4-Trimethylanthracene, 5190
3, 6-Trimethylanthracene, 5191
4, 6-Trimethylanthracene, 5192
Trimethylarsine, 520
Trimethylbarbituric acid, 2260
4, 6-Trimethylbenzaldehyde, 3657
4, 5-Trimethylbenzaldehyde, 3658
2, 3-Trimethylbenzene, 3227
1, 2, 4-Trimethylbenzene, 3230
1, 3, 5-Trimethylbenzene, 3228
1, 3, 5-Trimethylbenzenesulfonic acid, 3254
2, 4, 5-Trimethylbenzoic acid, 3674
2, 4, 6-Trimethylbenzoic acid, 3675
3, 4, 5-Trimethylbenzoic acid, 3673
Trimethyl bismuthine, 522
2, 2, 3-Trimethylbutane, 2393
2, 2, 3-Trimethylbutan-3-ol, 2398
2, 2, 3-Trimethyl-3-butene, 2333
Trimethylbutylammonium chloroplatinate, 31204
Trimethylbutyl silicane, 3413
Trimethyl carbinol, 792
Trimethyl citrate, 3290
1, 1, 4-Trimethylcyclohexane-2-ol, 3324
Trimethylene, 408
Trimethylenebromhydrin, 467
Trimethylenecarboxylic acid, 621
Trimethylene cyanide, 886
Trimethylenediamine, 534
Trimethylene-1, 1-dicarboxylic acid, 903
Trimethylene dichloride, 419
Trimethyleneglycol, 511
Trimethyleneglycolhydrin, 478
Trimethylenetriammonium chloroplatinate, 31193
Trimethylethylene, 986
1, 1, 2-Trimethyl-2-ethylethylene, 2384
Trimethylethylmethane, 1716
Trimethylethylsilicane, 3407
3, 3, 5-Trimethyl-4-heptene, 3963
3, 4, 4-Trimethylhexane-3-ol, 3362
3, 5, 6-Trimethyl-2-hydroxybenzaldehyde, 3665
2, 4, 4-Trimethyl-2-hydroxypentane, 2961
Trimethylisoamylsilicane, 3417
Trimethylisobutylammonium chloroplatinate, 31205
Trimethylisobutylsilicane, 3414
Trimethylisopropylammonium chloroplatinate, 31200
Trimethylmethane, 781.2
2, 2, 3-Trimethylpentane, 2944
2, 4, 5-Trimethylphenol, 3242
2, 4, 6-Trimethylphenol, 3238
Trimethylphenylmethane, 3726
Trimethyl phosphate, 528
Trimethylphosphine, 530
2, 4, 6-Trimethylpiperidine, 2929
Trimethylpropylammonium chloroplatinate, 31199
Trimethylpropylsilicane, 3410
2, 3, 4-Trimethylpyridine, 2777
2, 4, 5-Trimethylpyridine, 2778
2, 4, 6-Trimethylpyridine, 2779
2, 4, 6-Trimethylpyridine-3-carboxylic acid, 3212
2, 6, 8-Trimethylquinoline, 4308
Trimethylsilicic acid, 3427
Trimethylsuccinic acid, 2308.1
Trimethyltin iodide, 3522
Trimethylurea, 784
1, 3, 9-Trimethyluric acid, 2702
1, 7, 9-Trimethyluric acid, 2703
3, 7, 9-Trimethyluric acid, 2704
Trimethylxanthine, 2701
Trimyrustin, 6147
Trinitroacetone, 97
2, 4, 6-Trinitro-3-aminobenzene, 2000
2, 4, 6-Trinitroaminophenol, 1285
2, 4, 6-Trinitroaniline, 1284
2, 3, 4-Trinitroanisole, 1927
2, 3, 5-Trinitroanisole, 1928
2, 4, 6-Trinitroanisole, 1929
3, 4, 5-Trinitroanisole, 1930
3, 4, 6-Trinitroanisole, 1931
2, 4, 6-Trinitrobenzaldehyde, 1788
1, 2, 3-Trinitrobenzene, 1190
1, 2, 4-Trinitrobenzene, 1191
1, 3, 5-Trinitrobenzene, 1192
1, 3, 5-Trinitrobenzene-2-sulfonic acid, 1199
2, 4, 6-Trinitrobenzoic acid, 1789
2, 4, 6-Trinitro-*tert*-butyltoluene, 4082
2, 4, 6-Trinitro-*m*-cresol, 1932
Trinitrocyanoethane, 97
2, 4, 6-Trinitro-1, 3-dihydroxybenzene, 1198
1, 1, 1-Trinitroethane, 179
Trinitromethane, 25
1, 2, 5-Trinitronaphthalene, 3403
1, 3, 5-Trinitronaphthalene, 3404
1, 3, 8-Trinitronaphthalene, 3405
1, 4, 5-Trinitronaphthalene, 3406
2, 4, 5-Trinitro- α -naphthol, 3407
2, 4, 7-Trinitro- α -naphthol, 3408
2, 4, 8-Trinitro- α -naphthol, 3409
2, 4, 6-Trinitrophenol, 2537
2, 3, 5-Trinitrophenol, 1194
2, 3, 6-Trinitrophenol, 1195
2, 4, 5-Trinitrophenol, 1196
2, 4, 6-Trinitrophenol, 1197
Tri-(*p*-nitrophenyl)-methane, 5396
2, 4, 6-Trinitrophenylmethylnitramine, 1933
2, 4, 6-Trinitrothiophenol, 1193
2, 3, 4-Trinitrotoluene, 1921
2, 3, 5-Trinitrotoluene, 1922
2, 3, 6-Trinitrotoluene, 1923
2, 4, 6-Trinitrotoluene, 1924
3, 4, 5-Trinitrotoluene, 1925
3, 4, 6-Trinitrotoluene, 1926
2, 3, 6-Trinitro-*p*-xylene, 2536
2, 4, 5-Trinitro-*m*-xylene, 2533
2, 4, 6-Trinitro-*m*-xylene, 2534
3, 4, 5-Trinitro-*o*-xylene, 2531
3, 4, 6-Trinitro-*o*-xylene, 2532
4, 5, 6-Trinitro-*m*-xylene, 2535
Triolein, 6166
Trional, 2980
Tripalmitin, 6157
Triphenin, 4110
Triphenylacetic acid, 5517
Triphenylamine, 5281
Triphenylarsine, 5279
1, 3, 5-Triphenylbenzene, 5818
Triphenyl carbinol, 5404
Triphenylchloromethane, 5400
Triphenylene, 5265
1, 1, 2-Triphenylethane, 5521
 α -Triphenylguanidine, 5414
 β -Triphenylguanidine, 5415
 α -Triphenylguanidine hydrochloride, 5416
Triphenylguanythiourea, 5525
Triphenylhydrazine, 5288
2, 4, 5-Triphenylimidazole, 5619
Triphenylmethane, 5402
Triphenylmethyl, 5399
Triphenylmethylamine, 5409
Triphenyl orthoformate, 5405
Triphenyl silicic acid, 3430
Triphenyl phosphate, 5283
Triphenylphosphine, 5284
Triphenyl phosphite, 5282
Triphenylstibine, 5285
Tri-*n*-propylamine, 3372
Tripropylmethane, 4001
Tripropylsilicane, 3419
Tricricolein, 6167
Tristearin, 6169
Tristane, 5402
 α -Trithioacetaldehyde, 1688
 β -Trithioacetaldehyde, 1689
 γ -Trithioacetaldehyde, 1690
Trithioglycerol, 516
O-Trityl orthoacetate, 5779
Tritopine, 6131
Tropacocaine, 4947
Tropacocaine hydrochloride, 4949
Tropane, 2859
Tropic acid, 3168, 3169
Tropidine, 2818
Tropigenine, 2321
Tropilene, 2261
Tropilidene, 2111
Tropine, 2864
Tropine atropate, 5216
Tropinone, 2819
Tropolone, 2321
Truxene, 5266
 α -Truxillic acid, 5295
 β -Truxillic acid, 5296
 γ -Truxillic acid, 5297
 δ -Truxillic acid, 5298
 ϵ -Truxillic acid, 5299
 ζ -Truxillic acid, 5300
 α -Truxilline, 6113
 β -Truxilline, 6114
t-Tryprophane, 4060
Tryptophane picrate, 5189
Tussol, 5429
Tutin, 5214
Tyramine, 2790
L-Tyrosine, 3222
Ulexine, 4086
Umbelliferone, 3017
Umbellulic acid, 4173
Umbellulone, 3765
n-Undecane, 4178
n-Undecan-6-ol, 4179.1
n-Undecyl alcohol, 4179
n-Undecylamine, 4180
 α -Undecylene, 4165
 β -Undecylene, 4166
Undecylenic acid, 4158
Undecylenic acid, 4174
Undecylic aldehyde, 4169
Uracil, 564
Ursanyl acetate, 31729
Ursanyl formate, 31728
Ursanyl oxalate, 31727
Urea, 55
Urea chloride, 27
Urea nitrate, 70
Urea oxalate, 787
Ureidoformamide, 251
Urethane, 492
Uric acid, 857
Urocanic acid, 4295
Urotropine, 1626
Urocanic acid, 923
Uron, 3862
Uronic acid, 5304
d-Uronic acid, 5303
Uvicinic acid, 2180
Uvicinic acid, 3090
Uvitonic acid, 2521
n-Valeraldehyde, 1004
Valeramide, 1057
n-Valeric acid, 1012
n-Valeric anhydride, 3935
n-Valeronitrile, 4106
n-Valeryl chloride, 966
Valerylene, 917
n-Valeryl nitrile, 972
Validol, 5013
d-Valine, 1069
Valyl, 3346
Valylene, 881
Valzin, 3232
Vanillic acid, 2628
Vanillic alcohol, 2744
Vanillin, 2596
Vellosine, 5793
Veratric acid, 3181
Veratrine, 6039
Veratrol, 2737
Verbenalin, 5245

Verbenene, 3741	Xanthene, 4451	3, 4-Xylenol, 2706	Yohimbine hydrochloride, 5672
Vernine, 3723	Xanthone, 556	p-Xylidine, 2759	Ytterbium acetate, 32097
Vesipyrine, 4906	Xanthoeridol, 5277	vic-Xylidine, 2757	Ytterbium oxalate, 32095
Vesuvium, 5308.1	Xanthone, 4427	asym-Xylidine, 2758	Yttrium acetate, 31954
Vicine, 5600	Xanthopurpurin, 4634	m-Xylidine acetate, 3707	Yttrium ethyl sulfate, 31955
Vinylacetic acid, 622	Xanthosterin, 5809	p-Xylohydroquinone, 2733	Zeorin, 4571
Vinylamine, 237	Xanthotoxin, 4200	o-Xyloquinone, 2591	Zinc acetate, 3802
Vinyl bromide, 148	N-Xanthoxylin, 4923	m-Xyloquinone, 2592	Zinc butyrate, 3806
Vinyl chloride, 153	o-Xylene, 2684	p-Xyloquinone, 2593	Zinc ethanedisulfonate, 3805
Vinyl ether, 613	m-Xylene, 2685	m-Xylorcin, 2731	Zinc ethyl, 3798
Vinylethyl alcohol, 714	p-Xylene, 2686	Xylososazone, 5213	Zinc formate, 3801
Vinylethyl bromide, 643	o-Xylene-4-aldehyde, 3131	l-Xylose, 1037	Zinc isoamyl, 3800
Vinylethyl carbinol, 999	m-Xylene-5-carboxylic acid, 3148	dl-Xylose, 1038	Zinc malate, 3805
Vinylethylene, 596	o-Xylene dibromide, 2540.1	o-Xylylaldehyde, 3131	Zinc methyl, 3797
Vinyl ethyl ether, 716	m-Xylene dibromide, 2540.2	o-Xylol bromide, 2632	Zinc naphthalene-1, 3-disulfonate, 3809
Vinylguaiacol, 3137	p-Xylene dibromide, 2540.3	p-Xylol bromide, 2634	Zinc oxalate, 3795
Vinyl iodide, 164	o-Xylene dichloride, 2544.1	p-Xylol bromide, 2638	Zinc propyl, 3799
Vinyl trichloride, 159	m-Xylene dichloride, 2544.2	o-Xylol chloride, 2640	Zingerone, 4103
Violuric acid, 554	2, 3-Xylenol, 2705	m-Xylol chloride, 2643	Zingiberene, 4983
Volemitol, 2418	3, 2-Xylenol, 2707	p-Xylol chloride, 2644	Zingiberol, 5004
Wrightine, 5841	3, 5-Xylenol, 2709	Yara-yara, 4042	Zyadenine, 6120
Xanthaline, 6108	2, 4-Xylenol, 2708	Yohimbine, 5670	

PROPERTY-SUBSTANCE TABLES

[All index numbers refer to the C-Tables (p. 176) except those preceded by B, which refer to the B-Table (p. 106)]

I. MELTING POINTS

-207: 3337. -189.9: 500, 409, 3345, 54. -172: 252, 180, 31810, 3465, 395. -160: 3204, 1072, 3404, 145. -150: 3485.5, 1532, 3405, 2986, 337. -145: 31, 781.2, 3349, 1615, 3126, 982, 224, 17.1, 263, 148, 374, 375, 1712. -135: 781.1, 985, 3433, 3125, 3366, 3195, 3346, 1073, 747. -130: 598, 686, 446, 31813, 505, 408, 2330. -125: 3890, 365, 526, 986, 208, 793, 746, 468, 3365, 1741, 63, 273. -120: 915, 916, 366, 220, 742, 3364, 9, 262, 1079, 3347, 469, 364, 793. -114.8: 1764, 3263, 667, 741, 313, 31811, 154, 3207, 518, 209, 39, 2058. -110: 353, 464, 31752, 3466, 234, 790, 3339, 31814, 310, 3467. -105: 1102, 513, 517, 338, 822, 31816, 556, 1537, 754, 397, 814, 398, 247, 3229, 475, 525. -100: 3374, 594, 213, 837, 391, 2357, 717, 1652, 1610, 1716, 452. -98: 1466, 60, 41, 615, 3810, 28, 189, 31597, 149, 282, 1016, 2361, 2112. -95: 920, 1763, 448, 1713, 3371, 378, 3348, 755, 3372, 979, 1654. -93: 3434, 40, 727, 2683, 65, 1020, 35, 1007, 395, 2933, 476. -90: 342, 3472, 652, 1014, 2389, 789, 465, 651, 1655. -88: 3282, 356, 726, 106, 719, 317, 2869, 506, 403, 821. -86: 2868, 1019, 1639, 725, 100, 272, 34, 3205, 524, 1587, 341. -82: 332, 115, 447, 2905, 283, 383, 133, 451. -80: 357, 362, 372, 3105, 3265, 13, 2981, 1078, 355, 3107, 1006, 3102. -77: 3113, 3350, 3372, 1651, 2415, 36, 1659. -75: 614, 2840, 3728.1, 1021, 626, 2382, 1045, 338, 1017, 2359, 693. -70: 3352, 2985, 1443, 227, 3206, 823, 2834, 3356, 45, 718. -65: 539, 3130, 368, 11, 19, 2763, 948, 2955, 3230, 3258. -60: 3238, 38, 1012, 1548, 107, 2867, 91, 215, 459, 2203, 1638, 2941. -56: 2001, 320, 3141, 412, 2741, 32701, 352, 1099, 3817, 359. -54: 367, 2685, 2841, 343, 26, 3995, 3228, 1630, 1728, 3684, 3149, 1603. -51: 33, 176, 1002, 3354, 4450, 26, 820, 364, 88, 132, 683, 824, 2309, 3468. -48: 328, 384, 2040, 319, 724, 2340, 363, 2927, 1307. -45: 31815, 169, 1560, 2343, 3893, 3984, 377, 4175, 140, 2491, 316. -43: 327, 1026, 3109, 870, 1005, 1328, 168, 3337, 1570. -40: 3124, 3142, 3214, 3267, 3797, 400, 576, 2031, 1760. -39: 3115, 3378, 622, 2038, 347, 859, 2968, 3989. -38: 3110, 1013, 360, 2163, 159, 329, 190, 2039. -35: 3114, 3232, 987, 1644, 3219, 3731, 1388, 2403, 3154, 95, 413, 3789. -34: 3112, 186, 1606, 3360, 384, 2344, 3993, 269, 2205, 4400, 1333. -31: 3492, 1294, 1571, 3488, 2722, 356, 2327, 3450, 3638, 48. -29: 111, 886, 749, 2030, 3209, 3798, 3619, 2684, 233, 4178, 151, 568, 809, 4789, 379. -25: 348, 31575, 827, 2393, 5688, 1230, 312, 2204, 2503, 1253, 929. -23: 12, 2419, 911, 90, 4095, 450, 609, 1734, 4038, 4419, 2896, 1200.2. -21: 31397, 2, 121, 1918, 2847, 37, 390, 3147, 3493, 205, 690,

744, 1074, 2961, 85, 3037. -19: 671, 1762.1, 4283, 3110.1, 3136, 3266, 4176, 315, 311, 1229, 329, 264, 1964. -17: 355, 449, 4398, 6166, 181, 2204, 2966, 2853, 112.1, 3133, 310, 2159. -16: 3530, 388, 735, 22, 1646, 1725, 1885, 3186, 428, 1200.1, 2589. -12: 68, 89, 290.1, 2327, 4411, 4849, 1081, 318, 1642, 4852, 2081, 1376, 1694. -10: 2509, 2351, 3667, 1643, 396, 1200.5, 3914, 1054, 1551, 3573, 3978.1, 2618. -8: 3155, 561, 2518, 3129, 723, 4513, 31866, 2493, 3069, 2004, 1205, 1442, 4587. -6: 7, 606, 826, 1366, 3863, 3929, 404, 1249, 994, 3156. -5: 3235, 32514, 2766, 2949, 3364, 1870, 1314, 2081. -4: 645, 1812, 2029, 2711, 3740, 4169, 1856, 4493, 2928. -2: 3149, 3054, 3835, 1390, 32, 31515, 3353, 3902, 4847, 5153, 1859, 141. 0: 31, 140, 127, 1314, 1375, 1844, 2423, 3276, 128, 2633, 32953, 458, 3752, 2812. 1: 3494, 1478, 4846, 3210, 3170, 3103, 2756, 1250, 1204. 2: 3384, 2669, 1200.4, 2788, 31672, 2580, 3287, 407, 1003, 1880, 5690, 32612, 3978. 4: 3640, 4399, 5156, 84, 323, 3100, 3367, 24, 313, 3453, 4584, 29, 2216, 1365, 1733, 1949, 2725, 4296, 4856, 1296, 1347. 6: 102, 3852, 1612, 4062, 379, 376, 3284, 863, 1314, 1959, 2492, 4002, 4761, 18, 2041, 3688. 8: 334, 3381, 2882, 4442, 5940, 376, 300, 37, 2676, 5480, 346. 9: 319, 1105, 4157, 4402, 4707, 4794, 2098, 35. 10: 136, 184, 307, 934, 2053, 2161, 2639, 5018, 5, 345, 1662, 3944, 5160, 3135. 11: 3163, 345, 2886, 3035, 3591, 3662, 3121, 3328, 4172, 358, 3769. 13: 3218, 17, 1691, 3776, 4828, 2686, 33219, 699, 1332, 2513, 359, 3146, 1330, 335.1. 14: 3385, 5359, 5361, 2865, 1318, 619, 417, 15: 25, 146, 721, 1482, 2134, 2190, 5851, 32669, 2082, 2759, 3574. 16: 620, 656, 795, 2128, 2899, 1329, 655, 2294, 4180, 212, 3339. 17: 31646, 372, 558, 621, 1176, 2398, 2850, 4011, 4542, 4843, 5370, 160, 4758, 515. 18: 32843, 457, 646, 1506, 1837, 1863, 3933, 5377, 5380, 1369, 4733. 19: 602, 4179, 4697, 4848, 5017, 1568, 1483, 2571. 20: 380, 3856, 31039, 32443, 2498, 3157, 3192, 4529, 5167, 5682, 126. 21: 841, 2632, 3132, 4505, 1251, 1958. 22: 3644, 32698, 32961, 562, 1117, 2120, 3100, 5164, 5481, 5812, 6105, 3191, 2737, 3648, 4293, 5260. 23: 1954, 2322, 3036, 4173, 5373, 1258, 120, 1627. 24: 1320, 2002, 3467.4, 4415, 2060, 5381, 32673, 2664, 4158. 25: 371, 32450, 32688, 672, 3078, 31234, 792, 32514, 368, 31287, 32813. 26: 1458, 2118, 2119, 2126, 2248, 2338, 2525, 2706, 3240, 4523, 5353, 5735, 3470, 39975, 1251, 4448, 4241. 27: 31134, 31345, 456, 833, 1392, 1432, 2086, 2500, 3717, 4490, 4590, 5484, 335. 28: 3158, 32739, 765, 1163, 2032, 2174, 2427, 2738, 3277, 4417, 5391, 1331. 29: 51, 1267, 1966, 2515, 4373, 5155, 5760, 7174, 2057, 4322, 5258, 32622, 2160, 32237. 30: 399, 3123, 3219, 3331, 32666, 267, 312, 1822, 1945, 2120.1, 2123, 2667, 3173, 4414, 4440,

5200, 5354, 6044, 4321, 1888, 2464, 4589, 5852. **31:** 3491, 1023, 1948, 2293, 3981, 4318, 4484, 6056, 851, 1368. **32:** 627, 647, 553, 2114, 2490, 3003, 4579, 5486, 5738, 6165, 316, 32693, 860, 3268, 1315. **33:** 336, 33084, 163, 1170, 1297, 3126, 3156, 3255, 3904, 3924, 5151, 941, 4019, 5764, 5608, 2162, 4914. **34:** 3111, 3886, 1807, 2136, 2434, 2715, 3002, 3689, 4125, 4205, 4268, 5068, 5087, 5360, 5389, 1259, 2544.2, 31149, 32724, 5767, 31286. **35:** 350, 3200, 31367, 32133, 33313, 177, 1591, 2063, 2071, 2578, 5588, 3922, 4250, 4300, 4741, 5371.1, 32752, 4039, 1011, 2247, 2688, 3974, 5184. **36:** 3244, 1207, 1255, 2116, 3028, 3600, 3757, 3972, 262, 4288, 5255, 5355, 5805, 1163, 3768, 2096, 5620, 229, 3092. **37:** 3697, 1316, 1957, 2474, 3081, 3412, 3628, 4212, 4512, 4771, 359, 5850, 1163, 31962, 203, 4060.1, 4297, 1893. **38:** 3234, 3886, 56, 1270, 1743, 1794, 2099, 2638, 3000, 3703, 4362, 4383, 4858, 485, 5610, 32241, 1955, 3079, 1163, 1219. **39:** 3451, 602, 603, 323, 1772, 1950, 4368, 4508, 4743, 31147.5, 5072, 5150, 5966, 2900, 530.3, 3317, 32260. **40:** 3701, 3702, 193, 546, 961, 974, 1335, 550, 2067, 2178, 3793, 3923, 4109, 4327, 6112, 31147, 1334, 5694, 893. **41:** 3252, 31147, 118, 852, 1413, 1871, 1946, 2424, 2522.1, 553, 2801, 2819, 2854, 3004, 3070, 4103, 4104, 4452, 4823, 5224, 374, 97, 378. **42:** 337, 32245, 32718, 33242, 3203, 66, 1745, 792, 2743, 3587, 3905, 4588, 5332, 5609, 5739, 5848, 730, 1873, 973, 32259, 3802, 4220. **43:** 31817, 1166, 1173, 1201, 2066, 2192, 272, 3710, 4018, 4367.9, 4467, 4676, 2978, 4551, 2206, 156. **44:** 32611, 30, 293, 654, 1157, 1283, 1811, 1956, 2223, 3220, 3692, 870, 4053, 4330, 4503, 4984, 5292, 3766, 5014, 1216, 5772, 1962, 405, 4247. **45:** 349, 32927, 33223, 33261, 346, 931, 933, 233, 1339, 1349, 1552, 1850, 2501, 2723, 2781, 3005, 3766, 4287, 449, 4831, 4837, 5044, 5310, 6114, 3767, 393, 3685, 4266, 4431, 788, 5637, 31343, 5876. **46:** 559, 1111, 1395, 1423, 1874, 941, 1969, 2037, 2712, 2802, 3252, 4305, 4308, 4998, 5019, 5343.1, 856, 6157, 553, 5092, 6120.1. **47:** 31640, 32655, 33272, 239, 74, 1439, 1978, 3115, 3144, 3130, 3251, 3774, 3906, 4297.1, 5097, 148, 161, 1135, 1858, 2073, 3670, 5816. **48:** 32696, 125, 1581, 937, 2463, 3172, 3299, 3617, 3416, 4328, 4406, 4520, 4815, 5285, 347, 6145, 1331, 6, 4447, 3147. **49:** 31980, 492, 1961, 2046, 047, 2263, 2707, 2761, 3291, 3907, 4106, 4787, 4947, 5262, 5345, 769, 5770, 5168, 1254, 5283. **50:** 314, 3498, 31144, 32792, 27, 50, 255, 389, 844, 1268, 1322, 1428, 2494, 2881, 3159, 3550, 3801, 780, 4908, 5604, 5218, 156, 1325, 1986, 5348, 5859, 32678. **51:** 31509, 343, 1136, 1793, 1935, 2003, 2432, 3663, 2594, 3669, 3836, 558, 4582, 4800, 4853, 5860, 32258, 4203, 2083, 3756, 5357. **2:** 3, 244, 1175, 1303, 2807, 3221, 3250, 3658, 4065, 4094, 4318.1, 435, 5557, 6086, 2504, 4756, 4850, 1231. **53:** 3387, 152.1, 563, 71, 1082, 2049, 2143, 2176, 2785, 4119, 4270, 5368, 5429, 5993, 56, 1165, 1178, 701. **54:** 304, 498, 631, 1066, 1851, 2100, 2577, 619, 4473, 5016, 5521, 5861, 5881, 6047, 560, 1171, 3709, 5244, 815, 6169. **55:** 3290, 2730, 663, 1968, 2051, 2544.1, 2591, 4049, 333, 4443, 4736, 4763, 4765, 5043, 5222, 5729, 6147, 2575, 2386. **6:** 3216, 31822, 15, 179, 348, 607, 882, 1131, 1202, 1208, 2095, 256, 2470, 2559, 2739, 3456, 3704, 4238, 4323, 4368.7, 4369.2, 142, 5176, 5625, 5917, 156, 32010, 32073, 1306, 1391, 31552. **7:** 361, 105, 548, 897, 1133, 1214.1, 1232, 2314, 3076, 3116, 137, 4503, 4816, 5587, 5689, 32672, 86, 109, 3652, 5761, 2218. **8:** 370, 3508, 31769, 32757, 31269, 497, 902, 921.2, 1154, 234, 1719, 1810, 1894, 1942, 2650, 2815, 3015, 3175, 3671, 4045, 851, 5646, 3056, 3101, 5158, 5392, 3473. **59:** 31714, 288, 1167, 852, 2497, 3454, 3470, 3708, 3921, 4273, 4460, 4770, 4996, 5063, 183, 5201, 5431, 5440, 1984, 3845, 1150, 2115, 2717, 5301, 5942, 988, 5257. **60:** 31165, 31667, 32110, 32720, 32931, 32932, 32934, 33142, 33343, 96, 583, 960, 1168, 1821, 2508, 2678, 2857, 099, 3218, 3509, 4223, 4445, 4557, 4650, 4724, 4727, 5147, 5256, 279, 5560, 5719, 5918, 6065, 6151, 1875, 4024, 4016, 5146, 5213.1. **1:** 3220, 31450, 32439, 32855, 315, 342, 369, 382, 451, 521, 611, 191, 1192, 1947, 1960, 1987, 2258, 3038, 3071, 3197, 3241, 3413, 593, 3742, 3779, 4046, 4213, 4261, 4740, 5261, 5376, 5437, 5915,

5919, 156, 1581, 5520, 5763, 1277. **62:** 33222, 1152, 1169, 1393, 1663, 2034, 2103, 2249, 2783, 3417, 3776, 3912, 4782, 4838, 4893, 4902, 5054, 5216, 5810, 3120, 31867, 1480. **63:** 214, 675, 838, 1177, 1243, 1321, 2036, 2864, 3183, 3257, 4329, 4655, 4802, 5066.1, 5093, 5846, 6010, 32075, 33271, 1298, 1704, 5378, 5985. **64:** 3455, 3732, 32, 343, 442, 461, 883, 936, 2033, 2251, 2672, 3699, 3700, 4340, 5159, 6045, 6144, 31272, 31997, 426, 432, 1116, 32812. **65:** 3108, 3119, 3942, 32607, 32993, 257, 324, 1865, 2172, 2473, 2708, 2921, 3597, 4047, 4108, 4210, 4746, 5053, 5057, 5336, 5367, 5532, 5967, 6157, 1174, 3195. **66:** 333, 439, 580, 1854, 2048, 2137, 2171, 2478, 2697, 2740, 3269, 3398, 5483, 5963, 1370, 3584, 4020, 4228, 32027. **67:** 830, 845, 1067, 1235, 1319, 2167, 2992, 3016, 3630, 4225, 4352, 5149, 1200.3, 1245, 4208, 5358. **68:** 31081, 865, 1134, 1179, 1236, 1237, 1262, 1343, 1484, 2221, 2709, 2736, 3074, 3143, 3414, 3467, 3498, 3614, 3650, 3695, 3953, 4368.41, 4507, 4528, 4530.1, 4953, 5161, 5759, 6028, 1929, 4248. **69:** 401, 538, 1138, 2009, 2054, 2185, 2805, 3201, 3238, 3594, 4219, 4393, 5344, 5602, 5691, 5814, 5862, 1993, 5379, 238, 2091, 2913, 6058, 1985, 4204. **70:** 3908, 31077, 32638, 33270, 320, 351, 802, 932, 1220, 1463, 1501, 2272, 2519, 3065, 3457, 3791, 3925, 4458, 4495, 4772, 5193, 5526, 5553, 5893, 6014, 32056, 2044, 3991, 4242, 3120, 6169. **71:** 1377, 1809, 1963, 2069, 2670, 3198, 3462, 3622, 4549, 4764, 5061, 5611, 1324, 1396, 2068, 4734, 32464. **72:** 31116, 32755, 31141, 31971, 32481, 33149, 617, 1261, 1437, 1808, 1832, 1970, 2042, 2532, 2879, 3010, 3242, 3768, 4042, 4786, 5854, 5857, 5959, 6106, 32076, 1172, 2543, 311. **73:** 3168, 3915, 31878, 32614, 2469, 2473, 2592, 4912, 4919, 3286, 32713, 962, 2455, 3202. **74:** 3647, 31948, 31988, 195, 380, 491, 674, 1703, 2085, 2726, 3558, 3595, 3686, 4393.1, 4480, 4742, 4769, 5154, 5692, 5773, 5991, 6013, 6081, 1666, 6091, 142. **75:** 3239, 3389, 3643, 3866, 31626, 32044, 32848, 455, 584, 738, 842, 1371, 1806, 1919, 2561, 2682, 2705, 2749, 3193, 3775, 4233, 4285, 5313, 5364, 5422, 5847, 6048, 6093, 1151, 3679, 31796, 784, 4207, 5173. **76:** 3270, 33204, 292, 441, 907, 957, 1665, 2306, 2452, 2844, 2980, 3044, 3468, 3697, 3712, 4072, 4950, 5366, 5375, 5410, 5941, 32055, 570, 1210, 5823, 6080, 6107, 2584. **77:** 3932, 32033, 2540.2, 3254, 3544, 3745, 4389, 5067.1, 5405, 5607, 5638, 32231, 1247, 2147, 3583, 5837, 5878, 32498. **78:** 32757, 32976, 664, 673, 975, 2055, 2425, 3389, 3746, 3778, 3792, 4034, 4239, 4433, 5000, 5280, 5387, 5639, 5879, 5962, 710, 79, 2537, 4187, 2117. **79:** 3293, 3909, 32733, 214, 482, 731, 1269, 1522, 2131, 2212, 3233, 3290, 3474, 3713, 4067, 4330.1, 4792, 5284, 5386, 5411, 5824, 5835, 1302. **80:** 3139, 3144, 3181, 32655, 3683, 3827, 31535, 31857, 33071, 152, 1209, 2129, 2179, 3705, 3722, 3732, 3777, 3875, 4319, 4647, 4798, 4899, 5220, 5492, 5920, 6113, 3494, 1305, 32240, 3394, 3631, 1924. **81:** 32020, 238, 1257, 1664, 1690, 2596, 3387, 3428, 3543, 4026, 4466, 4903, 5073, 5369, 5501, 5855, 5223, 5385. **82:** 3245, 3249, 93, 167, 197, 394, 1450, 1513, 1621, 1872, 1967, 2207, 2558, 2694, 2727, 2843, 2916, 4271, 4640, 4702, 5174, 5545, 5808, 6109, 6110, 3091, 3603, 5968, 5916. **83:** 1127, 1181, 1263, 1286, 1600, 2056, 2125, 2950, 3080, 3165, 3970, 4432, 5178, 5365, 5766, 6026, 32057, 1217, 3392, 32000, 5840. **84:** 1187, 1304, 1418, 3216, 3410, 3749, 3750, 4425, 4506, 4985, 5263, 5407, 5592, 5765, 5768, 6160, 3649. **85:** 325, 398, 1153, 1352, 1580, 1766, 2510, 2695, 2993, 3315, 3370, 3519, 3627, 4833, 4907, 5383, 5384, 5799, 3458, 2997, 4332, 5858, 1996. **86:** 31449, 33269, 217, 1024, 1119, 1438, 1753, 2045, 2166, 2573, 2662, 2799, 2808.1, 3596, 4476, 4892, 4897, 4924, 5135.1, 5349, 6008, 32735, 1162, 1206, 5984. **87:** 864, 1036, 1164, 1218, 1378, 1567, 1574, 2682.1, 2918, 3107, 4079, 4152, 4195, 4390, 4997, 5408, 5593, 31974, 1156. **88:** 201, 240, 290, 1184, 1301, 2065, 2542, 3391, 3418, 4368.3, 4519, 4536, 4698, 5025, 5163, 5219, 5436, 6015, 6090, 32032, 2253. **89:** 3133, 3375, 175, 677, 1039, 1111.2, 1132, 1855, 2811, 3013, 3537, 4206, 4209, 4522, 5085, 5119, 5244.1, 5286, 5583, 5673, 5779, 5922, 32078, 2471, 3396, 6043, 1272. **90:** 3157, 3983, 31002, 31627, 31708, 129, 350,

1111.1, 1185, 1440, 1449, 1582, 2533, 3401, 3524, 4258, 4521, 4927.
 5341, 5418, 5762, 5951, 6100, 5745. **91:** 2523, 21468, 21910.
 21960, 22069, 843, 898, 1300, 2094, 2462, 3163, 3213, 3400, 4515,
 4958, 5142.1, 5230, 5801, 6011, 6054, 2648, 2019, 2142. **92:**
 2171, 504, 1200.6, 3388, 3706, 4703, 4915, 4928, 5308, 5412.
 5438, 5533, 5633, 5830, 5955, 22058, 1159, 1211, 3783, 5402.
 21998, 6024. **93:** 23391, 1989, 2087, 2555, 2564, 2993, 3124.
 4127, 4184, 4436, 4530.2, 5002, 5453, 4709, 4918, 4964, 5044.
 5579, 5618, 6027, 6156, 21882, 543, 846, 5845. **94:** 21082, 1336.
 1381, 1769.1, 2222, 2286, 3060, 3460, 4969, 5781, 5802, 5988.
 2540.1, 3471, 2089. **95:** 23368, 2650, 2727, 22149, 22609.
 39, 281, 952, 2139, 2208, 2582, 3100, 3427, 4218, 4360, 4710, 4795.
 5162, 5179, 5287, 5617, 5872, 6057, 1990, 4672, 22034, 1372, 4921.
96: 22288, 69, 1160, 1196, 1246, 1340, 1350, 1566, 2139, 2385.
 2520, 3123, 3507, 3580, 3714, 3744, 4273, 4509, 5231, 5601, 5675.
 2647, 2291, 21802. **97:** 22021, 22625, 211, 284, 662, 1241.
 1922, 1991, 2653, 3390, 3522, 4082, 4868, 4906, 5065, 5363, 5555.
 5667, 5904, 21865, 946, 5128. **98:** 21648, 21972, 157, 955, 1433.
 1564, 1890, 2614, 2829, 3302, 4113, 5221, 5640, 5974, 2145, 22001.
 1123, 5306, 6007. **99:** 144, 579, 996, 1118, 1356, 1995, 2250.
 2539, 2617, 3231, 3523, 3867, 4325, 4645, 4896, 5954, 21812.
 4652. **100:** 222, 2241, 2534, 2563, 2564, 2651, 2784, 2786.
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 21716, 21943, 22297, 22629, 22729, 22791, 22793, 22920.
 23155, 23312, 635, 1199, 1248, 1526, 1943, 2285, 2448, 2615.
 2998, 3784, 4013, 4401, 4797, 5124, 5133, 5215, 5250, 5432, 5725.
 5880, 2475, 2545, 3751, 4451. **101:** 259, 540, 1688, 2562, 3008.
 3207, 3422, 3466, 3621, 4854, 5622, 270, 1149, 2304, 21975.
102: 2230, 21113, 1094, 1499, 3199, 3287, 3301, 3525, 3641.
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 21240, 23054, 894, 1095, 1313, 1525, 2105, 2308, 3393, 3435.
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 2652, 23040, 271, 1264, 1276, 1497, 1674, 1926, 1928, 2104,
 2169, 2373, 2943, 2996, 3082, 3200, 3772, 3829, 4437, 4688, 5194.
 5987, 6016, 8979. **105:** 2128, 2988, 29219, 72, 1035, 1242.
 1308, 1382, 1414, 2140, 2183, 2252, 2735, 2991, 3179, 3506, 3520.
 3867.1, 4865.2, 4718, 4951, 4990, 5082.4, 5409, 5500, 5664, 5939.
 6012, 22035, 782, 1994. **106:** 2431, 21162, 702, 1057, 1073.
 1155, 1317, 1932, 2005, 2648, 2931, 3665, 4302, 5165, 5236, 5324.
 5570, 5687, 5734, 5891, 1895, 3307. **107:** 2460, 2653, 23265.
 871, 922, 1436, 1931, 2305, 3077, 3415, 3535, 3930, 4196, 4237.
 4807, 5115, 5394, 2782. **108:** 22022, 22114, 182, 483, 1282.
 2011, 2130, 2173, 2227, 2863, 3123, 4051, 4087, 4257, 4434, 4475.
 4537, 4730, 5055, 5710, 22002, 250, 2574. **109:** 21242, 23251.
 298, 1829, 2144, 2367.1, 2583, 2622, 3287, 4058, 4080, 4243.
 4368.5, 4913, 4922, 5390, 5616, 3399, 3477, 21078, 2456. **110:**
 230, 232, 2106, 2221, 2459, 2533, 2726, 2925, 2941, 2978.
 21076, 21089, 21172, 21673, 21707, 21728, 22070, 23203.
 23333, 143, 187, 700, 785, 958, 1415, 1709, 1752, 2149, 2168.
 2820, 2822, 2919, 3062, 3194, 4272, 4866, 5177, 5499, 5507, 5693.
 5732, 5787, 3551, 21976, 2461, 2586. **111:** 23334, 947, 1161.
 1225, 1295, 1403, 1923, 2300, 2598, 3029, 3164, 3800, 4281, 4455.
 4552, 4894, 5094, 5249, 5423, 5795, 945, 4935, 1275, 1397. **112:**
 2654, 22990, 322, 537, 740, 1212, 1386, 1841, 1921, 2133, 2368.
 2665, 3499, 3607, 5155, 5233, 5400, 5674, 5771. **113:** 905, 1351.
 1495, 1795, 1853, 3145, 3395, 3403, 4058, 4214, 5138, 5246, 5671.
 6101. **114:** 2250, 289, 641, 1193, 2681, 2920, 3063, 3112, 3421.
 4580, 4700, 4729, 5129, 2649, 2974, 4465. **115:** 2295, 2985.
 21032, 21131, 21133, 21644, 21704, 678, 1122.1, 1299, 1312.
 1353, 2531, 2560, 2744, 3158, 3425, 3464, 3472, 3604, 4105, 4186.
 5039, 5198, 5538, 5715, 6041, 3643.1, 5235, 1287. **116:** 23347, 67.
 321, 349, 760, 1128, 1186, 1971, 2006, 2110, 2315, 2472, 2595.
 3141, 3411, 4077, 4334, 4439, 4453, 4648, 4801, 4901, 5034, 5584.
 1271, 3668. **117:** 2183, 2989, 866, 953, 1122.2, 2148, 2466.
 2994, 3458, 3608, 3795, 4043.1, 4753, 5325, 4008, 2576, 4774.

1155.1, 1565, 1992, 4293, 5071, 5208, 5903. **118:** 22132, 261,
 1183, 1195, 1214, 1224, 1309, 1383, 1830, 2090, 2187, 2613, 2930.
 3211, 3629, 3794, 4112, 5123. **119:** 21, 1213, 1718, 1788, 3136,
 3718, 4469, 4570, 5099, 5126, 5350, 21083, 188, 3884, 571, 1158,
120: 2166, 2179, 2274, 2566, 2709, 2820, 2905, 2992, 21135,
 21715, 22117, 22440, 22504, 22956, 23108, 245, 352, 1125,
 1194, 1221, 1265, 1292, 1488, 1930, 2027, 2511, 2527, 2597, 2679,
 2746, 3024, 3419, 3447, 3534, 3581, 4110, 4955, 5237, 5252, 5325.1,
 5406, 5589, 5665, 5714, 2379. **121:** 23029, 178, 363, 1130,
 1192, 1749, 2307, 2530, 3007, 4762, 4783, 4839, 4900, 5074, 5111,
 5454, 5571, 1827, 2007, 2922, 1197. **122:** 313.1, 1174.1, 1824,
 1877, 2236, 2458, 3503, 3508, 4459, 4818, 5116, 5554, 5980, 8,
 2502. **123:** 2242, 2979, 81, 947.1, 954, 1122, 1447, 1487, 1833,
 1997, 3169, 3343, 3404, 3461, 5461, 5466, 2251, 4245. **124:**
 22025, 330, 592, 1686, 1878, 2566, 1504.1, 3429, 3618, 4192, 4361,
 4477, 4708, 4739, 5062.1, 5465, 5829, 5869, 5947. **125:** 2172,
 2656, 2705, 2746, 2904.2, 23048, 836, 1311, 1502, 2077, 2170,
 2535, 2593, 2731, 3166, 3429.1, 3448, 3510, 3536, 3782, 4123.
 4128, 4749, 5117, 5598, 5804.1, 5841, 6096, 6136, 5613,
126: 2531, 521, 697.1, 808, 1348, 1672, 1689, 2877, 3139, 4063.
 4274, 4461, 4805, 5444, 5728, 5930, 1279, 861, 3465, 5281. **127:**
 2152, 2706, 21658, 22116, 1203, 1222, 1358, 1999, 2224, 2661.
 2750, 2916.1, 3217, 3504, 3585, 3938, 4135, 4539, 4677, 4796,
 4799, 5428.1, 5497, 5505, 1190, 2141. **128:** 21665, 291, 463,
 1108, 1710, 2211, 2416, 2693, 3463, 3485, 3839, 3881, 4009, 4355,
 4681, 5712, 4286. **129:** 22606, 636, 761, 872, 1387, 1783, 2093,
 2220, 2601, 2674, 3059, 3167, 3431, 3437, 3934, 4249, 4301, 4420,
 4744, 4806, 4961, 5096, 5340, 5621, 1260, 5204, 4216. **130:** 2324,
 2178, 2848, 21181, 22303, 22676, 104, 634, 1607, 1826, 1842,
 1910, 1933, 1972, 2070, 2072, 2109, 2839, 3045, 3374, 4021, 4695,
 5070, 5101, 6035, 6063, 574, 680, 2566.1, 3095, 2431. **131:** 1038,
 5864, 6051, 2699, 3459. **132:** 2140, 2646, 21255, 906, 1682,
 2176.1, 2324, 2563, 3030, 3058, 1340, 3424, 3838, 4369, 5534,
 5741, 5886, 4923, 4936, 55. **133:** 23669, 326, 867, 975.1, 1226,
 1681, 1683, 2612, 2673, 3012, 3072, 3075, 3256, 3496, 4234, 4334,
 4468, 4628, 4728, 4811, 5137, 3087, 5551. **134:** 899, 1180, 1278,
 1354, 1419, 1504, 2860, 3073, 4454, 4699, 5515, 5593, 5908, 6126.
 1498, 1825, 1952, 4651. **135:** 29986, 630, 904, 1070.2, 1461, 1462,
 2180, 2215, 2371, 3027, 3420, 3449, 3528, 3716, 4485, 4497, 5275,
 5456, 5612, 5615, 360. **136:** 862, 1144, 1400, 1891, 2999, 3282.2,
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 5105. **137:** 1058, 1344, 1360, 1669, 2600, 2730, 3014, 3031, 3161,
 3501, 3797, 4313, 4335, 4925, 5098, 5403, 5445, 6094, 1925, 2228.
138: 454, 1137, 1361, 1711, 2146, 2652, 3442, 3513, 4704, 5952,
 5997, 6025, 5995. **139:** 1071, 1823, 3176, 4741, 4808, 4904, 5596,
 5746, 1481. **140:** 2583, 2728, 2907, 2987, 21074, 21104,
 21136, 21396, 23201, 638, 1147, 2078, 2264, 2536, 2945, 2875,
 3380, 3515, 3616, 4358, 4920, 5058, 5078, 5417, 5597, 5935, 5996,
 6005, 1420, 5130, 5774, 1860. **141:** 138, 551, 572, 1355, 1951,
 2024, 2025, 3178, 3377, 3672, 3711, 4054, 4367.3, 4568, 4952,
 5088, 5095, 5114, 1898, 3102. **142:** 2539, 2803, 21254, 22988,
 98, 1563, 3032, 3344, 3719, 4015, 4426, 4479, 5288, 5339, 5558,
 6020, 5027, 1982. **143:** 2931, 21142, 21451, 21868, 1401,
 2268, 2680, 3373, 3502, 3505, 3771, 4229, 4276, 4654, 4675, 4748,
 4959, 2496, 5309, 1818, 2444. **144:** 2471, 2981, 21864, 781,
 1274, 1673, 1676, 1907, 2529, 2541, 3113, 3138, 3696, 3887, 4482,
 4766, 5319, 5479, 5873, 2214, 2689. **145:** 336, 889, 1238, 1668,
 2074, 2688, 2876, 3408, 3436, 3492, 3541, 4422, 4811, 5069, 5118,
 5414, 5548, 6075. **146:** 2269, 308.1, 869, 1677, 2948, 3275,
 3281, 4200, 4644, 5697, 5708, 14, 1979, 4472, 2170. **147:** 21235,
 1223, 1790, 1831, 2135, 2565, 2626, 3490, 4133, 4817, 5399, 5541,
 5595, 5868, 1897, 2692, 5628. **148:** 633, 1145, 1280, 1398, 1406,
 1845, 2602, 3137, 3500, 3831, 4518, 4548, 4692, 4732, 4865, 5112,
 5427, 9333, 873. **149:** 21536, 2517, 2656, 4259, 4605, 4942,
 5104, 5634, 6069, 6074, 3674, 57. **150:** 2159, 2161, 2454.

3540, 3541, 3885, 3965, 31090, 31183, 31625, 31942, 31961,
 32009, 32026, 32043, 33032, 33111, 53, 114, 305, 542, 1503,
 1678, 1796, 1802, 1939, 2516, 2728, 2932, 3011, 3210, 3248, 3611,
 3624, 3886.1, 4074, 4382, 4538, 4738, 4784, 5026, 5076, 5990,
 6031, 6078, 2556. **151:** 3137, 1562, 2734, 3426, 4141. **152:**
 3247, 70, 219, 575, 1451, 1524, 1846, 2138, 2308.1, 3475, 3559,
 3675, 3888, 4199, 4227, 4486, 4607, 4671, 4819, 5145, 5239, 5899,
 2607. **153:** 3899, 437, 1037, 1379, 1507, 1748, 1798, 2623, 2789,
 3089, 3196, 3623, 4055, 4086, 4183, 4668, 4830, 5494. **154:** 433,
 1362, 1589, 1684, 1685, 1841, 2012, 2150, 3061, 3531, 4504, 4754,
 5247, 5620, 5902, 1817, 1973, 5676, 1861. **155:** 34, 425, 1530,
 1927, 2418, 2651, 4309, 4525, 4566, 4731, 4954, 5028.1, 5317, 5523.
156: 853, 1189, 1452, 1938, 2749, 3117, 3440, 3479, 4146, 4189,
 4237, 4446, 4494, 4564, 4565, 4934, 5473, 5512, 5655, 5831, 5973,
 6017, 2226, 3876. **157:** 3912, 884, 1061, 1310, 1384, 3086, 3282,
 3840, 4057, 5139, 5187, 5217, 5525, 5971, 5999. **158:** 362, 1435,
 1464, 1585, 1696, 3491, 3980, 4310, 4750, 4785, 5302, 6046. **159:**
 577, 819, 1363, 2031, 2654, 3104, 3516, 4142, 4367.1, 4811, 5084,
 5650, 5909, 296, 1032. **160:** 385, 31080, 31127, 31132, 31395,
 31612, 31947, 33302, 36, 309, 637, 1508, 1786, 3025, 3068, 3114,
 3186, 3203, 3578, 3646, 4029, 4075, 4201, 4311, 4331, 4367.2,
 4562, 4867, 5568, 5575, 5906, 5950, 5960, 5977, 6000, 6088, 5103,
 2691, 3379, 5491. **161:** 64.1, 308, 777, 900, 1129, 1424, 1460,
 1579, 2209, 2265, 2321, 2370, 2428, 2790, 4071, 4244, 4354, 4456,
 4478, 4596, 4705, 5457, 5477, 6059, 3880. **162:** 3980, 32992,
 499, 923, 1142, 1881, 2080, 2700, 3205, 3433, 3439, 3843, 4553,
 4610, 4678, 4745, 4995, 5238, 5421, 5726, 2675, 5404. **163:** 82,
 1784, 1785, 1838, 2313, 2698, 2729, 3103, 3118, 3553, 3949, 4222,
 4656, 4751, 5251, 6068, 5100. **164:** 868, 1240, 1528, 2010, 2441,
 3177, 3487, 4037, 4185.1, 4747, 4773, 5086, 5186, 5213, 5514,
 5874, 6084, 1816, 3480, 1034, 5573, 5613. **165:** 381, 3735,
 3926, 353, 434, 1141, 1364, 1404, 1425, 1717, 1849, 1998, 2260,
 2540, 2621, 3142, 3288, 3560, 3885, 4164, 4240, 4303, 4714, 4803,
 5240, 5426, 5867, 5932, 6021, 5796. **166:** 1505, 1815, 3148, 3632,
 4365, 5212, 5927, 1751. **167:** 3292, 33146, 1913, 2019,
 2106, 2193, 2603, 4481, 5498, 5542, 5577, 32980, 1864, 4716,
 5901. **168:** 31221, 32949, 1115, 1485, 1675, 1675.1, 2372, 2657,
 2828, 3093, 3486, 4496, 5329, 5561, 1143. **169:** 3774, 1290,
 1605, 1797, 1914, 2188, 2549, 3605, 3609, 4028, 4474, 5081, 5144,
 5540, 6127. **170:** 3175, 3248, 3288, 3359, 3929, 31079, 31220,
 31610, 436, 639, 776, 1200, 1239, 1446, 1486, 1977, 2467, 3441,
 3521, 3533, 3612, 3954, 4646, 4653, 4667, 4767, 4943, 5171, 5172,
 5196, 5330, 5659, 5790, 5818, 6022, 6042, 1416, 2079. **171:** 287,
 383, 523, 1583, 2489, 2755, 3488, 3647, 4188, 4255, 4574, 4972,
 3352, 5651, 5718, 5798, 6032, 1256. **172:** 2235, 2609, 4230, 4809,
 5469, 5648, 5652, 5668, 1273, 5508, 5578, 2604, 3226, 2544. **173:**
 76, 3232, 4143, 4190, 4291, 6030, 33011, 5271. **174:** 31219,
 1394, 1671, 1776, 1840, 2075, 2213, 3707, 3845, 4427, 4482, 4498,
 5180, 5207, 5298. **175:** 388, 3678, 31198, 31209, 31313,
 31618, 501, 903, 2210, 2266, 2378, 2476, 3206, 3409, 3527, 3625,
 3830, 4356, 4368.9, 4369.1, 4534, 4546, 4820, 4829, 4873, 5082.2,
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 31346, 1836, 2659, 2752, 5572, 5777, 5291, 6139, 2611. **178:**
 3164, 200, 1124, 1148, 1285, 1577, 1911, 2605, 3514, 3541, 3832,
 4027, 4265, 5269, 5278, 5535, 5547, 5645, 5711, 5783, 5785, 6104,
 953, 5724. **179:** 549, 567, 1835, 2660, 3846, 4656.1, 4877, 4940,
 4956, 5826, 6125. **180:** 3504, 3544, 3565, 3554, 3906, 3916,
 3950, 5136, 31166, 31195, 31554, 33143, 33288, 703, 1198,
 2260.1, 2422.2, 2512, 3023, 3378, 3386, 3896, 4215, 4717, 5314,
 5149, 5658, 5660, 5666, 5545, 6076. **181:** 1188, 2433, 2485, 2599,
 3055, 3181, 4014, 4554, 4614, 5320, 5395, 5519, 5546, 5581, 5885,
 3137, 2534, 5245. **182:** 3519, 31182, 58, 503, 1879, 3495, 3579,
 3837, 4878, 5042, 5090, 5530, 5649, 5946, 5949, 6131. **183:** 71,
 132, 2547, 2606, 3430, 5248, 5430, 5627, 5905, 5928, 6175, 1974.
184: 3849, 679.1, 767, 1182, 1448, 2546, 2794, 4556, 4929, 5803,

6082, 2616. **185:** 3370, 92, 629, 1586, 1661, 1882, 1915, 2426,
 3108, 4030, 4134, 4825, 5107, 5137, 5463, 5559, 5631, 5998, 6002,
 6029, 1266. **186:** 3397, 33304, 550, 1777, 2184, 2526, 2990,
 3626, 3644, 4396, 5889, 6050, 6122, 1975, 5175. **187:** 94, 840,
 1781, 2076, 2270, 2374, 3869, 4428, 4711, 5109, 5228, 5925, 6018,
 6085, 3111, 3483, 4598, 5742, 5493. **188:** 3923, 31201, 1120,
 1284, 1359, 1750, 2186, 2417, 4111, 4198, 4911, 5232, 5591, 5778,
 5784, 6119, 1820, 299. **189:** 147, 8049, 3064, 3526, 3698, 4424,
 4501, 5046, 5331, 5428, 5467, 5516, 5564, 5788, 5793, 5898, 3407,
 3582. **190:** 3256, 3639, 3720, 3721, 31589, 31604, 33023,
 33206, 33209, 818, 1121, 1624, 1789, 1900, 1940, 2435, 2459,
 2989, 3020, 3518, 4056, 4078, 4217, 4277, 4423, 4541, 5136, 5495,
 5842, 6019. **191:** 31869, 33291, 1429, 2375, 2421, 2479, 2808,
 3084, 3645, 3871, 4073, 4593, 4631, 4722, 5125, 877. **192:** 3850,
 707, 2630, 5234, 5299, 5792, 5931, 6138, 5106. **193:** 3930, 251,
 265, 768, 944, 988.1, 1060, 1892, 3042, 4107, 4202, 4875, 5268,
 5303, 5435, 6038, 5563. **194:** 31649, 31797, 31895, 1779,
 2373.1, 3375, 3476, 4430, 4659, 4679, 4821, 5226, 5337, 5413, 6070.
195: 31180, 31555, 33234, 709, 876, 2917, 3088, 3162, 3384,
 3445, 4357, 4421, 4526, 4535, 4633, 5050, 5113, 5276, 5626, 5844,
 5929, 5957, 6003, 6049, 6067, 6135, 33298. **196:** 1780, 3873,
 4221, 5189, 4136, 31137, 31253, 535, 2287, 2528, 3051, 4463,
 5420. **198:** 3134, 976, 994.1, 1459, 1472, 1778, 1884, 2225,
 3293, 3446, 3770, 4193, 5315, 5372, 5839, 5921, 5265, 6116. **199:**
 3686, 31194, 31218, 2020, 2376, 4059, 4601, 5419, 5424, 5624,
 5681, 5698. **200:** 3185, 3945, 3958, 3984, 31192, 31237,
 31605, 31860, 280, 461, 1228, 2018, 2022, 2026, 2550, 2923,
 3039, 3067, 4367.5, 4669, 4694, 4706, 4937, 5312, 5458, 5476,
 5510, 5566, 5580, 5623, 5782, 5989, 6061, 6120, 6129. **201:**
 31196, 1775, 1834, 2438, 2554, 3040, 5326, 5614, 2014, 1983,
 4547, 4394. **202:** 901, 1402, 1837, 2465, 3868, 4944, 5211, 5425,
 5447, 6141. **203:** 1787, 2260.2, 2631, 2655, 3046, 3385, 4810,
 4932, 5273, 5304, 6066. **204:** 2016, 2460, 3529, 3530, 4555, 4600,
 4612, 4905, 5127, 5433, 5496, 6098, 1819, 6073, 4948. **205:**
 3169, 3772, 31125, 33211, 33290, 599, 1839, 3554, 3635, 3866,
 4231, 4368.1, 4487, 4719, 4938, 5036, 5270, 5274, 5328, 5594,
 5821, 5884, 6039. **206:** 3716, 32937, 640, 676, 1405, 1584, 2017,
 3085, 4191, 4489, 4871, 4936.1, 5294, 5296, 5586, 5727, 5737, 5838,
 5849, 6071. **207:** 207, 2610, 2628, 3271, 4597, 4622, 4682, 4898,
 5048, 5305, 5396, 5529, 5892, 33293, 1722, 5443. **208:** 31188,
 440, 977, 2608, 3083, 4611, 4680, 5091, 5214, 5327, 5733, 5786,
 6004, 6108, 33024, 3901, 4619, 5035, 5887. **210:** 3118, 31184,
 32707, 32948, 33303, 174, 486, 704, 1337, 2323, 3094, 3828,
 4083, 4145, 4397, 4464, 4471, 5197, 5289, 5351, 5434, 5441, 5446,
 5528, 5865, 5953, 5958, 3900, 4341, 3770. **211:** 31677, 544,
 2945, 3033, 4604, 5082.1, 6034, 6102. **212:** 3685, 31217, 33232,
 1373, 2259, 31294, 3693, 3909, 4290, 4621, 4990, 5131, 5588, 5706,
 5743, 6099, 6159. **213:** 31208, 33213, 33326, 1866, 2015, 2733,
 2947, 3556, 3964, 4295, 5509, 5707, 5969. **214:** 389, 31189,
 31624, 1801, 2274, 2437, 2557, 5316, 5809, 2243, 5641. **215:**
 3775, 3990, 31216, 33103, 1281, 1609, 2377, 2624, 2625, 2747,
 2806, 3673, 4232, 5680, 5871, 6023, 6079, 6153, 35490. **216:**
 3021, 3438, 3517, 3910, 4114, 4663, 4684, 5683, 5699, 5775, 5970.
217: 32529, 33301, 435, 831, 854, 1062, 2436, 2798, 2946, 4254,
 4881, 5132, 5629, 6037, 6087, 6163, 1976. **218:** 3320, 31105,
 31186, 3047, 3405, 4444, 4649, 4879, 5209, 5452, 5503, 5590,
 5647, 5705, 5836. **219:** 32527, 1421, 4031, 4457, 4625, 5536, 6170.
220: 3153, 3968, 31028, 31205, 31213, 31215, 32726, 354,
 1288, 1426, 1531, 1623, 1848, 1906, 2023, 2101, 2440, 2551, 3402,
 4470, 4606, 4673, 4718, 4775, 4864, 4957, 5082.3, 6142. **221:**
 3959, 31803, 2732, 3773, 4316, 4617, 5544, 5883, 31490, 1126,
 2429, 4252, 5191, 5290, 5979. **223:** 1070.1, 5040, 5080, 6032.1,
 32686, 554, 1680, 2273, 3041. **225:** 3317, 3928, 33210, 33214,
 1114, 3202, 4081, 4530, 4691, 4840, 4944.1, 5181, 5398, 5487,
 5684, 5888, 3516. **226:** 3517, 74, 708, 1110, 1903, 3097, 3432,
 5079, 5630, 5987. **227:** 32762, 317, 2021, 2450, 3017, 3538,

4483, 5192, 5780, 5638. **228:** 51190, 51212, 1896, 1909, 2244, 2482, 2566.2, 3234, 3610, 4685, 5182, 5297, 5439, 5926, 6052, 6148, 1474, 1493, 4876, 6083. **230:** 5165, 5299, 5316, 5895, 51060, 53296, 527, 878, 1800, 1828, 1912, 2430, 2754, 3443, 3853, 4613, 4890, 5462, 5468, 5654, 5685, 5736, 5791, 6092. **231:** 59, 3555, 4768, 5062, 51680, 1139, 1140, 1345, 4599, 5636, 5661, 5910, 5956. **233:** 5424, 241, 1492, 4016, 4194, 5056, 5703, 5713, 1670, 3552, 3557, 4312, 4945, 5914, 5986. **235:** 51211, 52502, 52763, 53299, 260, 610, 1076, 1598, 1782, 1908, 2449, 3270, 3444, 4085, 4500, 5089, 5333, 6001, 6053, 6124. **236:** 51214, 52608, 4657, 5552, 5599, 5907, 5804, 5894, 51200, 1075, 1902, 2701, 3451, 3743, 4224, 4499, 4660, 4712, 5293, 5716, 5254, 5041. **238:** 5758, 1338, 2107, 2439, 3043, 3450, 4154, 4524, 4696, 4812, 4910, 5994, 6168, 2245, 2486, 4256, 5227, 5663. **240:** 51033, 51804, 839, 1399, 1578, 3050, 3066, 3204, 3723, 4429, 4608, 4664, 4666, 5033, 5272, 5455, 5776, 5944, 5982, 5983. **241:** 3274, 3613, 4035, 4294, 5416, 5900, 1862, 52984, 494, 5451, 5600, 5669, 6115, 1899, 706, 1514, 4084, 5190. **244:** 2483, 4616, 5259, 6077, 4211, 5184, 51187, 565, 2443, 3185, 5474, 5632, 5804, 5896. **246:** 493, 705, 3298, 3636, 4022, 5060, 5487, 1679, 3406, 5203, 5343, 5822. **248:** 51674, 52674, 53297, 904.3, 1901, 3572, 5670, 6143, 3482. **250:** 5380, 5884, 5916.1, 51130, 51202, 51207, 51210, 51711, 53059, 53102, 541, 2422, 2446, 2477, 2627, 3109, 3965, 4040, 4181, 4569, 4715, 4880, 4946, 5051, 5075, 5206, 5677, 5679, 5701, 5820, 6040, 6062, 5656. **251:** 52134, 1539, 1847, 4571, 5264, 51073, 52689, 51199, 52935, 3110, 3720, 4364, 4683, 4693, 5709, 6006. **253:** 52754, 1093, 1374, 1529, 5047, 5964, 5173, 51129, 1146, 1771, 3478, 6089, 6158. **255:** 52621, 557, 1408, 2422.1, 2444, 4618, 4926, 6161, 5872, 51203, 547, 995, 1523, 2658, 3018, 4527, 4638, 4642, 4737, 4931. **257:** 2420, 2792, 3292, 4502, 5807, 6117, 609.1, 1625, 1904, 3512, 4124, 5045, 5277. **259:** 5993, 5898, 51204, 1920, 3381, 5567, 5891, 51486, 53311, 682, 1575, 3946, 4315, 4822, 4869, 5300, 5323, 5338, 5702, 5843, 5895, 6172. **261:** 2451, 5460, 5504, 5696, 4167, 4634, 4933, 5972, 3452, 5663, 5324, 5488, 5506, 5442. **265:** 51896, 875, 2552, 3209, 5322, 5517, 5913, 51193, 1883, 2791, 4602, 4690, 4909. **268:** 4251, 4963, 5642, 6037, 3280, 3434. **270:** 5722, 5904.1, 5982, 51173, 52761, 679, 2445, 2817, 3019, 3382, 3796, 4197, 4674, 5401, 5518. **271:** 52704, 4949, 5513, 2151, 4246, 4629, 5295, 5911, 6154, 53282. **273:** 51475, 1068, 2521, 4884, 5513, 5537, 5866. **275:** 51675, 51729, 52687, 532, 1708, 3480, 4025, 4874, 4882, 5032, 5556, 5619, 6155. **276:** 5224, 51678, 5883, 51679, 51191, 3691, 4314, 6097, 2690. **280:** 591, 5642, 58828, 51880, 52532, 52906, 53193, 1380, 1707, 2102, 2108, 3721, 4036, 4628, 4870, 5307. **282:** 51342, 4603, 6036, 3208, 3484, 52115, 4488. **285:** 766, 1521, 2620.5, 4620, 4662, 4862, 4888, 5585, 5863, 5936. **286:** 1471.1, 1491, 3052, 4182, 5448, 5464, 5319, 573, 52971, 1455, 1494, 1773, 2488, 4861, 4060, 4615, 51128. **290:** 5223, 5228, 5896, 5954, 52590, 1109, 1706, 2158, 3090, 3294.1, 4626, 4689, 5672, 5748, 5811, 6055, 1059. **292:** 52283, 52983, 3481, 4630, 1113, 2793, 4860, 485, 552, 780, 1705, 2823, 3053, 3222, 3248. **293:** 52958, 5318, 5225, 1069, 1980, 5806, 2152. **300:** 525, 5229, 5272, 5549, 5550, 5691, 5794, 5823, 51056, 51749, 51915, 52682, 52706, 53194, 53195, 1106, 1407, 2442, 4887, 5023, 5502, 5550, 5686, 5721, 5834, 5943, 5981. **302:** 5882, 4624, 4643, 5064, 51879, 1289, 4863, 1107, 1475, 2487, 5882, 5271, 5976, 51993, 52705, 5817. **310:** 5227, 51818, 53221, 1385.5, 4185, 4253, 4635, 4889, 5975, 52952, 4886. **315:** 5617, 53309, 1069.1, 6133, 6164, 1346, 4891, 52668. **320:** 5315, 5495, 51111, 52815, 1427, 2702, 3586, 4665, 4885, 5030. **321:** 51474, 52170, 1905, 2447, 52756, 51746, 6060. **330:** 2480, 4594, 4595, 4627, 4636, 5022, 5029, 5732, 5082, 5715, 888, 2153, 5711, 52960, 564. **340:** 566, 5710, 5869, 2157, 2703, 4661, 4686, 5024, 5031. **350:** 5561, 5844, 51245, 52790, 53106, 1112, 3202, 5819, 5684, 4438, 53359, 5182, 53051. **360:** 51859, 4883, 5695, 5749, 879,

51836, 52922, 52925, 1411, 5543. **380:** 592, 52917, 2704, 52679, 51785, 5832, 52623, 2155, 52811, 5028, 5752, 53101, 400: 5657, 52923, 52939, 52959, 53015, 53190, 53279, 1409, 2156, 5548, 52446, 2154, 5713, 52503, 53310, 5310, 199, 420: 53289, 5939, 53238, 51777, 5696, 53202, 51062, 51837, 5742, 51058, 5322, 5703, 52103, 53022, 52327, 51075, 52685, 5753, 52615, 5704. **450:** 5812, 52602, 51779, 5867, 51059, 52947, 5700, 53300, 52744, 5562, 52933, 51140, 51835, 51036. **480:** 51757, 51086, 52675, 51061, 52104, 5948, 5940. **500:** 594, 5529, 5616, 51244, 51710, 53130, 51699, 52505, 52105, 5174, 53175, 5535, 5300, 52610. **550:** 5296, 5859, 52788, 51064, 53117, 52928, 52257, 52836, 52773, 5193, 51778, 5825, 5880, 52458, 5328. **575:** 52244, 51163, 52929, 5829, 51088, 52077, 5303, 52531, 53168. **600:** 5861, 53280, 5542, 53006, 5302, 5951, 52973, 5301, 52821, 52605, 52711, 52634, 53292. **625:** 5326, 52063, 5304, 51984, 5707, 53287, 52373, 53167, 53205, 52442, 5881, 53284. **650:** 51268, 51963, 52680, 51068, 52841, 5279, 52911. **675:** 52233, 52496, 52080, 52601, 52831, 53200, 52833, 5324, 52039, 51017, 52820, 5536, 52824. **700:** 51275, 52136, 52822, 52832, 52829, 5327, 52131, 52162, 53197, 5665, 52908, 51773. **725:** 52599, 52924, 52238, 5757, 52513, 52909, 52847, 5664. **750:** 52907, 53158, 52677, 53172, 5692, 51154, 53196, 52239, 5663, 52921, 51873, 5788, 52236, 51153, 52926. **775:** 51042, 52748, 5503, 52849, 52024, 53161, 51543, 51775, 51642, 51541. **800:** 5567, 5810, 51247, 51440, 51744, 52837, 53171, 5576, 52671, 52965, 52974, 52893, 52008, 5307, 5669, 53349, 5568. **825:** 51066, 51004, 51018, 52628, 53224, 52654, 51631, 52509, 51979, 51087, 51772. **850:** 51041, 5528, 51265, 52745, 5309, 5572, 52616, 5501, 5579, 52584, 52838, 52604, 5747, 53131, 52438, 52777. **875:** 51838, 51839, 51243, 5499, 51070, 52918, 52692, 5524, 52975. **900:** 5780, 5857, 52253, 52656, 51959, 5937, 5560, 53115, 53116, 52487, 51939, 5571, 53129. **950:** 51246, 51669, 51774, 51072, 52161, 52441, 52500, 52846, 51564, 52002.1, 52262, 53100, 53013, 5557, 52670, 53017, 5570, 53267, 52716, 51385, 51567, 1000: 5836, 52598, 52852, 52588, 52507, 53305, 5569, 5789, 51384, 52645, 53132, 51862, 5843, 53014, 5577. **1050:** 52863, 52587, 53215, 5558, 52938, 51668, 52776, 52003, 52967. **1100:** 5824, 5956, 51223, 51593, 51870, 52360, 52379, 52486, 52865, 52174, 51374, 51561, 5970, 5552, 51694, 5957, 52488, 5587, 52334. **1150:** 53138, 5573, 51571, 51851, 5553, 51572, 53139, 52035.1, 51976.1, 51651, 52141, 52437, 51348. **1200:** 52313, 52644, 52354, 51850, 52263, 5765, 5876, 5877, 53283, 51407, 52646, 52275, 51317, 51518, 51314, 52499, 51372. **1300:** 53139, 52380, 51519, 51581, 52589, 51316, 52597, 51318, 51978, 51520, 51849, 52712, 52966, 5947, 51957.1. **1351:** 51846, 52235, 52431, 52663, 52659, 52427, 51517, 52130. **1400:** 52660, 51325, 512125, 51333, 52559, 52355, 5811, 52248, 52561, 52394, 51424, 52430, 51801, 51671, 52323, 52426. **1500:** 5858, 5812, 51795, 52860, 52274, 52392, 51337, 52270, 52315, 51406, 52404, 52400, 52175, 51334, 52451, 52472, 52521, 52538, 52410. **1600:** 52391, 52557, 52267, 52273, 5447, 51258, 52850, 51621, 5343, 52266, 52537. **1700:** 52600, 5340, 52393, 52544, 52328. **1800:** 51904, 51393, 5755, 51619, 52177. **1900:** 51590, 52494, 51743, 51977, 51763, 51858, 52318, 52222, 51877. **2000:** 52109, 51724, 52283, 51821, 51663. **2400:** 51725, 52100, 51945, 52434, 51662, 5483, 52232. **2700:** 5473, 51689, 51767, 52099, 52128, 5456, 51690. **3000:** 5461.

II. BOILING POINTS

—192: 5337, 54, 595, 5345, 180, 51813. —95: 5204, 5465, 597, 252, 5195, 59, 115, 5351, 44. —75: 5205, 517, 5350,

3126, 341, 3125, 145, 3263, 3265, 3485.5, 112. -48: 17.1, 409, 500, 368, 367, 3206, 373, 326, 387, 408, 3102, 232, 337. -30: 353, 3364, 338, 263, 41, 31, 35, 95. -18: 686, 3282, 3349, 3346, 13, 153, 73, 49, 781.2. -10: 338, 3213, 65, 684, 3130, 596, 3141, 99, 384. 0.6: 781.1, 685, 3371, 64, 474, 398, 526, 40. 5: 3131, 687, 3339, 310, 282, 63, 508, 3365, 9, 1074. 10: 340, 209, 224, 31814, 683, 42, 7, 3149, 148, 283, 31811, 243, 598, 595, 34, 31672. 20.1: 985, 208, 162, 52, 980, 396, 374, 1.1, 294, 295, 22, 1072, 597, 3466, 921. 31: 3404, 569, 213, 3142, 113, 983, 3366, 525, 916, 615, 793, 273. 35: 31646, 716, 278, 279, 373, 272, 1073, 982, 469, 3105, 220, 986, 794, 613. 40: 920, 28, 984, 539, 915, 530, 981, 1611, 286, 3101, 313, 880, 45, 172, 913, 823. 44: 402, 513, 913, 339, 375, 490, 3797, 461, 15, 468. 47: 399, 31149, 312, 365, 524, 447, 979, 1716. 50: 881, 146, 749, 914, 31509, 154, 356, 520. 53: 3347, 479, 276, 529, 1050, 1087, 451. 55: 218, 164, 237, 824, 917, 448, 3111. 57: 489, 452, 189, 3352, 1712, 355, 1618, 228, 169, 465. 60: 397, 519, 1534, 1715, 364, 133, 318, 718, 19, 1086, 3, 586. 62: 27, 612, 1049, 357, 822, 89, 301, 1714, 3776, 1610, 891, 801, 4, 60. 65: 50, 323, 800, 1616, 3372, 517, 773, 813, 1613, 1001. 68: 287, 518, 748, 821, 1742, 747, 1713, 359, 1533, 420. 70: 2277, 1617, 1088, 464, 366, 728, 155, 1532, 3469, 234, 112.1, 1615, 1619, 744, 3207, 10. 74: 231, 158, 342, 772, 1003, 118, 717, 83, 323.1, 820, 1048, 149, 12, 725. 78: 3513, 746, 1102, 262, 1468, 31515, 2394, 358, 332, 396, 719, 1365, 726. 80: 3348, 3376, 165, 378, 752, 925, 1738, 2333, 624, 1466, 1469, 531, 2393. 81: 130, 758, 727, 1612, 38, 168, 277, 1535, 506, 792. 83: 623, 1252, 1537, 190, 2387, 47, 1536, 1761, 2325, 1632, 798, 117. 85: 576, 812, 825, 1366, 1470, 1045, 3109, 1328, 3468. 87: 222, 417, 669, 1008, 2388, 31810, 77, 106, 625, 811, 759, 1739, 247, 1253. 89: 226, 1021, 1091, 1741, 462, 476, 1547, 1764, 458, 2390, 134, 31815. 91: 670, 1101, 1740, 743, 1737, 742, 814, 17.4, 68, 122, 290.1, 652, 2391, 1002, 1019. 93: 171, 210, 332.1, 837, 1007, 1065, 2276, 2392, 1496, 1631, 1544. 95: 383, 1100, 2334, 3390, 1918, 418, 334, 335, 446, 1015, 395, 505, 2331, 26. 98: 161, 203, 751, 810, 2326, 107, 1016, 2389, 173, 2329. 99: 643, 1064, 2332, 1017, 1044, 791, 938. 100: 31, 372, 3455, 32010, 32044, 33, 195, 1261, 1418, 1690, 4013, 4333, 37, 2330. 101: 642, 302, 741, 1020, 1005, 1006, 1081, 48. 102: 496, 651, 1656, 1746, 2281, 1018, 475, 2866. 103: 390, 2284, 2928, 391, 233, 1004, 181, 3377, 614, 1099, 121, 85. 105: 3128, 3530, 3870, 135, 937, 1046, 1047, 2283, 1043, 1054. 106: 3215, 192, 588, 2240, 2278, 1630, 254, 1014, 2943, 568, 1699, 2279, 3210, 790. 108: 108, 337, 166, 668, 695, 816, 2238, 965, 735, 1042, 2933, 2935. 110: 3619, 31822, 183, 284, 522, 2510, 2239, 123, 3467, 495, 2112, 2275, 1760, 2944. 111: 2282, 1660, 1655, 1629, 2413, 1694, 1653, 11, 967, 1650, 2280, 3103, 3382, 159, 100. 114: 714, 1082, 1085, 2057, 2241, 2934, 2938, 3488, 414, 1637, 999, 242. 116: 239, 355, 663, 1193, 2949.1, 870, 908, 1080. 118: 337, 65, 110, 205, 590, 660, 2058, 2937, 587, 998, 926, 2936, 1658, 334. 117: 300, 379, 2059, 2414, 2871, 756, 789, 1640. 118: 3233, 3798, 31714, 274, 563, 667, 307, 711, 1084.1, 1097, 2111, 2940, 4386, 212, 2327, 1620, 2942. 119: 177, 533, 1639, 1700, 2494, 2382, 395, 1084. 120: 31825, 347, 488, 827, 1733.1, 2452, 2891, 1755, 2373, 755, 2825, 2869, 939, 90, 2364. 121: 377, 1041, 1635, 1733, 2237, 2975, 1654, 1634. 122: 3266, 3426, 1725, 2974, 1734, 775. 123: 387, 2874, 3048, 1659, 1649, 2345, 2868, 1763. 124: 362, 927, 1636, 1662, 2827, 712, 713, 512, 2941, 2355. 125: 3232, 3436, 236, 419, 578, 896, 1053, 2824, 2872, 17, 1026. 126: 340, 470, 1096, 1701, 266, 1651. 127: 3250, 367, 608, 754, 1638, 657, 91, 1040. 128: 966, 1083, 1443, 1727, 1762, 1769, 2363, 1354, 2870, 745, 227. 129: 1556, 1633, 1702, 973, 2867, 1098, 546. 130: 31893, 78, 253, 411, 970, 1212, 2397, 2796, 5350, 648, 139, 924. 131: 589, 1028.1, 1520, 2354.1, 1558, 1079, 384, 87, 184, 1730. 132: 3845, 404, 1691, 2359.1, 2398, 3350, 1307, 76, 3295, 3347, 31147, 2296, 471, 1695, 1732, 2826. 135: 323,

3164, 119, 574, 1548, 1723, 1726, 2357, 2795, 339, 799, 2362, 534, 2797, 3349. 136: 38, 774, 2347, 481, 3450, 31552. 137: 3360, 385, 628, 929, 1509, 1604, 2976, 3348, 1545, 1511, 2683, 3218, 2686, 1078. 138: 357, 3460, 410, 817, 1510, 1730.1, 2359, 1587, 2985, 969.1, 3272. 139: 3353, 3693, 992, 1557, 2685, 3297, 3351, 626. 140: 3120, 3177, 3378, 3459, 304, 412, 635, 803, 2400, 2410, 2843, 2973. 141: 972, 997, 1756, 2409, 2411, 450, 3353, 358. 142: 721, 1754, 2298, 2412, 2979, 3273, 3808, 2396, 341, 1595, 2354, 2926. 143: 910, 2197, 2295, 2453, 3321, 1445, 3352, 1444, 2344, 2902, 2361. 144: 319, 431, 942, 2349, 2684, 3805, 658, 403, 737. 145: 657.1, 697, 989, 2833, 2356, 2415. 146: 191, 275, 449, 644, 782, 968, 1512, 2538, 140. 147: 2929, 3800, 2961, 2353, 3827, 421, 1736. 148: 386, 429, 466, 659, 850, 909, 1052, 1070, 1434, 2401, 3365, 849, 2346, 31752, 2905, 2199. 149: 327, 693, 3284, 2360, 3296, 3323, 2977, 3322. 150: 3237, 3915, 124, 636, 2304, 2348, 2402, 2408, 2915, 3320, 3807, 221, 18, 2865, 3354, 594. 151: 1667, 2288, 2957, 3826, 460, 362. 152: 764, 2299, 2404, 32, 1735, 160, 2964, 258. 153: 360, 1596, 3223, 815, 3362, 3367, 681, 2358, 329. 154: 3452, 406, 1028, 2954, 2971, 3817, 724. 155: 186, 757, 1482, 2343, 2517, 2836, 2898, 3119, 3212, 3331, 3821, 2419, 2399, 1603, 1728, 2163, 2912. 156: 388, 1051, 1597, 1692, 3372, 3803, 1294, 1767, 2202, 1541, 2904. 157: 753, 2196, 2906, 3727, 3895, 3229, 3963. 158: 691, 833, 2407, 2853, 604, 3937, 3962. 159: 3919, 648.2, 2772, 3369, 3741, 3802, 3994, 2039, 1770, 2381. 160: 3799, 43, 256, 433, 497, 498, 545, 733, 945, 963, 1465, 1687, 3801, 3888, 3995, 3998, 2901, 2952, 2963, 3997. 161: 593, 2289, 2984, 3956, 389, 807, 1627, 2856, 2962, 859, 4001. 162: 3208, 111, 453, 978, 1022, 1718, 1876, 2953, 3224, 3226, 3996, 2040, 142, 969, 2041, 2297, 2405, 3225. 163: 620, 622, 1602, 1765, 2818, 2972, 301, 631, 3472, 723, 2894, 1011. 164: 101, 1593, 2958, 2970, 2987, 3809, 3818, 5213, 2198, 3228, 3894. 165: 3219, 163, 359, 1517, 1563, 1724, 2776, 2983, 3819, 2200, 582, 1588, 1889, 762. 166: 424, 688, 1542, 1543, 1550, 1641, 1757, 1886, 2201, 2878, 2955, 3362, 3368, 4000, 662, 2903, 2928, 2907, 3366, 3999. 167: 347, 413, 2859, 3333, 3811, 2406, 848, 2911. 168: 585, 1056, 2778, 2893, 2959, 3717, 3892, 2365, 3960, 1055, 2338, 3334, 3726. 169: 779, 1519, 1572, 2339, 2366, 2854, 2880, 2960, 3958, 2909, 3893, 1430, 3976, 3230. 170: 3974, 31658, 661, 773.1, 826, 943, 951, 1693, 2881, 3340, 3961, 893, 1029. 171: 285, 1518, 2982, 3358, 3816, 3959, 2719, 3363, 2164, 619. 172: 3383, 2, 84, 328, 1572.1, 2722, 2779, 2855, 2858, 2965, 3318, 3327, 3369, 3955, 2910, 4007, 2831, 2896, 1743, 3214. 173: 847, 1230, 1231, 1314, 1559, 2008, 2925, 3367, 346, 950. 174: 103, 422, 689, 1010, 2303, 2342, 2379, 2718, 2774, 2834, 3822, 3993, 3357, 3736, 2885. 175: 31610, 988, 2341, 2468, 3120, 3361, 3725, 3728, 3815, 3821, 3825, 783, 3345, 2403. 176: 31597, 1067.1, 2340, 2890, 3728.1, 3806, 3576, 3902, 2721, 3121, 3227, 1013, 2908. 177: 235, 244, 797, 2837, 3810, 3820, 2720, 3247, 230. 178: 696, 991, 1105, 2773, 2884, 2968, 3330, 2380. 179: 196, 1229, 1569, 1592, 2883, 5317, 2038, 2001, 2290, 2956. 180: 3209, 3508, 31648, 32932, 29, 492, 666, 933, 1561, 1697, 2066, 2895, 2986, 3355, 3724, 4210, 4516, 4277. 5052, 5081, 5329. 181: 3515, 185, 1341, 2337, 2951, 948, 2030. 182: 734, 1413, 1608, 2981, 3326, 3730, 3823, 3054, 621, 1888, 2841, 31864. 183: 381, 170, 423, 2320, 2838, 3731, 3733, 1431, 2032, 2031. 184: 400, 796, 921.1, 1622, 2195, 3858, 1442, 3729, 2924, 3258, 3329. 185: 92, 617, 931, 2888, 3055, 3734, 3824, 5637, 2335, 3891, 3339, 3332, 3470. 186: 202, 381, 674, 1704.1, 2317, 1870, 1389, 2302. 187: 31673, 993, 1012, 1417, 1646, 1933, 2809, 3335, 2770, 2889, 3324. 188: 32112, 351, 928, 1331, 2777, 4165, 151, 1333, 269. 189: 440, 510, 930, 1390, 1804, 2799, 3639, 2887, 4116.6, 156, 2572, 2641, 605, 3245. 190: 116, 348, 1265, 1489, 1642, 2645, 2988, 3576, 3814, 4006, 4012, 3342, 1571, 3246, 1885, 2160. 191: 371, 2642, 3336, 4407, 4419. 192: 3385, 558, 1499, 1601, 2316, 2318, 2319, 3127, 3244, 3303, 1568, 3337. 193: 3216, 46, 528, 1805, 4166, 3890, 136, 1647, 246.

194: 1894, 600, 1551, 2567, 2756, 2966, 3356, 3986, 4118, 2190.	4346, 5860, 3941, 1483.	244: 1477, 3070, 4091, 2175, 3582, 1178.
195: 932, 1296, 2189, 2192, 2386, 2512, 2861, 2862, 3360, 3371.	22113, 104, 994, 1321, 1414, 1472, 2121, 2126, 2218, 2524, 2541.	245: 941, 1136, 1137, 1949, 2668.
3732, 3852, 3916, 3961, 109, 4156, 2191, 3189, 2568, 2569, 2590.	4039, 4326, 4408, 5066, 3701.	3291, 3767, 4849, 3754, 1318, 1688, 1792, 1873, 2497, 2580, 2740.
196: 1200.2, 1560, 1772, 2050, 2643, 2851, 3302, 3311, 3758, 2203.	2742, 3783, 5896, 2745.	246: 312, 802, 1811, 2472, 2787, 5890.
3786, 1200.3, 720, 2004, 3304.	197: 806, 1599, 1645, 2724, 3739.	3884, 4092, 4098, 4968, 2007, 2244.
4178, 5083, 5977, 1859, 264.	198: 331, 690, 702, 858, 2310, 3760.	1956, 2829, 3124, 3748, 4828, 4900, 5259, 4095, 4338, 672, 2668.
3950, 4906, 2771, 2840, 3915, 936, 3277, 2496, 2309.	199: 606.	3943, 251: 1322, 1368, 1369, 2217, 3069, 3192, 4283, 5715, 4906.
2029, 2495, 2640, 3319, 3897, 3914, 2589.	200: 2361, 21812.	883, 1820, 1479, 2172, 2646, 4866, 4974, 5848, 255: 4178, 1290.
556, 591, 740, 771, 1515, 2003, 2314, 2614, 2781, 2852, 3299, 3744.	3844, 3861, 3949, 4117, 5212, 4897, 2206, 2204.	1793, 2849.1, 3081, 3135.1, 3666, 1236, 1135, 2504, 3328, 4339.
3906, 2162, 2846, 2491, 548, 971, 1643, 2644, 2900, 3305, 3912.	5326, 4115, 2571, 2161.	4827, 2788, 4140, 4199, 4219.
203: 21148, 570, 1500, 3575, 2205, 2588.	2544.2, 3035, 3220, 3547, 3689, 3793, 3933, 4127, 4363, 8002.	255: 2987, 21828, 1502, 2249.
368, 3982, 2383, 382, 608.2, 882, 1857, 2062, 2505, 2570, 2637.	3250. 256: 350, 974, 1173, 1208, 2508, 3005, 3172, 3874, 4998.	256: 1202, 2254, 1827, 2218, 3087, 3958, 2245, 3028, 256:
2897, 2922, 3653, 3740, 3911, 3983, 3904.	4978, 1202, 2254, 1827, 2218, 3087, 3958, 2245, 3028, 256:	1169, 1826, 2099, 2667, 2890, 3453, 3979, 4941, 4282, 4543, 8126.
1251, 1681, 1720, 1856, 2713, 3301, 3306, 3788, 3921, 4385, 4412.	2723, 2425, 3289, 3709, 4049, 4241, 4446, 4975, 5598, 2582, 2247.	2723, 2425, 3289, 3709, 4049, 4241, 4446, 4975, 5598, 2582, 2247.
2174, 2301, 1606, 3735, 2639, 3882, 2159, 3984.	206: 178, 565, 780, 861, 1825, 1867, 1822, 2100, 2106, 3214.	3600.
1067, 1283, 1803, 2635, 2737, 2768, 2769, 3137, 2763.	3746, 3791, 3836, 3930, 4491, 4500, 4974, 4857, 5005, 5347, 3002.	1959. 261: 571, 1201, 4045, 4308, 2253, 3004, 3546, 3587, 3599.
2636, 2767, 3638, 3883, 3918, 3978.1, 4122, 3637, 3881, 3972.	3833, 3835, 4345, 4490, 4567, 2801, 1247, 4382, 607, 263: 1077.	1317, 1626, 1958, 2474, 2586, 3688, 4380, 4976, 1304, 4044, 4983.
2710, 1644, 3341.	208: 150, 561, 809, 1554, 2434, 2775, 3150.	4975, 3456, 4279.
3903, 3985, 4365.1, 2311, 3992, 1177, 2687, 4121, 4416.	209: 3985, 4365.1, 2311, 3992, 1177, 2687, 4121, 4416.	265: 21129, 2253, 2658, 3076, 3146, 3906.
1009, 1552, 3188, 3276, 3860, 3907, 3975, 4120, 3846.	210: 1009, 1552, 3188, 3276, 3860, 3907, 3975, 4120, 3846.	3950, 4046, 4347, 4851, 4865, 4991, 4996, 3650, 2584, 3670, 266:
21817, 87, 1233, 2185, 2917, 3346, 3917, 3924, 3977, 3989, 4413.	3759, 1375, 2267, 1347.	211: 828, 2061, 2814, 2848, 3157, 3978.
4005, 2063, 2706, 3260, 120, 1234, 1089.	212: 2111, 21827, 731.	2261, 2707, 3151, 3235, 3574, 3927, 3928, 3973, 3974, 4155, 3152.
2261, 2707, 3151, 3235, 3574, 3927, 3928, 3973, 3974, 4155, 3152.	3259, 3470, 2739, 4404.	213: 3356, 473, 482, 1176, 2581, 3128.
3259, 3470, 2739, 4404.	213: 3356, 473, 482, 1176, 2581, 3128.	3249, 3268, 4130, 3154, 3149, 3901.
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1965, 1966, 2035, 2506, 2711, 3261, 3926, 3987, 4418, 1349, 2633.	1249. 215: 23931, 975, 1703, 1887, 2741, 2765, 3316, 3364.	3935, 3936, 3947, 2634.
1249. 215: 23931, 975, 1703, 1887, 2741, 2765, 3316, 3364.	3935, 3936, 3947, 2634.	216: 760, 852, 1768, 2758, 2764, 3129.
3935, 3936, 3947, 2634.	216: 760, 852, 1768, 2758, 2764, 3129.	3655, 4010, 4129, 4411, 4132, 2350, 2766, 2847, 3469, 3789, 3133.
3655, 4010, 4129, 4411, 4132, 2350, 2766, 2847, 3469, 3789, 3133.	2760. 217: 23679, 405, 1205, 1316, 1553, 2507, 2716, 2717, 2748.	2759, 2849, 3146, 3263, 3661, 4157, 860, 2632, 3923, 3494.
2760. 217: 23679, 405, 1205, 1316, 1553, 2507, 2716, 2717, 2748.	2759, 2849, 3146, 3263, 3661, 4157, 860, 2632, 3923, 3494.	218: 2292, 2575, 2705, 3132, 3834, 3855, 4011, 4366, 4367, 4934, 3265.
2759, 2849, 3146, 3263, 3661, 4157, 860, 2632, 3923, 3494.	218: 2292, 2575, 2705, 3132, 3834, 3855, 4011, 4366, 4367, 4934, 3265.	1918, 2812, 2819, 3681.
2292, 2575, 2705, 3132, 3834, 3855, 4011, 4366, 4367, 4934, 3265.	219: 21796, 415, 416, 1175, 1206, 1844.	2127, 2165, 2712, 3236, 3922, 3966, 4175, 2709.
1918, 2812, 2819, 3681.	219: 21796, 415, 416, 1175, 1206, 1844.	220: 2381, 23800.
2127, 2165, 2712, 3236, 3922, 3966, 4175, 2709.	220: 2381, 23800.	97, 126, 315, 316, 761, 922, 1235, 1449, 1704, 2047, 2269, 2821.
97, 126, 315, 316, 761, 922, 1235, 1449, 1704, 2047, 2269, 2821.	3155, 3238, 3676, 3765, 3782, 4254, 4376, 4378, 4480, 5846, 2386.	1870, 2638.
3155, 3238, 3676, 3765, 3782, 4254, 4376, 4378, 4480, 5846, 2386.	1870, 2638.	221: 238, 372, 2081, 3134, 3262.
1870, 2638.	221: 238, 372, 2081, 3134, 3262.	3267, 3967, 311, 2577, 2784, 4161, 2618, 2715, 673, 2351, 2757.
221: 238, 372, 2081, 3134, 3262.	3267, 3967, 311, 2577, 2784, 4161, 2618, 2715, 673, 2351, 2757.	224: 428, 987, 2216, 2257, 3219, 3763, 3856, 3859, 4176, 5608.
3267, 3967, 311, 2577, 2784, 4161, 2618, 2715, 673, 2351, 2757.	224: 428, 987, 2216, 2257, 3219, 3763, 3856, 3859, 4176, 5608.	1327. 225: 553, 1794, 2045, 2046, 2134, 2813, 3071, 3131, 3257.
224: 428, 987, 2216, 2257, 3219, 3763, 3856, 3859, 4176, 5608.	1327. 225: 553, 1794, 2045, 2046, 2134, 2813, 3071, 3131, 3257.	3753, 4089, 4131, 5815, 2708, 3920, 478, 2668, 2927, 188.
1327. 225: 553, 1794, 2045, 2046, 2134, 2813, 3071, 3131, 3257.	3753, 4089, 4131, 5815, 2708, 3920, 478, 2668, 2927, 188.	226: 2464, 2761, 2930, 3243, 3654, 3677, 3755, 4100, 4171, 4373, 4170.
3753, 4089, 4131, 5815, 2708, 3920, 478, 2668, 2927, 188.	226: 2464, 2761, 2930, 3243, 3654, 3677, 3755, 4100, 4171, 4373, 4170.	3679, 3239, 4367.7.
2464, 2761, 2930, 3243, 3654, 3677, 3755, 4100, 4171, 4373, 4170.	3679, 3239, 4367.7.	227: 86, 2084, 2294, 4388, 21677, 2255.
3679, 3239, 4367.7.	227: 86, 2084, 2294, 4388, 21677, 2255.	3285, 863, 866.
3285, 863, 866.	228: 1498, 2051, 3240, 3680, 3683, 4097, 4138.	4172, 3313, 1868, 4177.
4172, 3313, 1868, 4177.	228: 1498, 2051, 3240, 3680, 3683, 4097, 4138.	3942, 4139, 2786, 21802, 1376.
3942, 4139, 2786, 21802, 1376.	229: 2122, 2178, 3286, 3757, 3949, 3908.	230: 2451, 344, 345, 555, 603.
229: 2122, 2178, 3286, 3757, 3949, 3908.	230: 2451, 344, 345, 555, 603.	795, 1092, 1600, 1916, 2042, 2123, 2322, 2579, 3857, 4119, 4147.
3942, 4139, 2786, 21802, 1376.	230: 2451, 344, 345, 555, 603.	5853, 3660, 3283.
795, 1092, 1600, 1916, 2042, 2123, 2322, 2579, 3857, 4119, 4147.	231: 1377, 2082, 2688, 3170, 4002.	3598, 5859, 3654, 2454, 3756.
5853, 3660, 3283.	231: 1377, 2082, 2688, 3170, 4002.	3685, 4750, 3787, 3662, 784, 3241, 4581.
3598, 5859, 3654, 2454, 3756.	232: 125, 1058, 1872, 1917, 2498.	2864, 3191, 3264, 3663, 3847, 1237, 2503.
3685, 4750, 3787, 3662, 784, 3241, 4581.	233: 1744, 1810, 2293.	2043, 3266, 3863, 4180, 4587, 3591, 157.
2864, 3191, 3264, 3663, 3847, 1237, 2503.	234: 1458, 1869, 1871.	2011, 2033, 2044, 2048, 2049, 2271, 2501, 2522.1, 3173, 3242.
2043, 3266, 3863, 4180, 4587, 3591, 157.	235: 2384, 629, 708.	3269, 3656, 3764, 5200, 3769, 3648, 1216.
2011, 2033, 2044, 2048, 2049, 2271, 2501, 2522.1, 3173, 3242.	236: 3659, 4159, 1297.	2931, 1200, 1795, 2525, 2803, 3125, 3190, 3312, 3657, 3784, 3929.
3269, 3656, 3764, 5200, 3769, 3648, 1216.	236: 3659, 4159, 1297.	4090, 4099, 5021, 3237, 2899, 4367.6, 3037, 3752.
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4090, 4099, 5021, 3237, 2899, 4367.6, 3037, 3752.	238: 265.	2523, 3682, 1120.1, 1090, 4088, 2671.
583, 1298, 1758, 1812, 1957, 2083, 3221, 3284, 2120, 1207, 1791.	239: 265.	21180, 21513, 138, 1919, 1924, 2405, 2064, 2115, 2117, 2119.
2523, 3682, 1120.1, 1090, 4088, 2671.	240: 265.	2457, 2804, 3171, 3690, 3885, 4096, 4547, 5033, 5102, 21797.
21180, 21513, 138, 1919, 1924, 2405, 2064, 2115, 2117, 2119.	241: 2125, 2544.1, 2738, 3251, 4368.8, 2052, 1217.	1875, 3785.
2457, 2804, 3171, 3690, 3885, 4096, 4547, 5033, 5102, 21797.	242: 1756, 1955, 2243, 2578, 3174, 3790, 4374, 3098, 4337.	1576, 1955, 2243, 2578, 3174, 3790, 4374, 3098, 4337.
1875, 3785.	243: 1432, 1790, 2124, 2176, 2463, 2522, 2822, 2863, 3036, 3589, 4038.	4285, 4211, 4465, 5520, 5402.
1576, 1955, 2243, 2578, 3174, 3790, 4374, 3098, 4337.	243: 1432, 1790, 2124, 2176, 2463, 2522, 2822, 2863, 3036, 3589, 4038.	1991, 3042, 3307, 4457, 4222.
4285, 4211, 4465, 5520, 5402.	244: 1477, 3070, 4091, 2175, 3582, 1178.	245: 941, 1136, 1137, 1949, 2668.
1991, 3042, 3307, 4457, 4222.	245: 941, 1136, 1137, 1949, 2668.	3291, 3767, 4849, 3754, 1318, 1688, 1792, 1873, 2497, 2580, 2740.
245: 941, 1136, 1137, 1949, 2668.	3291, 3767, 4849, 3754, 1318, 1688, 1792, 1873, 2497, 2580, 2740.	2742, 3783, 5896, 2745.
3291, 3767, 4849, 3754, 1318, 1688, 1792, 1873, 2497, 2580, 2740.	2742, 3783, 5896, 2745.	246: 312, 802, 1811, 2472, 2787, 5890.
2742, 3783, 5896, 2745.	246: 312, 802, 1811, 2472, 2787, 5890.	3884, 4092, 4098, 4968, 2007, 2244.
246: 312, 802, 1811, 2472, 2787, 5890.	3884, 4092, 4098, 4968, 2007, 2244.	1956, 2829, 3124, 3748, 4828, 4900, 5259, 4095, 4338, 672, 2668.
3884, 4092, 4098, 4968, 2007, 2244.	1956, 2829, 3124, 3748, 4828, 4900, 5259, 4095, 4338, 672, 2668.	3943, 251: 1322, 1368, 1369, 2217, 3069, 3192, 4283, 5715, 4906.
1956, 2829, 3124, 3748, 4828, 4900, 5259, 4095, 4338, 672, 2668.	3943, 251: 1322, 1368, 1369, 2217, 3069, 3192, 4283, 5715, 4906.	883, 1820, 1479, 2172, 2646, 4866, 4974, 5848, 255: 4178, 1290.
3943, 251: 1322, 1368, 1369, 2217, 3069, 3192, 4283, 5715, 4906.	883, 1820, 1479, 2172, 2646, 4866, 4974, 5848, 255: 4178, 1290.	1793, 2849.1, 3081, 3135.1, 3666, 1236, 1135, 2504, 3328, 4339.
883, 1820, 1479, 2172, 2646, 4866, 4974, 5848, 255: 4178, 1290.	1793, 2849.1, 3081, 3135.1, 3666, 1236, 1135, 2504, 3328, 4339.	4827, 2788, 4140, 4199, 4219.
1793, 2849.1, 3081, 3135.1, 3666, 1236, 1135, 2504, 3328, 4339.	4827, 2788, 4140, 4199, 4219.	2544.2, 3035, 3220, 3547, 3689, 3793, 3933, 4127, 4363, 8002.
4827, 2788, 4140, 4199, 4219.	2544.2, 3035, 3220, 3547, 3689, 3793, 3933, 4127, 4363, 8002.	3250. 256: 350, 974, 1173, 1208, 2508, 3005, 3172, 3874, 4998.
2544.2, 3035, 3220, 3547, 3689, 3793, 3933, 4127, 4363, 8002.	3250. 256: 350, 974, 1173, 1208, 2508, 3005, 3172, 3874, 4998.	4978, 1202, 2254, 1827, 2218, 3087, 3958, 2245, 3028, 256:
3250. 256: 350, 974, 1173, 1208, 2508, 3005, 3172, 3874, 4998.	4978, 1202, 2254, 1827, 2218, 3087, 3958, 2245, 3028, 256:	1169, 1826, 2099, 2667, 2890, 3453, 3979, 4941, 4282, 4543, 8126.
4978, 1202, 2254, 1827, 2218, 3087, 3958, 2245, 3028, 256:	1169, 1826, 2099, 2667, 2890, 3453, 3979, 4941, 4282, 4543, 8126.	2723, 2425, 3289, 3709, 4049, 4241, 444

4676, 4912, 4913, 5193, 5491, 5746, 5616, 4287, 4892, 5281, 4012.
371: 4215, 3471, 4514, 5053, 4249, 4620, 6010, 31869, 5379,
 5887, 3882, 4907, 5173, 5306, 5055. **400:** 3958, 31798, 32959,
 4690, 3292, 4286, 5395, 3226, 32608, 389, 3480, 5494. **421:**
 392, 5883, 5274, 3716, 4626, 5863, 4722, 31075, 5172, 3316,
 5264. **452:** 5493, 3320, 4637, 4636, 5508, 31749, 3170, 3223.
500: 3322, 3769, 5817, 3224, 3228, 5695, 3227, 3678, 3271,
 32105. **600:** 3193, 31879, 3490, 3487, 3753, 3752, 3881.
707: 3272, 3832, 3495, 3749, 3696, 3700, 3703, 32936. **916:**
 3543, 3548, 3529, 3829, 3825, 3940, 3779, 31268, 32613.
1230: 3499, 33283, 32610, 3528, 3951, 33284, 32680, 33205,
 33287, 32917, 32926, 33200, 3947, 32605, 3939, 32924,
 32668, 32677, 33197. **1400:** 32499, 33196, 32131, 32671,
 32921, 32769, 32918, 31337, 31059, 31870, 31334, 32500.
1670: 32604, 32670, 31858, 3341. **3800:** 31619, 31724,
 31799, 3481, 31805, 31689, 31690.

III. DENSITY

A. Liquids

0.415: 54, 409, 3102, 1072, 1073, 3406, 1716, 1715, 980, 1713,
 1714. **0.670:** 2392, 2394, 915, 916, 2387, 1610, 3407, 2389, 917,
 2391, 1534. **0.692:** 1613, 2933, 525, 823, 918, 1617, 22, 3410,
 914, 2939, 824. **0.712:** 1619, 3409, 3414, 822, 1535, 2331, 3354,
 524, 2334, 2936, 1761, 2940, 3095. **0.724:** 2873, 3425, 1764,
 2279, 3412, 1086, 4000, 3994, 794.1, 3999, 821, 794, 1760. **0.740:**
 820, 3415, 3351, 4178, 396, 3416, 2985, 1741, 3993, 3957, 1101.
0.750: 1615, 1100, 1738, 1737, 979, 1739, 2975, 4412, 3372, 4587.
0.760: 669, 4586, 479, 2974, 4165, 2241, 3238, 2339, 2413, 1001,
 4856, 3418, 1099, 1762.1, 3323, 4012, 4411, 2869, 2973. **0.771:**
 2868, 2987, 5018, 3365, 3420, 4006, 4849, 5167, 913, 1632, 2419,
 4418, 5260, 3421, 1612, 2867. **0.781:** 3422, 208, 3423, 168,
 395, 506, 3320, 1049, 262, 792, 5156. **0.790:** 3960, 3297, 5377,
 50, 1003, 3961, 301, 667, 718, 448, 2825, 2284, 3812. **0.800:** 790,
 1769, 2281, 972, 1603, 2827, 973, 3811, 1639, 3295, 505, 3411,
 2382. **0.805:** 719, 880, 1366, 1544, 2283, 2345, 447, 791, 2955,
 1081, 1084, 1602, 2282. **0.810:** 789, 1537, 1084.1, 1630, 2327,
 2898, 2965, 1754, 3895, 3959, 1640, 1730.1, 2320, 2347, 313, 1083,
 2396, 2397, 2872. **0.817:** 717, 1078, 2403, 2897, 2960, 1005,
 1085.1, 1636, 1699, 2896, 1085, 1726, 1733.1, 2407, 2407.1, 2408,
 2968. **0.820:** 1728, 2399, 5169, 2892, 2970, 3827, 2967, 1725,
 2400.1, 2409, 2796, 2954, 2962, 3356, 1727, 1734, 3978.1. **0.825:**
 2971, 3978, 4005, 4170, 4172, 4848, 800, 2240, 2963, 2966, 2956,
 3364, 1736, 2400, 3361, 4002. **0.830:** 1469, 2797, 3826, 1547,
 1732, 1746, 2929, 4415, 237, 587, 3362, 925, 2410, 3326, 4179,
 4836, 998, 1633, 3355, 3821. **0.835:** 1098, 1629, 2239, 810, 811,
 3358, 517, 814, 837, 999, 1628, 1000, 2952, 3889, 2865, 3893.
0.840: 273, 749, 2412, 3808, 3822, 356, 1466, 3810, 3809, 3815,
 4010, 2928, 1546, 1468, 1470, 272. **0.850:** 2343, 1572, 3816,
 1063, 711, 993, 2890, 3333, 3334, 446, 1048, 3823, 3824. **0.856:**
 927, 3894, 3903, 5606, 1096, 2288, 3728.1, 1545, 3727, 5380, 3331,
 5978. **0.860:** 469, 1054, 2834, 3333.1, 3725, 3728, 3730, 3992,
 4115, 2686, 3734, 3805, 3969, 4163, 513, 3226, 3228, 3724, 4408,
 3229.1. **0.863:** 1548, 2835, 2912, 3820, 4367, 2909.1, 3223, 2685,
 3731, 3806, 5853, 2359.1. **0.866:** 801, 2112, 2357, 2901.1, 3729,
 4175, 3225, 3726, 4365.1, 2354.1, 3229, 3740.1, 3330.1, 3807,
 3899, 3988, 2359. **0.870:** 926, 1046, 1653, 4992, 5813, 2901, 748,
 1649, 1652, 1655, 1064, 1695, 2855, 2903, 3891, 798, 2355, 2683,
 747. **0.875:** 2354, 3915, 3230, 4576, 2356, 3987, 533, 2858, 3733,
 3817, 1654, 2353, 2684, 2953, 4117. **0.880:** 1365, 5003, 1658,
 3908, 3920, 1015, 1651, 3224, 4366, 1016, 1043, 1659, 3329, 4991.
0.884: 746, 4114, 4118, 4370, 1020, 3337, 4827, 1496, 2111, 3850,
 4828. **0.890:** 468, 1017, 1019, 3119, 1044, 3897, 4980, 1040, 3227,
 4376, 5001, 3303, 3918, 5141, 2415, 3917, 397, 1018, 3890, 5362,
 713, 725, 3974.1. **0.901:** 727, 3639, 3740, 3902, 4385, 4335, 5253,
 2538, 5152, 5346, 451, 4842, 4974, 2884, 3328, 4158, 5015, 3324,

4977, 1056, 4148. **0.910:** 670, 2899, 3961, 4368.8, 908, 2888,
 3913.1, 4841, 642, 2883, 2777, 3861, 1055, 2340, 4982, 5342, 5605.
0.915: 3429, 31824, 2831, 3786, 3813, 3913, 6166, 891, 2337,
 3788, 4156, 726, 3369, 2298, 4578, 4972, 1557, 3923, 3924, 4388.
0.920: 4131, 3854, 3928, 2351, 764, 2339, 2341, 3575, 938, 2299,
 3341, 5482. **0.925:** 1558, 1644, 2289, 3847, 3927, 4971, 452,
 937, 1647, 4130, 1643, 2882, 3258, 3926, 3935, 4975. **0.930:**
 2453, 2859, 4976, 4978, 3931, 671, 4843, 965, 2830, 3936, 3735,
 3764, 3789. **0.935:** 489, 799, 1519, 2861, 2201, 2810, 3922, 4157,
 4981, 569, 3260, 3787, 3859, 375, 4371, 3263, 4561. **0.94:** 2979,
 3790, 3882, 3883, 1010, 3259, 3947, 4999, 763, 1012, 2294, 3858,
 762, 978, 2386.1, 3860, 3852, 4560. **0.945:** 909, 3857, 997, 2818,
 589, 623, 3948, 724, 1541, 3244, 3267, 5005. **0.950:** 1443, 2199,
 4841, 3265, 783, 924, 1478, 1444, 3319, 3762, 3865, 3904, 4132,
 2826, 5940. **0.955:** 2775, 624, 1445, 2756, 4378, 752, 2335, 3765,
 723, 1555, 2200, 6167. **0.960:** 3753, 1554, 307, 2763, 3264, 2914,
 1553, 2722, 3121, 3655, 2778, 4089, 2365, 3246, 2840. **0.970:**
 1551, 2721, 3933, 3637, 355, 2762, 4823.1, 1595, 2758, 213, 625,
 2766, 3638, 4091.1. **0.976:** 929, 1511, 3752, 3856, 4967. 3432,
 2767, 3754.2, 5009, 3656, 1026, 2760. **0.980:** 1089, 2195, 1067.1,
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 4372, 4573, 2203, 3648, 935, 2718, 3662, 3761, 4941, 5000, 5688,
 4342. **0.990:** 934, 1482, 4161, 681, 3235.1, 400, 450, 2757, 162,
 815, 3664, 4345, 1090, 1509, 1662, 2163, 3235. **0.995:** 3311,
 403, 1070, 1510, 3236, 3573, 2204, 3243, 3534, 31, 2058, 4761.
1.000: 4095, 4097.1, 66, 3128, 4543, 5140, 5534, 258, 797, 896,
 3134, 3054, 4490, 4757, 4930, 3237, 773.1, 3747, 4147. **1.010:**
 594, 2743, 3132, 5110, 3197, 1560, 590, 2713.1, 620, 2503, 4098,
 3780, 4096, 4097, 4279, 652, 928, 2846, 2848, 2302, 2569. **1.020:**
 608.1, 795, 2570, 3701, 285, 608.2, 1442, 5371, 2322, 4994, 1328,
 1561, 3312, 4038, 4789. **1.026:** 2571, 3680, 4090.1, 619, 2567,
 3681.1, 3684, 5010, 3426, 651, 1022, 3133, 3679, 3703. **1.03:**
 3104, 1028, 3677, 3125, 3678, 218, 4939, 2161, 496, 2706, 3676,
 2568. **1.040:** 2255, 2745, 4545, 4970, 3440, 2847, 5678, 3285,
 266, 274, 2001, 2159, 720, 3154, 3286, 212, 3069, 4062. **1.050:**
 593, 3152, 3284, 358, 2812, 4350, 511, 4153, 2309, 4348, 2318,
 2748, 3192, 3872, 4093, 4383, 2189, 3149, 399. **1.061:** 2788,
 4296, 1029, 3283, 911, 4353, 616, 3135, 3191, 378, 576, 989, 1441,
 3601, 3547, 2813, 176, 1606, 458. **1.071:** 2041, 2040, 3548, 3549,
 1430, 2572, 3944, 807, 943, 969.1, 2310, 2590. **1.080:** 3737, 1570,
 2039, 3667, 2588, 449, 626, 609, 3546, 968, 621, 2008, 4726, 1572.1.
1.090: 3649, 4102, 578, 1092, 1559, 2468, 2725, 420, 665, 2814,
 3037, 2589, 1889, 3591, 1357, 1483, 3642, 3036. **1.100:** 4723,
 3169.1, 4917, 471, 722, 2038, 154, 170, 1571, 4670, 247, 3688,
 4368.4, 561, 1307, 2687, 1417. **1.11:** 492, 2267, 2071, 657, 233,
 969, 4733, 264, 470, 4297.1, 672, 736, 2579, 2269. **1.121:** 1568,
 2134, 4064, 4324, 275, 2580, 5164, 520, 2509, 1341, 2669, 2849.1.
1.131: 3170, 805, 2578, 893, 4381, 3171, 46, 48, 383, 3945, 146,
 3253, 3886, 4023. **1.150:** 1756, 1388, 2127, 1390, 3439, 948,
 1917, 994, 2284.1, 3606, 658, 859. **1.160:** 2034, 3289, 3438,
 1253, 453, 2004, 460, 2499, 1252, 1692, 189, 949, 2696. **1.180:**
 3694, 887, 3798, 379, 2618, 5282, 655, 659, 2498, 1042, 3455, 334.
1.200: 1031, 2850, 1347, 1859, 227, 696, 1375, 858, 1041, 1376,
 279, 632, 710. **1.220:** 37, 384, 744, 1040, 2316, 3514, 1576, 4442,
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 515, 742, 67, 359, 2098, 741, 604, 3937, 1230, 3442, 1959, 1229.
1.310: 31575, 465, 192, 1327, 1506, 472, 473, 3441, 1251, 1250,
 604.1, 1540, 421, 1588, 158, 28, 1249, 2053. **1.340:** 3366, 464,
 423, 2639, 230, 365, 2637, 422, 2633, 1326, 342, 585, 963, 276,
 558, 582, 366. **1.400:** 497, 2491, 2423, 545, 2031, 605, 2030,
 2492, 2493, 364, 3634, 2029, 1697, 32, 159, 396, 3635, 220,
 31397. **1.460:** 311, 648, 5350, 1672, 225, 3453, 106, 310, 61,
 3636, 3852, 19, 329, 648.3, 1053, 1294, 2119. **1.600:** 1578.1,
 3632, 3637, 43, 1052, 1822, 107, 648.1, 137, 1051, 2454, 648.4,
 3629. **1.626:** 141, 3633, 467, 136, 1844, 1367, 3207, 645, 139,
 3630, 12, 756. **1.600:** 140, 367, 755, 754, 90, 1601, 3521, 3232,

358, 2494, 3129, 3512, 3628, 359, 757, 3210, 357, 3100, 221, 2061, 2062. **1.700:** 368, 555, 476, 987, 694, 475, 362, 693, 313, 414, 3622, 690. **1.800:** 2064, 689, 1949, 688, 1759, 1333, 3523, 345, 390, 31597, 360, 38, 31808, 116, 3621. **1.901:** 3163, 600, 339, 412, 341, 234, 1205, 413, 3619, 83, 339, 340, 183, 3218, 3522. **2.110:** 415, 122, 184, 649, 186, 3488, 123, 3236, 45, 522, 370, 3378, 376, 3919, 4, 427. **2.529:** 601, 20, 151, 31815, 363, 3142, 345, 364, 101, 5, 127, 18, 235, 128. **3.022:** 3204, 3918, 3497, 3381, 29, 334, 3206, 87, 3205. **4.49.**

B. Solids

0.760: 846, 5881, 5918, 5967, 5985, 6014, 6080, 32916, 5244, 2266, 32601, 1502, 936, 4406, 6010. **0.919:** 32667, 548, 3016, 31812, 3257, 4805, 1058, 239, 3756, 481, 3302. **1.008:** 607, 5343.1, 3901, 32791, 761, 2573, 4322, 1057, 4652, 3307, 760, 2801, 5902, 482, 1077, 2206, 831. **1.051:** 2160, 5847, 5933, 1771, 3140, 289, 571, 32643, 3853, 3550, 502, 2116, 3494, 5244.1. **1.150:** 5213.1, 238, 4270, 2166, 3498, 4352, 832, 3431, 3430, 32623, 5887, 4943, 5404, 5284, 4894, 2595. **1.203:** 4225, 32626, 259, 5818, 3886.1, 32998, 504, 298, 3867.1, 5428.1, 35, 31896, 2701, 4480, 2308.1, 4226. **1.250:** 4467, 4956, 503, 5573, 1705, 32624, 5435, 2032, 5202, 32306, 1287, 1992, 308.1, 1581, 55, 5541, 5028.1, 1990, 1414. **1.35:** 6104, 4739, 5647, 3111, 5028, 4656.1, 802, 3697, 3173, 3111, 5704, 32655, 5522. **1.40:** 498, 2475, 58, 4622, 1929, 947, 3134, 32170, 32347, 1398, 6148, 1397, 5659, 32300, 4620, 2013, 1349, 33086, 3778. **1.45:** 32757, 808, 3178, 1419, 32171, 630, 32807, 1231, 32636, 976, 32149, 32693, 1351. **1.47:** 32990, 204, 1464, 1991, 2682.1, 32814, 1172, 1350, 31400, 31809, 3201, 32855. **5.0:** 3502, 31328, 31350, 31426, 31428, 31844, 31994, 3289, 31969, 31260, 31375, 32282, 31712, 32202, 31539, 3499. **5.10:** 3311, 31130, 32017, 3734, 31334, 3994, 32035.1, 33329, 31021, 32030, 32513, 3456, 3507, 3554, 31258, 31441, 33061, 3829. **5.2:** 3280, 31096, 31337, 31682, 31711, 31063, 31371, 31590, 31686, 32518, 31990, 31992, 32516, 3618, 3462. **5.3:** 3600, 3677, 3716, 3724, 31154, 31634, 3313, 3595, 31423, 3593, 31049, 31236, 31403, 31767, 3883, 31457, 3862, 3608, 3745, 3864, 3473, 31095. **5.50:** 3592, 31630, 31671, 31852, 31542, 31065, 3544, 3723, 3956, 31059, 3708. **5.6:** 3306, 3306.1, 31304, 31710, 31726,

3744, 3601, 3603, 3951, 3971, 31636, 31763, 31123, 3279, 3670, 31064, 31996, 31440, 31455. **5.7:** 3320, 3322, 31372, 31418, 31614, 32339, 3714, 32494, 3473.1, 31421, 3546, 32338, 31632, 31098, 31723, 3957, 3582, 32599. **5.8:** 3568, 3596, 31117, 31685, 31978, 31391, 32048, 3529, 3574, 32571, 32049, 31163, 3541. **5.9:** 3602, 31118, 31652, 31703, 3907, 31071, 3565, 32507, 3597, 32538, 31736, 31562. **6.0:** 3401, 3936, 31050, 31506, 31781, 31227, 3540, 32059, 3894, 32361, 31442, 31105. **6.1:** 3594, 31022, 31101, 31402, 31666, 31784, 3402, 3658, 3657, 3548, 31655, 3501, 3606, 32483, 31327. **6.2:** 3553, 3614, 31124, 31390, 31617, 3863, 3539, 31800, 3898, 31116, 3897, 31055. **6.3:** 3604, 3607, 31100, 31119, 31517, 31570, 31631, 31366, 32580, 31722, 3559, 31086. **6.4:** 3335, 3605, 3667, 3934, 3935, 3995, 31834, 31025, 3905, 3575, 3616, 3889, 3834, 3672, 31051, 31062, 3503, 3833, 3663, 31121. **6.5:** 3609, 3660, 31102, 31501, 31958, 31629, 31118, 3659, 3509, 3598. **6.6:** 3611, 3617, 31573, 32827, 31285, 3824, 31698, 3543, 3996, 31143, 31619. **6.7:** 31405, 32007, 32006, 3545, 3666, 31374, 31620, 31024, 3719, 31502. **6.8:** 3573, 3671, 3327, 3336, 3551, 3576, 3581, 31776, 32005, 3712, 31700, 31306. **6.9:** 3610, 31040, 31103, 31681, 31688, 31840, 32834, 3557, 3612, 31621, 3484, 31235. **7.0:** 3485, 3578, 3588, 3613, 3696, 31386, 31404, 31854, 3599, 32041, 31807, 3536, 3584. **7.1:** 3586, 3589, 31565, 3585, 3725, 33188, 3587, 3334, 3590, 3882, 31171, 31842, 3681, 31734, 32828. **7.2:** 31233, 31697, 3535, 32023, 31847, 3615, 32826, 32830, 3577, 31247, 31977, 3893, 31705, 31067, 31066, 3910, 3325. **7.4:** 31128, 31385, 31393, 31843, 31849, 32062, 32060, 32037, 31057, 31528. **7.5:** 3305, 3314, 3330, 3552, 3900, 31833, 31041, 3700, 3904, 3538, 31170, 31464, 3824. **7.7:** 3328, 3896, 3318, 3902, 32079, 31384, 31848, 31146, 3323, 3891, 3676. **8.0:** 3526, 3704, 31004, 31070, 31732, 31850, 3580, 3321, 3558, 3901, 3821, 3560, 3822. **8.2:** 3308, 31695, 3528, 31326, 3888, 3890, 31662, 31701, 31550, 3888, 31017, 3309, 31072, 31684, 31780. **8.64:** 32082, 3887, 3880, 3895, 31137, 31806, 31169, 3307, 31663, 3881, 3675. **9.04:** 31139, 3527, 3892, 32087, 3526, 3524, 32099, 3668, 3879, 31152, 31702, 31179, 31855, 31693. **11.1:** 3878, 31725, 31724, 31224, 31225, 31689, 31690. **16.06.**

LIQUID CRYSTALS

H. W. FOOTE

The term "transition temperature" refers in the tables to the temperature at which the solid and crystalline-liquid phases are in equilibrium at a pressure of one atmosphere; by "melting point," is meant the corresponding temperature at which the crystalline-liquid and isotropic liquid phases are in equilibrium. In some cases, more than one stable liquid crystal phase exists, giving an additional transition temperature for each additional liquid crystal phase. These transition temperatures between two liquid crystal phases are indicated by *. In most cases, they are only approximate. Melting points which are quite uncertain, usually due to partial decomposition, have "d." written after the value. No attempt has been made to estimate the accuracy of values obtained by a single investigator, as the methods of determination are the same in nearly every case and the result obviously depends on the skill of the investigator and the purity of the compounds.

A series of apparently good determinations by different observers is apt to vary by considerably more than one degree, and it seems unlikely that any transition temperature or melting point of liquid crystals is known with an accuracy much better than one degree.

For this reason, the weighted average of a number of different determinations is usually given to the nearest whole degree. When the number of determinations is sufficient, the weighted average deviation, usually to the nearest whole degree, is given also.

The melting points of unstable liquid crystals, in monotropic systems, are not included in the tables, and transition temperatures, in the ordinary sense, do not exist in this case. Many observations on monotropic compounds will be found in nearly all the Halle dissertations and in the publications by Vorländer, which are listed at the end of the tables.

For the effect of pressure on the transition temperature and melting point of liquid crystals, see G. Huett, 7, 28: 629; 99. For approximate data on liquid crystals of alkali salts of higher fatty acids (chiefly) see Vorländer, 25, 43: 3120; 10. For similar data regarding compounds which are optically active, see H. Stoltzenberg, Diss., Halle (1911). For qualitative data regarding liquid crystals, see E. Wolferts, Diss., Halle (09), R. Wilke, Diss., Halle (09); K. Mattenklodt, Diss., Halle (11); and Vorländer, 25, 40: 1415, 1966; 07.

Index formula	Formula	Name	Trans. temp.	M. P.	Lit.
$C_{13}H_{10}O_3$	$CH_3OC_6H_4CH:CHCOOH$	<i>p</i> -Methoxycinnamic acid.....	170 ± 1	186 ± 1	(7, 11, 30, 33, 34, 42, 43, 45)
$C_{17}H_{12}O_3$	$C_2H_5OC_6H_4CH:CHCOOH$	<i>p</i> -Ethoxycinnamic acid.....	192	197	(43)
$C_{12}H_{14}O_3$	$C_2H_5OC_6H_4CH_2:CHCOOH$	<i>p</i> -Ethoxy- β -methylcinnamic acid....	122.5	159	(37)
$C_{14}H_{10}BrNO_2$	$BrC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4COOH$	<i>p</i> -Bromobenzal- <i>p</i> -aminobenzoic acid.	272	274	(12)
$C_{14}H_{10}ClNO_2$	$ClC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4COOH$	<i>p</i> -Chlorobenzal- <i>p</i> -aminobenzoic acid.	260	263	(12)
$C_{14}H_{10}INO_2$	$IC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4COOH$	<i>p</i> -Iodobenzal- <i>p</i> -aminobenzoic acid...	279	287	(12)
$C_{14}H_{10}O_5$	$HOC_6H_4COOC_6H_4COOH$	<i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -Hydroxybenzoxy)-benzoic acid.	258	$266 \pm$	(45)
$C_{14}H_{11}NO_2$	$C_6H_5CH:NC_6H_4COOH$	Benzal- <i>p</i> -aminobenzoic acid.....	183	191	(26)
$C_{14}H_{12}N_2O_2$	$O_2NC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4OCH_3$	<i>p</i> -Nitrobenzalanisidine.....	135		(26)
$C_{14}H_{14}N_2O_3$	$CH_3OC_6H_4NONC_6H_4OCH_3$	<i>p</i> -Azoxyanisol.....	116 ± 1	135 ± 1	(1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, 19, 23, 30, 32, 35, 36, 42, 45)
$C_{14}H_{15}N_3$	$CH_3NHC_6H_4CH:NNHC_6H_5$	<i>p</i> -Methylaminobenzalphenylhydra- zone.....	170	190	(34)
$C_{15}H_{17}N_2O_2$	$CNC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4COOH$	<i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -Cyanobenzalamino)-benzoic acid	247	>320	(17)
$C_{16}H_{12}N_2O$	$CNC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4OCH_3$	<i>p</i> -Cyanobenzalanisidine.....	115	125	(17)
$C_{15}H_{12}N_2O$	$CH_3OC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4CN$	Anisal- <i>p</i> -cyanoaniline.....	103	113.5	(12)
$C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_4$	$CH_3COOC_6H_4N:NC_6H_4COOH$	<i>p</i> -Acetoxyazobenzoic acid.....	254	d.	(31)
$C_{15}H_{12}O_2$	$C_6H_5C_6H_4CH:CHCOOH$	<i>p</i> -Phenylcinnamic acid.....	221	236	(2)
$C_{15}H_{12}O_5$	$CH_3OC_6H_4COOC_6H_4COOH$	<i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -Methoxybenzoxy)-benzoic acid.	223	272	(45)
$C_{15}H_{12}NO_2$	$CH_3C_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4COOH$	<i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -Methylbenzalamino)-benzoic acid	220	243	(26)
$C_{16}H_{13}NO_2$	$CH_3OC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4COOH$	<i>p</i> -(Anisalamino)-benzoic acid.....	197	298 d.	(15, 46)
$C_{16}H_{14}N_2O_3$	$O_2NC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4OC_2H_5$	<i>p</i> -Nitrobenzalphenetidine.....	124		(26)
$C_{16}H_{16}N_2O_5$	$CH_3OC_6H_4NONC_6H_4OC_2H_5$	<i>p</i> -Anisylazoxyphenetol.....	94 ± 1	149 ± 1	(4, 7, 32)
$C_{15}H_{17}N_3$	$C_2H_5NHC_6H_4CH:NNHC_6H_5$	<i>p</i> -Ethylaminobenzalphenylhydrazone	160	182	(34)
$C_{16}H_{12}O_6$	$CH_3COOC_6H_4COOC_6H_4COOH$	<i>p</i> -Hydroxybenzoic acid <i>p</i> -acetoxy- benzoate.....	228 d.	>250	(45)
$C_{16}H_{12}O_7$	$CH_3OCOOC_6H_4COOC_6H_4COOH$	<i>p</i> -Hydroxybenzoic acid <i>p</i> -carbometh- oxyoxybenzoate.....	218 d.	d.	(45)
$C_{16}H_{14}N_2O$	$CNC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4OC_2H_5$	<i>p</i> -Cyanobenzalphenetidine.....	115	132	(17)
$C_{16}H_{14}N_2O$	$C_2H_5OC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4CN$	<i>p</i> -Ethoxybenzal- <i>p</i> -cyanoaniline.....	105	124	(12)
$C_{16}H_{14}N_2O_2$	$O_2NC_6H_4CH:CHCH:NC_6H_4CH_3$	<i>p</i> -Nitrocinnamal- <i>p</i> -toluidine.....	130	141	(26)
$C_{16}H_{14}N_2O_3$	$O_2NC_6H_4CH:CHCH:NC_6H_4OCH_3$	<i>p</i> -Nitrocinnamalanisidine.....	155	160	(26)
$C_{16}H_{16}NO_2$	$CH_3OC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4COCH_3$	Anisal- <i>p</i> -aminoacetophenone.....	121.5	135	(15)
$C_{17}H_{15}NO_3$	$CH_3COOC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4OCH_3$	<i>p</i> -Acetoxybenzalanisidine.....	112	128	(15)
$C_{16}H_{16}NO_3$	$CH_3OC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4OCOCH_3$	<i>p</i> -(Anisalamino)-phenol acetate....	81.5	108	(15)
$C_{16}H_{16}N_2O_2$	$CH_3COC_6H_4N:NC_6H_4OC_2H_5$	<i>p</i> -Acetophenoneazophenetol.....	130		(47)
$C_{16}H_{16}N_2O_2$	$CH_3OC_6H_4CH:NN:CHC_6H_4OCH_3$	Anisaldazine.....	165 ± 3	180 ± 1	(5, 6, 7, 19)
$C_{16}H_{16}N_2O_3$	$C_2H_5OC_6H_4N:NC_6H_4OCOCH_3$	<i>p</i> -Phenetolazocarbethoxyphenol....	121	138	(46, 47)
$C_{16}H_{16}N_2O_4$	$CH_3OC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4OCOOC_2H_5$	<i>p</i> -Anisylazocarbethoxyphenol.....	90	114	(46, 47)
$C_{16}H_{16}N_2O_3$	$C_2H_5OC_6H_4NONC_6H_4OC_2H_5$	<i>p</i> -Azoxyphenetol.....	137 ± 1	167 ± 1	(3, 14, 19, 23, 30, 32, 35, 42, 45)
$C_{16}H_{20}N_2$	$C_2H_5NHC_6H_4C_6H_4NHC_2H_5$	Diethylbenzidine.....	115.5	120.5	(34)
$C_{17}H_{15}NO_3$	$CH_3OC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4CH:CHCOOH$	<i>p</i> -(Anisalamino)-cinnamic acid.....	208	d.	(15)
$C_{17}H_{16}N_2O_4$	$O_2NC_6H_4CH:CHCH:NC_6H_4OC_2H_5$	<i>p</i> -Nitrocinnamalphenetidine.....	134	137	(26)
$C_{17}H_{16}N_2O_3$	$CH_3COC_6H_4N:NC_6H_4OCOOC_2H_5$	<i>p</i> -Acetophenoneazocarbethoxyphenol	120	126	(47)
$C_{17}H_{16}N_2O_4$	$CH_3COOC_6H_4N:NC_6H_4COOC_2H_5$	Ethyl <i>p</i> -acetoxyazobenzoate.....	99	102	(31)
$C_{17}H_{17}NO_3$	$CH_3OC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4CH_2CH_2COOH$	<i>p</i> -(Anisalamino)-hydrocinnamic acid	136	162	(45)
$C_{17}H_{18}N_2O_4$	$C_2H_5OC_6H_4N:NC_6H_4OCOOC_2H_5$	<i>p</i> -Phenetolazocarbethoxyphenol....	96	137	(47)
$C_{18}H_{15}ClO_4$	$CH_3COOC_6H_4CH:CClC_6H_4OCOCH_3$	<i>p</i> -Dihydroxychlorostilbene diacetate.	125	138	(11, 29)
$C_{18}H_{16}N_2O_4$	$CH_3COOC_6H_4CH:NN:CHC_6H_4OCO-CH_3$	Di-(<i>p</i> -acetoxybenzalazine).....	185	192	(16, 40)
$C_{18}H_{17}NO_3$	$CH_3OC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4CH:CHCOOCH_3$	Methyl anisal- <i>p</i> -aminocinnamate....	156	176	(43, 47)
$C_{18}H_{17}N_2O_2$	$CH_3OC_6H_4N:NC_6H_4CH:CHCOOC_2H_5$	Ethyl <i>p</i> -anisylazocinnamate.....	116, 123*	143	(46, 47)
$C_{18}H_{19}N_2O_5$	$C_2H_5OCOOC_6H_4NONC_6H_4COOC_2H_5$	<i>p</i> -Azoxyethyl benzoate.....	114 ± 0.6	121 ± 0.5	(7, 11, 19, 27, 40, 42, 45)
$C_{18}H_{18}N_2O_6$	$C_2H_5OCOOC_6H_4N:NC_6H_4OCOOC_2H_5$	<i>p</i> -Azocarbethoxyphenol.....	97	118	(15)

Index formula	Formula	Name	Trans. temp.	M. P.	Lit.
C ₁₈ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₇	C ₂ H ₅ OCOOC ₆ H ₄ NONC ₆ H ₄ OCOOC ₂ H ₅	<i>p</i> -Azoxycarboethoxyphenol	95	130	(15)
C ₁₈ H ₁₈ O ₂	CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:CHCH:CHC ₆ H ₄ OCH ₃	Di-(<i>p</i> -anisylbutadiene)	225	238	(34)
C ₁₈ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₂	C ₂ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NN:CHC ₆ H ₄ OC ₂ H ₅	Di-(<i>p</i> -ethoxybenzalazine)	172	195	(13, 24, 45)
C ₁₈ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₂	CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ C(CH ₃):NN:C(CH ₃)C ₆ H ₄ -OCH ₃	Di-(<i>p</i> -methoxyacetophenoneazine)	195	202	(16)
C ₁₈ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₄	HOC ₂ H ₄ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NN:CHC ₆ H ₄ -OC ₂ H ₄ OH	Di-(hydroxyethoxybenzalazine)	184	207	(13)
C ₁₈ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₃	C ₂ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ NONC ₆ H ₄ OC ₂ H ₅	Di-(<i>p</i> - <i>n</i> -propoxyazoxybenzene)	116	122	(4, 40)
C ₁₉ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₂	CNC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CHCOOC ₂ H ₅	Ethyl <i>p</i> -cyanobenzal- <i>p</i> -aminocinnamate	131	179	(17)
C ₁₉ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₄	CH ₃ COOC ₆ H ₄ N:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CHCOO-C ₂ H ₅	Ethyl <i>p</i> -acetoxypheylazocinnamate	132	152	(47)
C ₁₉ H ₁₉ NO ₂	CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CHCOOC ₂ H ₅	Ethyl <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -methylbenzalamino)-cinnamate	96, 107*	118	(46, 47)
C ₁₉ H ₁₉ NO ₃	C ₂ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CCH ₃ -COOH	<i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -Ethoxybenzalamino)- α -methylcinnamic acid	180	265	(30)
C ₁₉ H ₁₉ NO ₃	CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CH-COOC ₂ H ₅	Ethyl (<i>p</i> -anisalamino)-cinnamate	100, 108*, 117*	138	(9, 43, 46, 47)
C ₁₉ H ₁₉ NO ₃	C ₂ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CH-COOCH ₃	Methyl <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -ethoxybenzalamino)-cinnamate	132	187	(43, 47)
C ₁₉ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₃	C ₂ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ N:NC ₆ H ₄ OCOC ₂ H ₅	<i>p</i> -Phenetolazophenol <i>n</i> -valerate	78-83	125	(47)
C ₂₀ H ₁₃ N ₂ O ₂	CNC ₆ H ₄ N:NC ₆ H ₄ OCOC ₂ H ₅	<i>p</i> -Cyanobenzeneazophenol benzoate	181	226	(12)
C ₂₀ H ₁₄ Br ₂ N ₂	BrC ₆ H ₄ N:CHC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ Br	<i>p</i> -Phthalal-di-(<i>p</i> -bromoaniline)	208	288	(17)
C ₂₀ H ₁₄ Cl ₂ N ₂	ClC ₆ H ₄ N:CHC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ Cl	<i>p</i> -Phthalal-di-(<i>p</i> -chloroaniline)	176	282	(17)
C ₂₀ H ₁₄ I ₂ N ₂	IC ₆ H ₄ N:CHC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ I	<i>p</i> -Phthalal-di-(<i>p</i> -iodoaniline)	262	268	(12)
C ₂₀ H ₁₄ N ₄ O ₄	O ₂ NC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ N:CHC ₆ H ₄ NO ₂	(Di- <i>p</i> -nitrobenzal)- <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine	242	315	(46)
C ₂₀ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₃	CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ N:NC ₆ H ₄ OCOC ₂ H ₅	<i>p</i> -Anisylazophenol benzoate	159-163	178	(47)
C ₂₀ H ₁₇ NO	CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ C ₆ H ₅	Anisal- <i>p</i> -aminodiphenyl	161	177	(12, 46)
C ₂₀ H ₁₇ N ₂ O	CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ N:NC ₆ H ₅	Anisal- <i>p</i> -aminoazobenzene	151	182	(15, 39, 46)
C ₂₀ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₃	CH ₃ OCOCH:CHC ₆ H ₄ NONC ₆ H ₄ CH:CHCOOCH ₃	Methyl azoxycinnamate	221	257	(40)
C ₂₀ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₂	CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:CHCH:NN:CHCH:CHC ₆ H ₄ OCH ₃	Di- <i>p</i> -methoxycinnamicaldazine	210	218	(34)
C ₂₀ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₄	C ₂ H ₅ COOC ₆ H ₄ CH:NN:CHC ₆ H ₄ OCO-C ₂ H ₅	Di- <i>p</i> -propionylhydroxybenzalazine	160	187	(16)
C ₂₀ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₅	C ₂ H ₅ OCOOC ₆ H ₄ N:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CHCOO-C ₂ H ₅	Ethyl <i>p</i> -carboethoxyphenolazocinnamate	114	152	(47)
C ₂₀ H ₂₁ NO ₃	C ₂ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CHCOO-C ₂ H ₅	Ethyl <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -ethoxybenzalamino)-cinnamate	69, 113*, 152*	159	(43, 45, 46, 47)
C ₂₀ H ₂₁ NO ₃	CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:H ₄ CH:NC ₆ CCH ₃ COO-C ₂ H ₅	Ethyl <i>p</i> -(anisalamino)- α -methylcinnamate	90	93	(20, 43)
C ₂₀ H ₂₁ NO ₃	C ₂ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CCH ₃ COOCH ₃	Methyl <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -ethoxybenzalamino)- α -methylcinnamate	105	147	(20, 43)
C ₂₀ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₂	C ₂ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ CCH ₃ :NN:CCH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ (O-C ₂ H ₅)	Di- <i>p</i> -ethoxyacetophenoneazine	142	163	(16)
C ₂₁ H ₁₄ O ₇	HOC ₂ H ₄ COOC ₆ H ₄ COOC ₂ H ₄ COOH	<i>p</i> -Hydroxybenzoic acid <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -hydroxybenzoxy) benzoate	283	d.	(45)
C ₂₁ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₃	CH ₃ COC ₆ H ₄ N:NC ₆ H ₄ OCOC ₂ H ₅	<i>p</i> -Acetophenoneazophenol benzoate	211 d.		(47)
C ₂₁ H ₁₇ NO	C ₆ H ₅ C ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ COCH ₃	<i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -Phenylbenzalamino)-acetophenone	187.5		(2)
C ₂₁ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₃	C ₂ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ N:NC ₆ H ₄ H ₄ OCOC ₂ H ₅	<i>p</i> -Phenetolazophenol benzoate	173	193	(46, 47)
C ₂₁ H ₁₈ NO	C ₂ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ C ₆ H ₅	<i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -Ethoxybenzalamino) diphenyl	145	184	(12)
C ₂₁ H ₁₈ NO	C ₆ H ₅ C ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ OC ₂ H ₅	<i>p</i> -Phenylbenzal- <i>p</i> -phenetidine	164	189.5	(2)
C ₂₁ H ₁₈ N ₂ O	C ₂ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ N:NC ₆ H ₅	<i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -Ethoxybenzalamino)-azobenzene	131.5	199	(2)
C ₂₁ H ₂₁ NO ₅	C ₂ H ₅ OCOOC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CH-COOC ₂ H ₅	Ethyl <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -carboethoxyoxybenzal-aminol) cinnamate	80	151	(47)
C ₂₁ H ₂₁ NO ₃	CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CH-COOC ₂ H ₅	<i>n</i> -Butyl anisal- <i>p</i> -aminoecinnamate	58	76	(43)
C ₂₁ H ₂₃ NO ₃	C ₂ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CCH ₃ COO-C ₂ H ₅	Ethyl <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -ethoxybenzalamino)- α -methylcinnamate	95	122 = 2	(9, 19, 20, 39, 43, 46)

Index formula	Formula	Name	Trans. temp.	M. P.	Lit.
C ₂₁ H ₂₃ NO ₄	CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CCH ₂ -COOC ₂ H ₅	<i>n</i> -Propyl <i>p</i> -(anisalamino)- α -methylcinnamate.....	50	85	(20, 43)
C ₂₂ H ₁₇ H ₄	CNC ₆ H ₄ N:CHC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CN	<i>p</i> -Phthalal-di-(<i>p</i> -cyanoaniline).....	164	209	(12)
C ₂₂ H ₁₇ NO ₄	C ₆ H ₅ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ COOC ₂ H ₅ COOCH ₃	Methyl benzal- <i>p</i> -aminobenzoyl- <i>p</i> -hydroxybenzoate.....	174	177	(45)
C ₂₂ H ₁₉ NO ₂	C ₆ H ₅ C ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ COOC ₂ H ₅	Ethyl <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -phenylbenzalamino)-benzoate.....	121.5	128.5	(2)
C ₂₂ H ₂₀ N ₂	CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ N:CHC ₆ H ₄ CH ₃	Di-(<i>p</i> -tolual)- <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine.....	194	266	(46)
C ₂₂ H ₂₀ N ₂	CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ N:CHC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH ₃	<i>p</i> -Phthalal-di-(<i>p</i> -toluidine).....	186	238	(17)
C ₂₂ H ₂₀ N ₂	CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ N:CHC ₆ H ₄ OCH ₃	Dianisal- <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine.....	210	338	(46)
C ₂₂ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₂	CNC ₆ H ₄ C:HCNC ₆ H ₄ CH:CHCOOC ₂ H ₅	<i>act</i> -Amyl <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -cyanobenzalamino)-cinnamate.....	95	107	(17, 38, 46)
C ₂₂ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₄	C ₆ H ₅ OCOCH:CHC ₆ H ₄ N:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CHCOOC ₂ H ₅	Ethyl <i>p</i> -azocinnamate.....	155	230	(15, 43)
C ₂₂ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₅	C ₆ H ₅ OCOCH:CHC ₆ H ₄ NONC ₆ H ₄ CH:CHCOOC ₂ H ₅	Ethyl <i>p</i> -azoxycinnamate.....	140 \pm 1	249 \pm 1	(7, 15, 25, 40, 43, 45)
C ₂₂ H ₂₂ O ₅	CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:CH ₂ O:CHC ₆ H ₄ OCH ₃	Dianisalcyclohexanone.....	159	170	(2, 28, 44)
C ₂₂ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₄	C ₆ H ₅ COOC ₂ H ₄ CH:NN:CHC ₆ H ₄ O-COC ₂ H ₅	Di- <i>p</i> -butyryloxybenzalazine.....	146	181	(16)
C ₂₂ H ₂₅ NO ₃	CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CH-COOC ₂ H ₅	<i>act</i> -Amyl anisal- <i>p</i> -aminocinnamate..	49	90	(43)
C ₂₂ H ₂₅ NO ₃	CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CH-COOC ₂ H ₅	<i>iso</i> -Amyl anisal- <i>p</i> -aminocinnamate..	52	90	(43)
C ₂₂ H ₂₅ NO ₃	C ₆ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CHCOO-C ₆ H ₅	<i>n</i> -Butyl <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -ethoxybenzalamino)-cinnamate.....	68, 88*	125	(43)
C ₂₂ H ₂₅ NO ₃	C ₆ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CHCOH ₂ COO-C ₂ H ₅	<i>n</i> -Propyl <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -ethoxybenzalamino)- α -methylcinnamate.....	88	121	(20, 43)
C ₂₃ H ₁₆ O ₅	CH ₃ COOC ₂ H ₄ COOC ₂ H ₄ COO-C ₆ H ₄ COOH	<i>p</i> -Hydroxybenzoic acid <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -acetoxymethoxy)-benzoate.....	248	d.	(45)
C ₂₃ H ₁₉ NO ₂	C ₆ H ₅ C ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CHCOOCH ₃	Methyl <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -phenylbenzalamino)-cinnamate.....	208, 216*	247	(2)
C ₂₃ H ₁₉ NO ₅	CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ COOC ₂ H ₄ COO-CH ₃	Methyl <i>p</i> -(anisalamino)-benzoyl- <i>p</i> -hydroxybenzoate.....	217	300	(45)
C ₂₃ H ₂₁ NO ₄	CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂ OC ₂ H ₄ COOCH ₃	Methyl <i>p</i> -(anisalamino)benzyl- <i>p</i> -hydroxybenzoate.....	157	165	(45)
C ₂₃ H ₂₄ O ₅	C ₆ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:CH ₂ O:CHC ₆ H ₄ OC ₂ H ₅	Di-(<i>p</i> -ethoxybenzal)-cyclopentanone.	189, 194*	200	(44)
C ₂₃ H ₂₇ NO ₃	C ₆ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CHCOO-C ₃ H ₇	<i>act</i> -Amyl <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -ethoxybenzalamino)-cinnamate	68, 114*	121	(43)
C ₂₃ H ₂₇ NO ₃	C ₆ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CHCOO-C ₃ H ₇	<i>iso</i> -Amyl <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -ethoxybenzalamino)-cinnamate.....	81	137	(43)
C ₂₃ H ₂₇ NO ₃	C ₆ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CCH ₂ COOC ₂ H ₅	<i>n</i> -Butyl <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -ethoxybenzalamino)- α -methylcinnamate.....	55, 65*	82	(20, 43)
C ₂₃ H ₂₇ NO ₃	CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CCH ₂ COO-C ₃ H ₇	<i>act</i> -Amyl <i>p</i> -(anisalamino)- α -methylcinnamate.....	62	69	(46)
C ₂₄ H ₁₈ O ₆	C ₆ H ₅ OCOOC ₂ H ₄ COOC ₂ H ₄ COOC ₂ H ₅ COOH	<i>p</i> -Hydroxybenzoic acid <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -carbethoxybenzoxy) benzoate.....	215	d.	(45)
C ₂₄ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₄	C ₆ H ₅ COOC ₂ H ₄ N:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CHCOO-C ₃ H ₇	Ethyl <i>p</i> -benzoyloxyphenylazocinnamate.....	135	212	(47)
C ₂₄ H ₂₁ NO ₂	C ₆ H ₅ C ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CH-COOC ₂ H ₅	Ethyl <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -phenylbenzalamino)-cinnamate.....	145, 180,* 205,* 210*	219	(2, 39, 43, 46)
C ₂₄ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₄	CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CONHC ₆ H ₄ COOC ₂ H ₅	Ethyl <i>p</i> -(anisalamino)-benzoyl- <i>p</i> -aminobenzoate.....	212, 220*	247	(45, 46)
C ₂₄ H ₂₄ Br ₂ N ₂ O ₃	C ₆ H ₅ OCOCCH ₂ CBBr ₂ C ₆ H ₄ NONC ₆ H ₄ CBBr ₂ CCH ₂ COOC ₂ H ₅	Ethyl <i>p</i> -azoxy- α -methyl- β -bromcinnamate.....	110, 132*	138	(20)
C ₂₄ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₂	C ₆ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ N:CHC ₆ H ₄ O-C ₂ H ₅	Di-(<i>p</i> -ethoxybenzal)- <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine.....	200		(2)
C ₂₄ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₂	C ₆ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄ N:CHC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ O-C ₂ H ₅	<i>p</i> -Phthalal-di-(<i>p</i> -phenetidine).....	197	324	(17)
C ₂₄ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₅	C ₆ H ₅ OCOCH:CHC ₆ H ₄ NONC ₆ H ₄ CH:CHCOOC ₂ H ₅	Allyl <i>p</i> -azoxycinnamate.....	124	235	(40)
C ₂₄ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₅	C ₆ H ₅ OCOCCCH ₂ :CHC ₆ H ₄ NONC ₆ H ₄ CH:CCH ₂ COOC ₂ H ₅	Ethyl <i>p</i> -azoxy- α -methylcinnamate...	109, 134*	140	(20, 21)

Index formula	Formula	Name	Trans. temp.	M. P.	Lit.
$C_{24}H_{26}N_2O_5$	$C_6H_7OCOCH:CHC_6H_4NONC_6H_4-CH:CHCOOC_6H_7$	<i>iso</i> -Propyl <i>p</i> -azoxycinnamate.....	150	184	(40)
$C_{24}H_{26}N_2O_5$	$C_6H_7OCOCH:CHC_6H_4NONC_6H_4-CH:CHCOOC_6H_7$	<i>n</i> -Propyl <i>p</i> -azoxycinnamate.....	123	243	(40)
$C_{24}H_{26}O_3$	$C_6H_5OC_6H_4CH:C_6H_5O:CHC_6H_4-OC_2H_5$	Di-(<i>p</i> -ethoxybenzal)-cyclohexanone..	146	176	(44)
$C_{24}H_{28}N_2O_4$	$C_6H_5COOC_6H_4CH:NN:CHC_6H_4-OCOC_6H_5$	Di-(<i>p</i> -valerylhydroxy)-benzalazine..	145	160	(16)
$C_{24}H_{28}N_2O_4$	$C_6H_5COOC_6H_4CH:NN:CHC_6H_4-OCOC_6H_5$	Di-(<i>p</i> -isovalerylhydroxy)-benzalazine	131	156	(16)
$C_{24}H_{29}NO_3$	$C_2H_5OC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4CH:CCH_3-COOC_6H_{11}$	<i>act</i> -Amyl <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -ethoxybenzal amino)- α -methylcinnamate.....	86	100	(20, 43)
$C_{24}H_{29}NO_3$	$C_2H_5OC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4CH:CCH_3-COOC_6H_{11}$	<i>iso</i> -Amyl <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -ethoxybenzal amino)- α -methylcinnamate.....	83	90	(20, 43)
$C_{25}H_{18}N_2O_2$	$C_6H_5C_6H_4N:NC_6H_4OCOC_6H_5$	<i>p</i> -Diphenylazophenol benzoate.....	194	240	(12)
$C_{25}H_{19}N_3$	$C_6H_5C_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4N:NC_6H_5$	<i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -Phenylbenzal amino)-azobenzene	207	252	(2)
$C_{25}H_{20}O_3$	$CH_3COOC_6H_4COOC_6H_4COOC_6H_4-COOC_6H_5$	Ethyl <i>p</i> -hydroxybenzoate <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -acet-oxybenzoxy) benzoate.....	142	282	(45)
$C_{25}H_{21}NO_4$	$C_6H_5COOC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4CH:-CHCOOC_2H_5$	Ethyl <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -benzoxycinnalamino)-cinnamate.....	125	217	(47)
$C_{25}H_{23}NO_2$	$C_6H_5C_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4CH:CCH_3-COOC_2H_5$	Ethyl <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -phenylbenzal amino)- α -methylcinnamate.....	120, 148*	175	(20, 43)
$C_{25}H_{28}N_2O_5$	$C_2H_7OCOCCH_3:CHC_6H_4NONC_6H_4-CH:CHCOOC_6H_7$	<i>n</i> -Propyl <i>p</i> -azoxy- α -methylcinnamate	70, 125*?	128	(20)
$C_{26}H_{18}Br_2N_2$	$BrC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4C_6H_4N:CHC_6H_4Br$	Di-(<i>p</i> -bromobenzal)-benzidine.....	285	312	(12)
$C_{26}H_{18}Cl_2N_2$	$ClC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4C_6H_4N:CHC_6H_4Cl$	Di-(<i>p</i> -chlorobenzal)-benzidine.....	265	318	(12)
$C_{26}H_{18}Cl_2N_4O$	$ClC_6H_4N:CHC_6H_4NONC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4Cl$	<i>p</i> -Azoxycinnaldi- <i>m</i> -chloraniline.....	174, 181,* 198*	213	(46)
$C_{26}H_{18}I_2N_2$	$IC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4C_6H_4N:CHC_6H_4I$	Di-(<i>p</i> -iodobenzal)-benzidine.....	>300		(12)
$C_{26}H_{18}N_2O_4$	$C_6H_5COOC_6H_4N:NC_6H_4OCOC_6H_5$	<i>p</i> -Dibenzoylazophenol.....	208	250	(15, 39)
$C_{26}H_{18}N_2O_5$	$C_6H_5COOC_6H_4NONC_6H_4OCOC_6H_5$	<i>p</i> -Dibenzoylazoxyphenol.....	192	280	(15)
$C_{26}H_{18}N_4O_6$	$O_2NC_6H_4CONHC_6H_4C_6H_4NHCO-C_6H_4NO_2$	Di-(<i>p</i> -nitrobenzoyl)-benzidine.....	365	d.	(45)
$C_{26}H_{18}O_4$	$C_6H_5OCOC_6H_4C_6H_4COOC_6H_5$	Diphenyl <i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -diphenylcarboxylate..	213	245	(45)
$C_{26}H_{20}N_2$	$C_6H_5CH:NC_6H_4C_6H_4N:CHC_6H_5$	Dibenzalbenzidine.....	234	260	(6, 24)
$C_{26}H_{20}N_2$	$C_6H_5C_6H_4CH:NN:CHC_6H_4C_6H_5$	Di- <i>p</i> -phenylbenzalazine.....	245	271	(2)
$C_{26}H_{22}N_2$	$CH_3C_6H_4CH:NC_{10}H_6N:CHC_6H_4CH_3$	Di- <i>p</i> -tolual-1, 5-naphthylenediamine	210	230	(46)
$C_{26}H_{22}N_2O_2$	$CH_3OC_6H_4CH:NC_{10}H_6N:-CHC_6H_4OCH_3$	Dianisal-1, 5-naphthylenediamine..	206	313	(46)
$C_{26}H_{22}N_4O_2$	$H_2NC_6H_4CONHC_6H_4C_6H_4NHCO-C_6H_4NH_2$	Di-(<i>p</i> -aminobenzoyl)-benzidine.....	312	d.	(45)
$C_{26}H_{24}N_2O_4$	$C_6H_4(CH:NC_6H_4COOC_2H_5)_2$	Ethyl <i>p</i> -phthalal-di-(<i>p</i> -aminobenzo-ate).....	189	230	(17)
$C_{26}H_{28}NO_2$	$C_6H_5C_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4CH:-CHCOOC_6H_5$	<i>n</i> -Butyl <i>p</i> -phenylbenzal- <i>p</i> -aminocin-namate.....	167	203	(43)
$C_{26}H_{26}N_2O_5$	$C_6H_5OCOCCH_3:CHC_6H_4NONC_6H_4-CH:CCH_3COOC_6H_5$	Allyl <i>p</i> -azoxy- α -methylcinnamate...	75	115	(20)
$C_{26}H_{26}N_2O_9$	$C_2H_5OCOCH_2OCOCH:CHC_6H_4NONC_6H_4CH:CHCOOCH_2-COOC_2H_5$	<i>p</i> -Azoxycinnamic acid ethyl glyco-late ester.....	148	235	(40)
$C_{26}H_{30}N_2O_5$	$C_6H_5OCOCH:CHC_6H_4NONC_6H_4-CH:CHCOOC_6H_5$	<i>n</i> -Butyl <i>p</i> -azoxycinnamate.....	111	214	(40)
$C_{27}H_{27}NO_2$	$C_6H_5C_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4CH:-CHCOOC_6H_{11}$	<i>act</i> -Amyl <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -phenylbenzal amino)-cinnamate.....	115, 153*	180	(43)
$C_{27}H_{27}NO_2$	$C_6H_5C_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4CH:-CHCOOC_6H_{11}$	<i>iso</i> -Amyl <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -phenylbenzal amino)-cinnamate.....	164, 188*	197	(43)
$C_{27}H_{27}NO_2$	$C_6H_5C_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4CH:-CCH_2COC_4H_9$	<i>n</i> -Butyl <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -phenylbenzal amino)- α -methylcinnamate.....	99, 137*	149	(20, 43, 46)
$C_{27}H_{27}NO_2$	$C_6H_5C_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4CH:-CC_2H_5COOC_6H_7$	<i>n</i> -Propyl <i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> -phenylbenzal amino)- α -ethylcinnamate.....	119	135	(20, 21, 43)
$C_{28}H_{18}O_4$	$C_6H_5COOC_6H_4C:CC_6H_4OCOC_6H_5$	Di- <i>p</i> -oxytolanediobenzoate.....	214	254	(41)
$C_{28}H_{20}N_2O_4$	$C_6H_5COOC_6H_4CH:NN:CHC_6H_4-OCOC_6H_5$	Di- <i>p</i> -benzoxycinnalamine.....	227	290	(16, 40)

Index formula	Formula	Name	Trans. temp.	M. P.	Lit.
C ₂₈ H ₂₀ O ₄	C ₆ H ₅ COOC ₆ H ₄ CH:CHC ₆ H ₄ OCOC ₆ H ₅	Di- <i>p</i> -hydroxystilbene dibenzoate...	224	285 d.	(41)
C ₂₅ H ₂₄ N ₂	(C ₆ H ₄ N:CHC ₆ H ₄ CH ₃) ₂	Di-(<i>p</i> -tolual)-benzidine.....	231	>300	(6, 24)
C ₂₅ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₂	(C ₆ H ₄ N:CHC ₆ H ₄ OCH ₃) ₂	Dianisalbenzidine.....	258		(46)
C ₂₅ H ₂₈ N ₂ O ₄	C ₆ H ₅ COOC ₆ H ₄ N:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CCH ₃ -COOC ₆ H ₁₁	<i>act</i> -A m y l <i>p</i> -benzoylazophenol- α -methylcinnamate.....	88	120	(20)
C ₂₈ H ₃₄ N ₂ O ₅	C ₆ H ₁₁ OCOCH:CHC ₆ H ₄ NONC ₆ H ₄ -CH:CHCOOC ₆ H ₁₁	<i>iso</i> -A m y l <i>p</i> -azoxycinnamate.....	144	186	(40)
C ₂₈ H ₃₄ N ₂ O ₅	C ₄ H ₉ OCOCCH ₃ :CHC ₆ H ₄ NONC ₆ H ₄ -CH:CCH ₃ COOC ₄ H ₉	<i>iso</i> -B u t y l <i>p</i> -a z o x y- α -methylcin- namate.....	86, 110*	125.5	(20)
C ₂₈ H ₃₄ N ₂ O ₅	C ₄ H ₉ OCOCCH ₃ :CHC ₆ H ₄ NONC ₆ H ₄ -CH:CCH ₃ COOC ₄ H ₉	<i>n</i> -Butyl <i>p</i> -azoxy- α -methylcinnamate.	60	100	(20)
C ₃₀ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₃	C ₆ H ₅ COCH:CHC ₆ H ₄ NONC ₆ H ₄ CH:-CHCOC ₆ H ₅	<i>p</i> -Azoxybenzalacetophenone.....	213		(47)
C ₃₀ H ₂₈ N ₂ O ₂	(C ₆ H ₄ N:CHC ₆ H ₄ OC ₂ H ₅) ₂	Di-(<i>p</i> -ethoxybenzal)-benzidine.....	248	>300	(13)
C ₃₀ H ₂₈ N ₂ O ₂	(C ₆ H ₄ N:CHC ₆ H ₃ CH ₃ OCH ₃) ₂	Di-(<i>p</i> -m e t h o x y- <i>o</i> -methylbenzal)- benzidine.....	171	>300	(13)
C ₃₀ H ₂₈ N ₂ O ₄	C ₆ H ₄ (CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CHCOOC ₂ H ₅) ₂	E t h y l <i>p</i> -phthalal-di-(<i>p</i> -aminocin- namate).....	174, 270*	310	(17)
C ₃₀ H ₅₀ O ₂	C ₂ H ₅ COOC ₂₇ H ₄₅	Cholesterol propionate.....	97 \pm 2	112 \pm 2	(6, 10, 18, 30)
C ₃₀ H ₅₀ O ₃	C ₂ H ₅ OCOOC ₂₇ H ₄₅	Cholesterol ethyl carbonate.....	83	103.5	(8)
C ₃₁ H ₅₂ O ₂	C ₂ H ₇ COOC ₂₇ H ₄₅	Cholesterol <i>n</i> -butyrate.....	96.4	107.3	(18)
C ₃₁ H ₅₂ O ₃	C ₂ H ₇ OCOOC ₂₇ H ₄₅	Cholesterol <i>n</i> -propyl carbonate.....	99	101	(8)
C ₃₂ H ₂₄ N ₂	C ₆ H ₄ (N:CHC ₆ H ₄ C ₆ H ₅) ₂	Di-(<i>p</i> -p h e n y l b e n z a l)- <i>p</i> -phenyl- enediamine.....	284	>300	(2)
C ₃₂ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₄	C ₆ H ₅ CH:CHCOOC ₆ H ₄ CH:NN:CH- C ₆ H ₄ OCOCH:CHC ₆ H ₅	Di-(<i>p</i> -cinnamylhydroxy)-benzalazine	206	245	(16)
C ₃₂ H ₂₄ O ₁₀	CH ₃ COOC ₆ H ₄ COOC ₆ H ₄ COOC ₆ H ₄ - COOC ₆ H ₄ COOC ₂ H ₅	Ethyl <i>p</i> -hydroxybenzoate <i>p</i> -[<i>p</i> -(<i>p</i> - acetoxybenzoxy)benzoxy]benzoate..	187 d.	d.	(45)
C ₃₂ H ₂₆ O	C ₆ H ₅ C ₆ H ₄ CH:C ₆ H ₆ O:CHC ₆ H ₄ C ₆ H ₅	Di-(<i>p</i> -phenylbenzal)-cyclohexanone..	236.5	237.5	(2)
C ₃₂ H ₃₂ N ₂ O ₂	C ₂ H ₅ COCH ₃ C ₆ H ₃ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ C ₆ H ₄ N:C- HC ₆ H ₃ CH ₃ OC ₂ H ₅	Di-(<i>p</i> -ethoxy- <i>o</i> -m e t h y l b e n z a l)- benzidine.....	167	>300	(13)
C ₃₂ H ₃₄ O ₂	C ₄ H ₉ COOC ₂₇ H ₄₅	Cholesterol valerate.....	91.8	99.2	(18)
C ₃₂ H ₃₄ O ₃	C ₄ H ₉ OCOOC ₂₇ H ₄₅	Cholesterol <i>n</i> -butyl carbonate.....	78	90	(8)
C ₃₃ H ₂₄ O ₅	C ₆ H ₅ COOC ₆ H ₄ CH:C ₆ H ₅ O:CHC ₆ H ₄ O- COC ₆ H ₅	Di-(<i>p</i> -benzoxylbenzal)-c y c l o p e n- tanone.....	234	236	(44)
C ₃₃ H ₃₆ O ₂	C ₆ H ₁₁ COOC ₂₇ H ₄₅	Cholesterol caproate.....	91.2	100	(18)
C ₃₄ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₇	C ₆ H ₅ COCH ₃ OCOCH:CHC ₆ H ₄ NON- C ₆ H ₄ CH:CHCOOCH ₂ COC ₆ H ₅	Phenacyl <i>p</i> -azoxycinnamate.....	231	238	(40)
C ₃₄ H ₄₆ N ₂ O ₅	C ₈ H ₁₇ OCOCH:CHC ₆ H ₄ NONC ₆ H ₄ - CH:CHCOOC ₈ H ₁₇	<i>n</i> -Octyl <i>p</i> -azoxycinnamate.....	94	175	(40)
C ₃₄ H ₅₀ O ₂	C ₆ H ₅ COOC ₂₇ H ₄₅	Cholesterol benzoate.....	146 \pm 1	178.5 \pm 0.3	(18, 22, 30, 35, 42, 45)
C ₃₆ H ₄₀ N ₂ O ₄	C ₆ H ₄ (CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CHCOOC ₆ H ₁₁) ₂	<i>act</i> -A m y l <i>p</i> -phthalal-di-(<i>p</i> -aminocin- namate).....	133, 195*	268	(17)
C ₃₆ H ₅₀ N ₂ O ₅	C ₈ H ₁₇ OCOCCH ₃ :CHC ₆ H ₄ NONC ₆ H ₄ - CH:CCH ₃ COOC ₈ H ₁₇	<i>n</i> -Octyl <i>p</i> -azoxy- α -methylcinnamate.	41, 62*	85	(20)
C ₃₇ H ₆₄ O ₂	C ₉ H ₁₉ COOC ₂₇ H ₄₅	Cholesterol capriate.....	82.2	90.6	(18)
C ₃₈ H ₄₄ N ₂ O ₄	C ₆ H ₄ (CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH:CCH ₃ COO- C ₆ H ₁₁) ₂	<i>act</i> -A m y l <i>p</i> -phthalal-di-(<i>p</i> -amino- α - methylcinnamate).....	144, 211*	248	(17)
C ₄₀ H ₂₈ N ₆ O ₅	(C ₆ H ₄ NHCOC ₆ H ₄ N:CHC ₆ H ₄ NO ₂) ₂	Di-(<i>m</i> -nitrobenzal- <i>p</i> -aminobenzoyl)- benzidine.....	>370	d.	(45)
C ₄₀ H ₃₄ N ₄	C ₆ H ₅ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂ NHC ₆ H ₄ C ₆ H ₄ N- HCH ₂ C ₆ H ₄ N:CHC ₆ H ₅	Di-(<i>p</i> -(benzalamino benzyl)-benzidine.	217	246 d.	(46)
C ₄₂ H ₃₈ N ₄ O ₂	(C ₆ H ₄ NHCH ₂ C ₆ H ₄ N:CHC ₆ H ₄ OCH ₃) ₂	Di-(<i>p</i> -(anisalamino benzyl)-benzidine.	202 d.	d.	(45)
C ₅₀ H ₇₈ N ₂ O ₅	C ₁₆ H ₃₃ OCOCH:CHC ₆ H ₄ NONC ₆ H ₄ - CH:CHCOOC ₁₆ H ₃₃	<i>n</i> -Cetyl <i>p</i> -azoxycinnamate.....	105	141	(40)
C ₅₂ H ₈₂ N ₂ O ₅	C ₁₆ H ₃₃ OCOCCH ₃ :CHC ₆ H ₄ NONC ₆ H ₄ - CH:CCH ₃ COOC ₁₆ H ₃₃	<i>n</i> -Cetyl <i>p</i> -azoxy- α -methylcinnamate.	77	84	(20)
C ₅₆ H ₉₀ O ₃	C ₂₇ H ₄₅ OCOOC ₂₇ H ₄₅	Cholesterol carbonate.....	177	235	(8)
C ₅₈ H ₁₂ ClHgNO	CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH:NC ₆ H ₄ HgCl	<i>p</i> -Anisalamino phenylmercury chlor- ide.....	274	d.	(46)

Index formula	Formula	Name	Trans. temp.	M. P.	Lit.
$C_{15}H_{12}ClHgN$	$C_6H_5CH:CHCH:Nc_6H_4HgCl$	<i>p</i> -Cinnamalamino-phenylmercury chloride.....	255	265	(46)
$C_{15}H_{12}HgNO_3$	$CH_3OC_6H_4CH:Nc_6H_4HgOCOCH_3$	<i>p</i> -Anisalamino-phenylmercury acetate	177	180	(46)
$C_{26}H_{18}HgN_4O_4$	$O_2Nc_6H_4CH:Nc_6H_4HgC_6H_4N:CHC_6H_4NO_2$	Mercury di-(<i>p</i> -nitrobenzalamino-phenyl).....	236	241	(46)
$C_{26}H_{20}HgN_2$	$C_6H_5CH:Nc_6H_4HgC_6H_4N:CHC_6H_5$	Mercury di-(benzalamino-phenyl)....	180	184	(46)
$C_{28}H_{24}HgN_2$	$Hg(C_6H_4N:CHC_6H_4CH_3)_2$	Mercury di-(<i>p</i> -tolualamino-phenyl)...	217	229	(46)
$C_{28}H_{24}HgN_2O_2$	$Hg(C_6H_4N:CHC_6H_4OCH_3)_2$	Mercury di-(anisalamino-phenyl)....	209	285	(46)
$C_{30}H_{24}HgN_2$	$Hg(C_6H_4N:CHCH:CHC_6H_5)_2$	Mercury di-(cinnamalamino-phenyl)...	208	269	(46)
$C_{30}H_{28}HgN_2O_2$	$Hg(C_6H_4N:CHC_6H_4OC_2H_5)_2$	Mercury di-(<i>p</i> -ethoxybenzalamino-phenyl).....	204	272	(46)

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

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CRYSTALLOGRAPHY OF COMPOUNDS OF CARBON

GEORGE L. KEENAN AND RAYMOND M. HANN

Standard arrangement. For abbreviations, see p. 100. Literature, p. 338

B-TABLE

Formula	Name	System	Class	Sign	2V	2E	Orientation	Lit.																										
16 See C-Table																																		
18 $SiC_{24}H_{24}N_4$	Silico tetraphenylamide.....	M.	Bi.	—	17° 40'		Ax. pl. b (010); $X\wedge c = 27\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)																										
$SiC_{25}H_{28}$	Tetra- <i>p</i> -tolylsilicane.....	M.	Bi.	—		83° 30'	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$	(G)																										
$SnC_{14}H_{20}N_2Cl_2$	<i>p</i> -Toluidine tin chloride.....	M.	Bi.	+	77°		Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$; $Z\wedge c = 19^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)																										
23 $PbC_2H_2O_4$	Lead formate.....	R.	Bi.	—	70° 34'		Ax. pl. b (010); $X\parallel c$	(G)																										
$PbC_4H_4O_4 \cdot 3H_2O$	Lead acetate.....	M.	Bi.	+	83° 55'		Ax. pl. b (010); $Z\wedge c = 55^\circ 18'$ in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)																										
$PbC_{12}H_{12}O_{18} \cdot 8H_2O$	Lead sulfocamphylate.....	R.	Bi.	—		78° 17'	Ax. pl. b (010); $X\parallel c$	(G)																										
27 $TlC_2H_4O_4$	Thallium acid oxalate.....	M.	Bi.	+		74° 5' (red)	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$	(G)																										
$TlC_2H_4O_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$	Thallium acid oxalate.....	M.	Bi.	+		106° 5' (red)	Ax. pl. b (010); $Z\wedge c = 79^\circ 36'$ (red) in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)																										
$Tl_2C_4H_4O_8$	Thallium mesotartrate.....	Tri.	Bi.	+	73° 54'			(G)																										
$Tl_2C_4H_4O_8 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$	Thallium tartrate.....	R. (?)	Bi.	—		69°	Ax. pl. b (010); $X\parallel c$	(G)																										
$TlC_6H_4O_7N_2$	Thallium picrate.....	M.	Bi.				Ax. pl. b (010)	(G)																										
$Tl_2C_4H_4O_8$	Thallium <i>dl</i> -tartrate.....	M.	Bi.	+	88° 22'		Ax. pl. b (010); $Z\wedge c = 84^\circ 44'$ in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)																										
$Tl_2C_4H_4O_8$	Thallium tartrate.....	Trig.	Un.	+				(G)																										
$Tl_2C_4H_4O_8 \cdot Sb \cdot H_2O$	Thallium antimony tartrate.....	R.	Bi.	—		20°–25°		(G)																										
28 $ZnC_4H_8O_4 \cdot 3H_2O$	Zinc acetate.....	M.	Bi.	+	84° 30'		Ax. pl. b (010); $Z\wedge c = 54.75^\circ$ in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)																										
$ZnC_6H_{14}O_8$	Zinc butyrate.....	M.	Bi.	+		Large		(37)																										
$ZnC_{20}H_{30}O_8$	Zinc methylethylvalerate.....	?	Bi.					(37)																										
$ZnC_2H_3O_4 \cdot Br \cdot 8H_2O$	Zinc bromomesaconate.....	M.	Bi.	—	71° 21'	118° 15'	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$; $X\wedge c = 14^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)																										
$ZnC_{10}H_8O_{18} \cdot 6H_2O$	Zinc naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonate.....	M.	Bi.		58° 16'		Ax. pl. $\parallel (010)$; $\pi\alpha\wedge c = 74^\circ$	(41)																										
$ZnC_{20}H_{32}N_{14}$	Phenylidimethylethylammonium zinc iodide.....	M.	Bi.	+	86° 52'		Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$; $Z\wedge c = 43^\circ$ in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)																										
$ZnC_6H_{22}ON_2Cl_4 \cdot 3H_2O$	Triacetonediamine hydrochloride zinc chloride	M.	Bi.	+	36° 14'	58° 20'	Ax. pl. $\perp b(001)$; $Z\wedge c = 49^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)																										
30 $HgC_2H_5NI_2$	1, 1-Dimethylammonium mercuric iodide	M.	Bi.	—	Large			(16)																										
$HgC_2H_5NI_2$	1, 1-Trimethylammonium mercuric iodide	R.	Bi.	—	Large			(16)																										
$HgC_2H_5NI_2$	1, 1-Diethylammonium mercuric chloride	R.	Bi.	+	Very large			(16)																										
$Cu_2C_7H_{10}O_4 \cdot 4H_2O$	Cupric formate.....	M.	Bi.	—	34° 54'	55° 6'	Ax. pl. b (010); $X\wedge c = 23^\circ 35'$ in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)																										
$Cu_{10}H_{10}O_{18} \cdot 6H_2O$	Copper naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonate....	M.	Bi.				Ax. pl. $\parallel (010)$; $\pi\alpha\wedge c = 75^\circ$	(14)																										
Ag 32	Al 55	As 13	Au 33	B 54	Ba 79	Be 15	Bi 6	C 16	Ca 17	Cb 51	Cd 29	Ce 59	Cl 4	Co 44	Cr 46	Cs 85	Cu 31	Dy 67	Er 69	F 64	Fe 3	Ga 25	Gd 65	Ge 20	Gl 75	Hf 73	Hg 30	Ho 68	I 26	In 3	Ir 36	K 53	La 58	Li 81

Formula	Name	System	Class	Sign	2V	2E	Orientation	Lit.
32 AgC ₄ H ₄ O ₂ N ₄	Ethylene dicyanide silver nitrate.....	R.	Bi.	—	42° 36.5'		Ax. pl. c(001); X||b	(G)
AgC ₄ H ₄ O ₂ N ₄	Ethylene dicyanide silver nitrate.....	R.	Bi.	—	42° 41'		Ax. pl. c(001); X||a	(G)
AuCl ₃ H ₂ SCl	Gold dibenzylsulfine chloride (meta- stable form)	Tet.	Un.					(G)
AuCl ₃ H ₁₂ NCl ₄	Piperidine chlorosaurate.....	R.	Bi.	+		70° 40'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||c	(G)
AuCl ₃ H ₁₂ O ₂ NCl ₄ ·H ₂ O	δ-Aminovaleric acid chlorosaurate.....	M.	Bi.	—		70°	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); $X\wedge c = 91.5^\circ$	(G)
AuCl ₃ H ₁₆ NCl ₄	3, 4, 5, 6-Tetramethyl-1, 2-dihydro- pyridine hydrochloride chlorosaurate	M.	Bi.	+		(apprx.) 91°	in obtuse $\angle\beta$ Ax. pl. \perp b(010)	(G)
K ₂ IrC ₂ O ₄ Cl ₄ ·H ₂ O	Iridium tetrachloro tripotassium oxalate	R.	Bi.	—		(apprx.) 94° 40'	Ax. pl. (010); Bx ₂ \perp (001)	(32)
37 PtCl ₃ H ₁₂ N ₂ Cl ₆	Methylammonium chloroplatinate.....	C.						(21)
PtCl ₃ H ₁₂ N ₂ Cl ₆	Pyridine chloroplatinate.....	Tri.	Bi.	—		59° 54'	Ax. pl. nearly \perp c-axis	(G)
PtCl ₃ H ₂₅ O ₂ N ₂ Cl ₆	Choline chloroplatinate.....	M.	Bi.	+		25° 52'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); $Z\wedge c = 75^\circ 12'$ in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
PtCl ₃ H ₁₆ N ₂ Cl ₆	α-Picoline chloroplatinate.....	M.	Bi.	—		93° 13.5'	Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
PtCl ₃ H ₂₂ N ₂ Cl ₆	1-Phenyl-3-imino-5-methyl triazoline chloroplatinate.....	M.	Bi.				Ax. pl. b(010); Z nearly \perp c(001)	(G)
PtCl ₃ H ₂₅ O ₂ N ₂ Cl ₆ ·2H ₂ O	Pipecolic acid chloroplatinate.....	M.	Bi.	—		66° 56'	Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
PtCl ₃ H ₂₅ O ₄ N ₂ Cl ₆	α-Homobetaine chloroplatinate.....	M.	Bi.	+	88° 12'		Ax. pl. b(010); $Z\wedge c = 99^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
PtCl ₃ H ₂₀ N ₂ Cl ₆	Ethyl pyridine chloride chloroplatinate	R.	Bi.	—		44°	Ax. pl. a(100); X||c	(G)
PtCl ₃ H ₂₆ N ₂ Cl ₆	Dipropyl carbinol amine chloroplatinate	M.	Bi.	—		72° 40'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); X nearly \perp c (001)	(G)
PtCl ₃ H ₂₅ O ₂ N ₂ Cl ₆	Tropane chloroplatinate.....	M.	Bi.		52° 12'		Ax. pl. \perp b(010)	(G)
PtCl ₃ H ₂₂ N ₂ Cl ₆	Tropidine chloromethylate chloroplati- nate	R.	Bi.	+		70°	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||c	(G)
PtCl ₃ H ₂₀ N ₂ Cl ₆	Ethyldipropyl ammonium chloroplati- nate	R.	Bi.			61° 26'	Ax. pl. c(001); Z||a	(G)
PtCl ₃ H ₂₆ N ₂ Cl ₆	Anhydrolupinin chloroplatinate (stable mod.)	M.	Bi.			38°	Ax. pl. \perp b(010)	(G)
PtCl ₃ H ₂₆ N ₂ Cl ₆	Diethyl-p-toluidine chloroplatinate.....	R.	Bi.	+	63° 0'	(apprx.)	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||b	(G)
39 Ru ₂ N ₃ H ₁₆ O ₂ Cl ₂	Ruthenium ammonium chloral hydrate.	M.	Bi.		56° 20'			(L-B)
MnCl ₂ H ₄ O ₁₄ N ₄ ·5H ₂ O	Manganese picrate.....	R.	Bi.	—		15° 30'	Ax. pl. b(010); X||c	(G)
43 FeCl ₃ H ₄ O ₁₄ N ₄ ·5H ₂ O	Ferrous picrate.....	R.	Bi.	—		24° 48'	Ax. pl. a(100); X||c	(G)
FeCl ₃ H ₂₁ O ₄	Ferriacetylacetone.....	R.	Bi.	—		50°	Ax. pl. a(100); X||c	(G)
FeCl ₃ H ₁₄ O ₄ S ₂ ·6H ₂ O	Ferrous naphthalene-β-sulfonate.....	Bi.		+		(apprx.)		(1)
44 CoC ₄ H ₆ O ₄ ·4H ₂ O	Cobalt acetate.....	M.	Bi.	—	30° 43'	48° 12'	Ax. pl. b(010); $X\wedge c = 53.5^\circ$ in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
CoC ₆ H ₂ N ₄ ·H ₂ O	δ-Luteo triethylenediamine cobalt iodide	R.	Bi.	+		Small	Ax. pl. (001); Bx ₂ = b-axis	(15)
CoC ₆ H ₂ N ₄ ·H ₂ O	δ-Luteo triethylenediamine cobalt iodide	R.	Bi.			Small	Ax. pl. (010); Bx ₂ = c-axis	(15)
CoC ₁₀ H ₄ O ₈ S ₂ ·6H ₂ O	Cobalt naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonate.....	M.	Bi.		61° 40'		Ax. pl. ||(010); $\gamma\alpha\wedge c = 72^\circ 0.5'$	(41)
NiCl ₂ H ₄ O ₈ S ₂ ·6H ₂ O	Nickel naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonate.....	M.	Bi.		59° 56'		Ax. pl. ||(010); $\gamma\alpha\wedge c = 74^\circ$	(41)
49 U ⁴⁺ C ₆ H ₁₃ O ₃ N	Ammonium uranyl acetate.....	Tet.	Un.					(G)
UCdCl ₃ H ₁₁ O ₁₀ ·6H ₂ O	Cadmium uranylacetate.....	R.	Bi.	—		57° 54'	Ax. pl. a(100)	(G)
UMnCl ₃ H ₁₂ O ₁₀ ·6H ₂ O	Manganese uranyl acetate.....	R.	Bi.			31°	Ax. pl. a(100)	(G)
(UO ₂) ₂ CoCl ₂ H ₁₀ O ₁₂ ·7H ₂ O	Cobalt diuranyl acetate.....	R.	Bi.	—		103° 30'	Ax. pl. c(001)	(G)
5 Al ₂ Cl ₃ O ₁₂ ·18H ₂ O	Mellite.....	Tet.	Un.					(38)
YtCl ₃ H ₂₀ O ₂ S ₂ ·18H ₂ O	Yttrium ethyl sulfate.....	H.	Un.					(34)
YCl ₃ H ₁₇ O ₁₄ N ₄ S ₂ ·7H ₂ O	Yttrium m-nitrobenzenesulfonate.....	M.	Bi.	+			Ax. pl. b(010); $Z\wedge c = 85^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
8 LaCl ₃ H ₂₀ O ₂ S ₂ ·18H ₂ O	Lanthanum ethyl sulfate.....	H.	Un.					(34)
CeCl ₃ H ₂₀ O ₂ S ₂ ·18H ₂ O	Cerium ethyl sulfate.....	H.	Un.					(34)
10 PrCl ₃ H ₂₀ O ₂ S ₂ ·18H ₂ O	Praseodymium ethyl sulfate.....	H.	Un.					(34)
NdCl ₃ H ₂₀ O ₂ S ₂ ·18H ₂ O	Neodymium ethyl sulfate.....	H.	Un.					(34)
3 SaCl ₃ H ₂₀ O ₂ S ₂ ·18H ₂ O	Samarium ethyl sulfate.....	H.	Un.					(34)
EuCl ₃ H ₂₀ O ₂ S ₂ ·18H ₂ O	Europium ethyl sulfate.....	H.	Un.					(34)
GdCl ₃ H ₂₀ O ₂ S ₂ ·18H ₂ O	Gadolinium ethyl sulfate.....	H.	Un.					(34)
7 DyCl ₃ H ₂₀ O ₂ S ₂ ·18H ₂ O	Dysprosium ethyl sulfate.....	H.	Un.					(34)
ErCl ₃ H ₂₀ O ₂ S ₂ ·18H ₂ O	Erbium ethyl sulfate.....	H.	Un.					(34)
TmCl ₃ H ₂₀ O ₂ S ₂ ·18H ₂ O	Thulium ethyl sulfate.....	H.	Un.					(34)
YbCl ₃ H ₂₀ O ₂ S ₂ ·18H ₂ O	Neoytterbium ethyl sulfate.....	H.	Un.					(34)
5 BeCl ₂ H ₄ O ₂ N ₂	Ammonium beryllium oxalate.....	M.	Bi.			27° 47'	Ax. pl. b(010); $Z\wedge c = 37.5^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
Be ₂ Cl ₄ H ₁₀ O ₂ S ₂ ·4H ₂ O	Diethyl beryllium sulfate (basic).....	Tet.	Un.					(34)
MgC ₄ H ₄ O ₄ ·4H ₂ O	Magnesium acetate.....	M.	Bi.	—	56° 34'	89° 54'	Ax. pl. b(010); $X\wedge c = 48.25^\circ$ in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
MgC ₆ H ₂ O ₂ ·2.5H ₂ O	Magnesium dilactate.....	M.	Bi.	+		79°	Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
MgC ₆ H ₂ O ₂ ·6H ₂ O	Magnesium dl-tartrate.....	M.	Bi.	—		(apprx.) 102°	Bx ₂ \wedge c = 30° in acute $\angle\beta$	(17)
MgC ₁₀ H ₄ O ₈ S ₂ ·6H ₂ O	Magnesium naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonate	M.	Bi.		52° 20'		Ax. pl. ||(010); $\gamma\alpha\wedge c = 73^\circ 0.5'$	(41)
7 CaC ₂ O ₄ ·H ₂ O	Calcium oxalate.....	M.	Bi.	+	89°		Ax. pl. b(010); $Z\wedge c = 64.25^\circ$ in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
CaC ₂ H ₂ O ₄	Calcium formate.....	R.	Bi.	+	26° 47'	41° 2'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||a	(G)
CaC ₂ H ₂ O ₄ ·2H ₂ O(?)	Calcium malonate.....	?	Bi.	+		moderate		(37)
CaC ₄ H ₂ O ₄ ·2H ₂ O	Calcium fumarate.....	R.	Bi.	—	22° 24'	37°	X = a, Y = b, Z = c	(38)
CaC ₄ H ₂ O ₄ ·H ₂ O	Calcium maleate.....	R.	Bi.	—	77° 36'	(apprx.) 104°	X = c, Y = a, Z = b	(38)

																(act.)						(act.)																					
g	Mn	Mo	N	Na	Nb	Nd	Ni	O	Os	P	Pb	Pd	Pr	Pt	Ra	Rb	Rh	Ru	S	Sa	Sb	Sc	Se	Si	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	Tm	U	V	W	Y	Yb	Zn	Zr			
6	42	47	11	82	51	61	45	1	35	12	23	41	60	37	80	84	40	39	8	63	14	56	9	18	22	78	52	66	10	24	19	27	70	49	50	48	57	71	28	21			

Formula	Name	System	Class	Sign	2V	2E	Orientation	Lit.
$\text{CaC}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Calcium malate.....	R.	Bi.	+			Ax. pl. b(010); Z||a	(37)
$\text{CaC}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Calcium succinate.....	?	Bi.	?		Very large		(37)
$\text{CaC}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Calcium mesotartrate.....	M.	Bi.	-(?)		Very large	Ax. pl. b(010)	(G, 37)
$\text{CaC}_3\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$	Calcium crotonate.....	(?)	Bi.	-				(37)
$\text{CaC}_3\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_{12} \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Calcium acid malate.....	R.	Bi.	+		109° 6' (red) 100° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
$\text{Ca}_2\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_4\text{O}_{13}$	Calcium aconitate.....	?	Bi.					(37)
$\text{Ca}_2\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_{14} \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Calcium citrate.....	?	Bi.					(37)
$\text{CaC}_3\text{H}_4\text{O}_{10}\text{N}_2 \cdot (?)\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Calcium nitrotetrate(?).....	M.	Bi.		32° 26'		Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z nearly \perp a (100)	(G)
$\text{Ca}_2\text{PbC}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_{12}$	Dicalcium lead propionate.....	Tet.	Un.	+				(G)
$\text{CaPbC}_{22}\text{H}_{108}\text{O}_{28} \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Tetracalcium butyrate pentalead propionate	C.						(G)
$\text{CaCu}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Calcium cupric acetate.....	Tet.	Un.					(G)
78 $\text{SrC}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_4$	Strontium formate.....	R.	Bi.	+	74° 14'	143° 36'	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||b	(G)
$\text{SrC}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Strontium formate.....	R.	Bi.	-	66° 59.33'	114° 8'	Ax. pl. b(010); X||c	(G)
$\text{SrC}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_6\text{S}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	Strontium disulfate.....	M.	Bi.			Large	Ax. pl. \perp (010)	(6)
$\text{SrC}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_8\text{S}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Strontium ethyl sulfate.....	M.	Bi.		75° 4'		Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z||a c = 70° in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
$\text{SrC}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_{10}\text{N}_2 \cdot (?)\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Strontium nitrotetrate.....	M.	Bi.		30° 23'		Ax. pl. b(010); X \perp a(100)	(G)
$\text{SrC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_4\text{Sb}_2$	Strontium antimonyl tartrate.....	H.	Un.	-				(G)
$\text{Sr}_2\text{CuC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_8 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Cupric strontium formate.....	Tri.	Bi.		72° 4'			(L-B)
$\text{SrCa}_2\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_{13}$	Dicalcium strontium propionate.....	Tet.	Un.	+				(G)
79 $\text{BaC}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_4$	Barium formate.....	R.	Bi.	+	77° 54.33'		Ax. pl. b(010); Z||a	(G)
$\text{BaC}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_6 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Barium <i>dl</i> -tartrate.....	M.	Bi.	+	93° 1'		Ax. pl. \perp b(010)	(G)
$\text{BaC}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_6 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	Barium acetate.....	Tri.	Bi.					(18)
$\text{BaC}_3\text{H}_3\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	Barium propionate.....	R.	Bi.	-	81° 36'		Ax. pl. a(100); X||b	(G)
$\text{BaC}_{17}\text{H}_{27}\text{O}_{14} \cdot (?)\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Barium <i>d</i> -galactonate.....	M.	Bi.			77° 37'	Ax. pl. \perp b(001); Z||b	(G)
$\text{BaC}_{12}\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_6 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Barium methylvinate.....	R.	Bi.		88° 12'		Ax. pl. a(100); Z||b	(G)
$\text{BaC}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_8\text{S}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Barium <i>m</i> -benzenedisulfonate.....	R.	Bi.		62° 19' (red)		Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
$\text{BaC}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_8\text{S}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Barium phenol-2, 4-disulfonate.....	M.	Bi.	-	61° 58'		Ax. pl. ||a(100); X \perp c = 5° 20' in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
$\text{BaC}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_3 \cdot 3.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Barium tetrazole.....	R.	Bi.			40° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
$\text{BaC}_6\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{N}_3 \cdot 3.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Barium dinitrophenol sulfonate.....	M.	Bi.	-		72° 13'	Ax. pl. b(010); X \perp c = 77° in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
$\text{BaC}_6\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{N}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Barium methyloxamine.....	M.	Bi.	+		40° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||a c = 8° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
$\text{BaC}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4\text{N}_4 \cdot 1.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Barium methylpyrazole carbonate.....	Tri.	Bi.		56° 42'		Ax. pl. \perp b(010)(apprx.)	(G)
$\text{BaC}_4\text{H}_{21}\text{O}_3\text{P}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Barium diacetonephosphinate.....	R.	Bi.	+		122° 44'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||c	(G)
$\text{BaC}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_3\text{N}_2\text{S}_2$	Barium <i>p</i> -amidobenzophenone- <i>p</i> -sulfonate	M.					Ax. pl. ||(010)	(6)
$\text{BaCdC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_8 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Barium cadmium formate.....	M.	Bi.	+	67° 36'	117°	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z||a c = 46° 23' in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
$\text{Ba}_2\text{CuC}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_{13}$	Barium copper formate.....	R.	Bi.	+		79°	Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
$\text{BaCa}_2\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_{13}$	Dicalcium barium propionate.....	C.						(G)
81 $\text{LiC}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Monolithium malate.....	M.	Bi.	-		100°	Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
$\text{Li}_2\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{O}_8\text{S}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Lithium naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonate.....	M.	Bi.		23°		Ax. pl. \perp (010)	(41)
$\text{LiC}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_4\text{N} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	Ammonium lithium tartrate.....	R.	Bi.	+	87° 6'			(G)
$\text{LiC}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_4\text{N} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	Lithium ammonium <i>dl</i> -tartrate.....	M.	Bi.	+	81° 42'		Ax. pl. b(010); Z||a c = 76.5° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
$\text{LiTiC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	Lithium thallium tartrate.....	R.	Bi.	+		24° 40' (red)	Ax. pl. c(001)(red); Z||b	(G)
$\text{Li}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{C}_{12}\text{O}_{24} \cdot 18(?)\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Lithium chromic oxalate.....	R.	Bi.	-		95° 26'	Ax. pl. b(010); X||c	(G)
$\text{LiUO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_6 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Lithium uranyl acetate.....	M.	Bi.	-		65° 14'	Ax. pl. b(010); X \perp c = 12° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
$\text{Li}_2\text{Al}_2\text{C}_{12}\text{O}_{24} \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Lithium aluminium oxalate.....	Tri.	Bi.	-		100° 30'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010)	(G)
82 $\text{NaC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium acetate.....	M.	Bi.	-	62° 50'		Ax. pl. \perp b(010); X||a c = 44° in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
$\text{NaC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium acid malonate.....	R.	Bi.	-	39° 20'	55° 21'	Ax. pl. a(100); X||c	(G)
$\text{NaC}_4\text{H}_5\text{O}_6 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium <i>dl</i> -tartrate.....	R.	Bi.	+	51° 31' (red)	83° 34' (red)	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
$\text{NaC}_4\text{H}_7\text{O}_4$	Sodium diacetate.....	C.						(G)
$\text{NaC}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_4$	Sodium citraconate.....	M.	Bi.	-	53° 25' (red)		Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
$\text{NaC}_8\text{H}_6\text{O}_4$	Sodium acid phthalate.....	R.	Bi.			30° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. c(001)	(G)
$\text{NaC}_{15}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_4 \cdot 3.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium santonate.....	R.	Bi.	-		51° 46'	Ax. pl. a(100); X||b	(G)
$\text{NaC}_{15}\text{H}_{21}\text{O}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium hydrosantonate.....	R.	Bi.	+		37° 24' (red)	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
$\text{NaC}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_8\text{S}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium <i>p</i> -phenolsulfonate.....	M.	Bi.	+	69° 58'	125° 47'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||a c = 9° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
$\text{NaC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_5 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium <i>m</i> -sulfobenzoate.....	Tri.	Bi.	-		86° 7'	X \perp b(010)	(G)
$\text{Na}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{O}_5\text{S}$	Sodium <i>p</i> -xylenesulfonate.....	R.	Bi.	-		27° 46'	Ax. pl. c(001); X||b	(G)
$\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_8\text{S}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium ethane disulfonate.....	M.	Bi.			Large	Ax. pl. (010)	(6)
$\text{Na}_2\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_6\text{S}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonate.....	M.	Bi.	-	24° 0.5'		Ax. pl. \perp (010)	(41)
$\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_4\text{N}_2$	Sodium diisnitratedimethane.....	M.	Bi.		89° 20'		Ax. pl. b(010); X||a c = 43.66° in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)

Ag Al As Au
32 55 13 33B Ba Be Bi Br
54 79 75 15 5C Ca Cd Ce Co
16 77 51 29 59Cl Cr Cs Cu
4 44 46 85 31Dy Er Eu F Fe
67 69 64 3 43Ga Gd Ge Gl H
25 65 20 75 2Hf Hg Ho I In
73 30 68 6 26Ir K La Li L
36 53 58 81 7

Formula	Name	System	Class	Sign	2V	2E	Orientation	Lit.
$\text{NaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4\text{N}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium aspartate.....	M.	Bi.			31° 30'	Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \wedge c = 51^\circ$ in acute $\angle B$	(G)
$\text{NaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6\text{N}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium ammonium <i>dl</i> -tartrate.....	M.	Bi.	—	44° 20'		Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$	(G)
$\text{NaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6\text{N}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium ammonium tartrate.....	R.	Bi.	—	59° 52'	96° 30'	Ax. pl. a(100); $X \parallel c$	(G)
$\text{NaTiCl}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium thallium tartrate.....	R.	Bi.	—		75° 49'- 76° 47' (red)	Ax. pl. a(100); $X \parallel c$	(G)
$\text{NaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4\text{N}$	Sodium acid glutamate.....	M.	Bi.		63° 3.5'		Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$; $Z \perp \gamma(10\bar{2})$	(G)
$\text{NaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4\text{NS}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium sulfanilate.....	R.	Bi.	+	65° 24'	115° 24'	Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \parallel c$	(G)
$\text{NaC}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{O}_2\text{NS}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium naphthalenesulfonate (stable)...	M.	Bi.	+	69° 10'		Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \wedge c = 3^\circ 35'$ in acute $\angle B$	(G)
$\text{NaTi}_3\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_{12}$	Sodium trithallium tartrate.....	R.	Bi.	+		75° 40'	Ax. pl. c(001); $Z \parallel b$	(G)
$\text{NaCuC}_{18}\text{H}_{27}\text{O}_{34}\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium cupric triuranyl acetate.....	M.	Bi.	+		90° 50'	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$	(G)
$\text{Na}_6\text{Fe}_3\text{C}_{12}\text{O}_{24}\text{H}_{10}\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium ferric oxalate.....	M.	Bi.	—	30° 0'	46° 53'	Ax. pl. b(010); $X \wedge c = 12^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle B$	(G)
$\text{Na}_3\text{Cr}_2\text{C}_3\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium ammonium chromic oxalate....	M.	Bi.	—		98° 20'	Ax. pl. $\perp (010)$	(G)
$\text{NaUC}_6\text{H}_9\text{O}_5$	Sodium uranyl acetate.....	C.						(G)
$\text{NaU}_2\text{MnCl}_5\text{H}_{27}\text{O}_{24}\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium manganese triuranyl acetate....	M.	Bi.	—		105° 30'	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$; $X \wedge c = 70.5^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle B$	(G)
$\text{Na}_3\text{Al}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_{12}\text{N}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium ammonium aluminium oxalate..	M.	Bi.	—		134°	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$; $X \wedge c = 76^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle B$	(G)
$\text{Na}_3\text{Al}_2\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium ammonium aluminium oxalate..	M.	Bi.					(31)
$\text{Na}_4\text{Al}_2\text{C}_{12}\text{O}_{24}\text{H}_{10}\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium aluminium oxalate.....	M.	Bi.	—		83° 30'	Ax. pl. b(010); $X \wedge c = 7.5^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle B$	(G)
$\text{Na}_2\text{Al}_2\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{300}\text{O}_{99}\text{N}_{42}$	Ammonium sodium aluminium oxalate..	Tri.	Bi.	—		138°	Ax. pl. $\perp (001)$; $Bx_a \perp (001)$	(31)
$\text{NaLiC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium lithium <i>dl</i> -tartrate.....	M.	Bi.	—	68° 57' (red)		Ax. pl. b(010); $X \wedge c = 34.5^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle B$	(G)
$\text{K}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Potassium oxalate.....	M.	Bi.	—	82°	156°	Ax. pl. b(010); $X \wedge c = 40^\circ 45'$ in obtuse $\angle B$	(G)
KC_2HO_4	Potassium acid oxalate.....	M.	Bi.	—	40°	64°	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$; $X \perp c(100)$	(G)
$\text{KC}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Potassium acid oxalate.....	R.	Bi.	—		75° 40'	Ax. pl. c(001); $X \parallel b$	(G)
$\text{KC}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_4$	Potassium acid succinate.....	M.	Bi.			113°	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$	(G)
$\text{KC}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Potassium acid succinate.....	R.	Bi.				Ax. pl. c(001); $Z \parallel a$	(G)
$\text{KC}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_6$	Potassium acid tartrate.....	R.	Bi.	—		161° 40'	Ax. pl. c(001); $X \parallel b$	(G)
$\text{KC}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_8$	Potassium acid disuccinate.....	M.	Bi.	—		122° 50'	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$; $X \wedge c = 44^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle B$	(G)
$\text{K}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Potassium tartrate.....	M.	Bi.	—	62°	102° 16' (red)	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$	(G)
$\text{K}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Potassium <i>dl</i> -tartrate.....	M.	Bi.	—		130° 2' (red)		(G)
$\text{K}_4\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{O}_{12}\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Potassium tetraoxalate.....	R.	Bi.	—			$Bx_a \perp (001)$	(12)
$\text{K}_4\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{O}_{12}\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Potassium mellitate.....	R.	Bi.	—		73° 30'	Ax. pl. b(010); $X \parallel c$	(G)
$\text{KCH}_3\text{O}_4\text{S}$	Potassium formaldehyde sulfite.....	M.	Bi.	+		98° 18'	Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
$\text{KC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_4\text{S}$	Potassium phenolsulfonate.....	R.	Bi.	+	60° 4' (apprx.)		Ax. pl. c(001); $Z \parallel b$	(G)
$\text{KC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_4\text{S}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Potassium phenolsulfonate.....	R.	Bi.	+			Ax. pl. a(100); $Z \parallel c$	(G)
$\text{KC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_4\text{S}$	Potassium phenylsulfate.....	R.	Bi.	+		87° 58'	Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \parallel c$	(G)
$\text{KC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_4\text{S}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Potassium <i>p</i> -toluenesulfonate.....	R.	Bi.	—	67° 4'		Ax. pl. a(100); $X \parallel b$	(G)
$\text{K}_4\text{CH}_4\text{O}_8\text{S}_2$	Potassium methanedisulfonate.....	M.	Bi.		72°		Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$; $Z \wedge c = 41^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle B$	(G)
$\text{K}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_8\text{S}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Potassium <i>m</i> -benzenedisulfonate.....	M.	Bi.			96° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$	(G)
$\text{K}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_8\text{S}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Potassium phenoldisulfonate.....	R.	Bi.	—	65° 35'		Ax. pl. b(010); $X \parallel a$	(G)
$\text{KC}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_8\text{SCl}$	Potassium <i>p</i> -chlorobenzenesulfonate...	M.	Bi.		81° 25' (red)		$Z \parallel b$	(G)
$\text{K}_2\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{O}_8\text{S}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Potassium naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonate...	M.	Bi.		38° 50'		Ax. pl. $\perp (010)$; $\gamma \wedge c = 78^\circ$	(41)
$\text{KC}_3\text{H}_3\text{O}_4\text{N}$	Potassium phthalaminate.....	R.	Bi.	—		21° 2'	Ax. pl. b(010); $X \parallel a$	(G)
$\text{KC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_6\text{N}_2$	Potassium 3, 5-dinitrobenzoate.....	M.	Bi.	—		55° 25'	Ax. pl. b(010); $X \wedge c = 65^\circ$ in acute $\angle B$	(G)
$\text{KC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_7\text{N}_3$	Potassium picrate.....	R.	Bi.	—	33° 34'	67° 39'	Ax. pl. a(100); $X \parallel c$	(G)
$\text{KC}_3\text{H}_7\text{N}_4\text{O}_8$	Potassium acid uroxanate.....	Bi.						(21)
$\text{KC}_4\text{H}_7\text{O}_8\text{Sb}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Potassium antimonyl tartrate.....	R.	Bi.	—	42° 34'	72° 50'	Ax. pl. c(001); $X \parallel b$	(G)
$\text{K}_4\text{IrC}_6\text{O}_8\text{Cl}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Potassium iridium chloroxalate.....	M.	Bi.	+	76° 23'		Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \wedge c = 13^\circ 53'$ in obtuse $\angle B$	(G)
$\text{K}_2\text{PtC}_2\text{O}_5\text{N}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Potassium platino nitrito oxalate.....	M.	Bi.		89° 40'		Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$	(G)
$\text{K}_2\text{Fe}_3\text{C}_{12}\text{O}_{24}\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Potassium ferric oxalate.....	M.	Bi.	—	80° 4' (red)		Ax. pl. b(010); $X \wedge c = 1.25^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle B$	(G)
$\text{K}_2\text{NiC}_4\text{O}_8\text{S}_4$	Potassium nickel dithioxalate.....	M.	Bi.					(27)
$\text{KCaC}_3\text{H}_4\text{O}_7\text{Sb}_2\text{N}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Calcium antimonyl tartrate potassium nitrate	R.	Bi.			64° 1'	Ax. pl. a(100); $Z \parallel b$	(G)
$\text{KLiC}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_8\text{S}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Lithium potassium ethanedisulfonate...	M.	Bi.			82°	Ax. pl. (010); $Bx_a \perp (001) = 41^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle B$	(6)
$\text{KLiC}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Lithium potassium tartrate.....	R.	Bi.	—	73° 58'		Ax. pl. b(010); $X \parallel a$	(G)
$\text{KNaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Sodium potassium tartrate.....	R.	Bi.	+	69° 40'	117° 2'	Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \parallel a$	(G)
$\text{KNaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6\text{SbN}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Potassium antimonyl tartrate sodium nitrate	R.	Bi.	—		90° 45'	Ax. pl. c(001); $X \parallel a$	(G)
$\text{KNaC}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_8\text{SbN}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Potassium antimonyl tartrate sodium nitrate	R.	Bi.	—		88° 37'	Ax. pl. b(010); $X \parallel c$	(G)
$\text{K}_2\text{NaIrC}_3\text{O}_5\text{Cl}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Potassium sodium iridium chloronitrito oxalate	R.	Bi.	+		63° 24'	Ax. pl. a(100); $Z \parallel b$	(G)

Mg Mn Mo N Na Nb Nd Ni O Os P Pb Pd Pt Pr Ra Rb Rh Ru S Sa Sb Se Si Sn Sr Ta Tb Te Th Ti Tl Tm U V W Y Yb Zn Zr
76 42 47 11 82 51 61 45 1 35 12 23 41 60 37 80 84 40 39 8 63 14 56 9 18 22 78 52 66 10 24 19 27 70 49 50 48 57 71 28 21

Formula	Name	System	Class	Sign	2V	2E	Orientation	Lit.
84 Rb ₂ C ₄ H ₄ O ₆ ·2H ₂ O	Rubidium <i>dl</i> -tartrate.....	M.	Bi.	—	56° 6'		Ax. pl. b(010); X \wedge c = 82° 18' in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
Rb ₂ C ₄ H ₄ O ₆ ·H ₂ O	Rubidium mesotartrate.....	Tri.	Bi.	—	75° 18'		Ax. pl. 19° with c-axis	(G)
Rb ₂ Al ₂ C ₁₅ O ₃₄ ·6H ₂ O	Rubidium aluminium oxalate.....	M.	Bi.	—	80° 22'		Ax. pl. (010)	(G)
RbLiC ₄ H ₄ O ₆ ·H ₂ O	Lithium rubidium tartrate.....	R.	Bi.	—	57° 10' (red)		Ax. pl. c(001); X \parallel a	(G)
Rb ₂ Na ₂ Cr ₂ C ₁₃ O ₃₄ ·7H ₂ O	Sodium rubidium chromic oxalate.....	M.	Bi.	—		56°	Ax. pl. b(010); X \perp c(001)	(G)
Rb ₁₂ Na ₁₀ Al ₃ C ₁₈ O ₉₆ ·23H ₂ O	Sodium rubidium aluminium oxalate.....	M.	Bi.	—		24° 30'	Ax. pl. b(010); X \perp (001)	(G)

C-TABLE

Index No.	Formula	Name	System	Class	Sign	2V	2E	Orientation	Lit.
21	CHI ₃	Iodoform.....	H.	Un.	—				(G)
55	CH ₄ ON ₂	Urea.....	Tet.	Un.	—				(G)
58	CH ₄ N ₂ S	Thiourea.....	R.	Bi.	—		69° 54'-70° 59'	Ax. pl. a(001); X \parallel b	(G)
64.1	CH ₃ O ₂ As	Methyl arsenate.....	M.	Bi.	—	14° 24'		Ax. pl. \perp b(010); X \wedge c = 53° 20' in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
70	CH ₃ O ₂ N ₂	Urea nitrate.....	M.	Bi.	—		23° 10'	Ax. pl. b(010); X \perp c(001)	(G)
	CH ₁₀ O ₂ N ₂ S	Ammonium methanedisulfonate.....	M.	Bi.	—	79° 34'		Ax. pl. \perp b(010); X \wedge c = 39° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
84.1	C ₂ Cl ₄ Br ₂	1, 2-Dibromo-1, 1, 2, 2-tetrachloroethane.....	R.	Bi.	—		87° 45'	Ax. pl. a(100); X \parallel c	(G)
87	C ₂ Br ₄	Hexabromoethane.....	R.	Bi.	—		79° 30'	Ax. pl. a(100); X \parallel c	(G)
92	C ₂ Cl ₆	Hexachloroethane.....	R.	Bi.	—		66° 28'	Ax. pl. a(100)	(G)
	C ₂ O ₂ N ₄ I ₂	Diiodofuroxane.....	R.	Bi.	—	63° 38'		Ax. pl. c(001); Z \parallel a	(G)
147	C ₂ H ₂ O ₄	Oxalic acid.....	R.	Bi.	+			Ax. pl. c(001); Z \parallel b	(G)
	C ₂ H ₂ O ₄ ·2H ₂ O	Oxalic acid.....	M.	Bi.	—	68°		Ax. pl. \perp b(010); X \parallel b	(G)
161	C ₂ H ₃ O ₂ Cl ₃	Chloral hydrate.....	M.	Bi.	—	20° 48'	35° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); X \wedge c = 58° 45' in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
238	C ₂ H ₅ ON	Acetamide (Unst. mod.).....	?	Bi.	—		120° (apprx.)		(37)
238	C ₂ H ₅ ON	Acetamide (St. mod.).....	Trig.	Un.	—				(G)
248	C ₂ H ₃ O ₂ N ₂ ·H ₂ O	Ammonium hydrogen oxalate.....	R.	Bi.	—		22° 32'	Ax. pl. a(100); X \parallel c	(G)
	C ₂ H ₃ O ₂ NCl	Glycocoll hydrochloride.....	R.	Bi.	—		63° 50'	Ax. pl. a(100); X \parallel b	(G)
303	C ₂ O ₄ H ₄ N ₂ ·H ₂ O	Ammonium oxalate.....	R.	Bi.	—	61° 44'	110° 8'	Ax. pl. a(100); X \parallel c	(G)
306	C ₂ H ₁₀ N ₂ Cl ₃	Ethylenediamine hydrochloride.....	M.	Bi.	—	81° 4'		Ax. pl. b(010); X \wedge c = 6° in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
308.1	C ₂ N ₄ Cl ₃	Cyanuric trichloride.....	M.	Bi.	—		28°	Ax. pl. \perp b(010)	(G)
313.1	C ₂ H ₃ ON ₂ Br ₂	Dibromocyanacetamide.....	M.	Bi.	+		29° 52'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z \wedge c = 34° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₂ H ₂ N ₂ Cl	4-Chloropyrazole.....	R.	Bi.	+		100° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. a(100)	(G)
	C ₂ H ₃ O ₂ Br ₂ ·H ₂ O	Dibromopyracemic acid.....	M.	Bi.	+		34° 9'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010)	(G)
	C ₂ H ₄ ON ₂ S	Pseudothiohydantoin.....	R.	Bi.	—		81° 30'	Ax. pl. a(100); X \parallel b	(G)
436	C ₂ H ₄ O ₂ N ₂ S	Pyrazol-4-sulfonic acid.....	Tet.	Un.	—				(L-B)
444	C ₂ H ₆ O ₂ N ₂	Malonamide (metast. mod.).....	Tet.	Un.	—				(G)
	C ₂ H ₆ O ₂ N ₄	Ammonium fulminurate.....	M.	Bi.	—				(G)
	C ₂ H ₇ O ₂ N	β -Alanine.....	R.	Bi.	—		70° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. c(001); X \parallel b	(G)
	C ₂ H ₁₀ NBr	Trimethyl ammonium bromide.....	M.	Bi.	+		50° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. (010)	(G)
	C ₂ H ₁₀ NI	Trimethyl ammonium iodide.....	M.	Bi.	+		53° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. (010)	(G)
535	C ₂ H ₁₂ O ₂ N ₆	Guanidine carbonate.....	Tet.	Un.	—				(G)
	C ₂ H ₃ O ₂ NBr ₂	Dibromocyaninimide.....	M.	Bi.	+		20° 50'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z \wedge c = 8° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
679.1	C ₂ H ₃ O ₂ N·2H ₂ O	Nitrotetronic acid.....	M.	Bi.	—			Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	C ₂ H ₄ O ₂ Br ₂	<i>trans</i> - α - β -Dibromocrotonic acid.....	M.	Bi.	—		56° 1'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010)	(G)
	C ₂ H ₄ O ₂ N ₂	Mesotartaric acid nitrile.....	M.	Bi.	+		50° (apprx.)		(G)
	C ₂ H ₃ O ₂ Cl	α -Chlorocrotonic acid.....	M.	Bi.	+		68° 17'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z \wedge c = 35° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
592	C ₂ H ₅ O ₂ N (St. mod.)	Succinimide.....	R.	Bi.	—		99°	Ax. pl. (010); Bx \perp (010)	(28)
602	C ₂ H ₂ Br ₄	Butadiene tetrabromide.....	R.	Bi.	+		57° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. a(100); Z \parallel c	(G)
	C ₂ H ₅ O ₂ NCl ₂	Ammonium trichloroisobutyrate.....	R.	Bi.	+		96°	Ax. pl. c(001)	(G)
	C ₂ H ₅ O ₂ N ₂ S	3-Methylpyrazole-4-sulfonic acid.....	M.	Bi.	—	53°	92°	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z \parallel b	(G)
610	C ₂ H ₄ O ₂ N ₄	Allantoin.....	H.	Un.	—				(21)
	C ₂ H ₄ O ₄ Se	Selenodiglycolic acid.....	M.	Bi.	—	78° 30'		Ax. pl. b(010); Z \wedge c = 41° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
640	C ₂ H ₄ O ₄ ·H ₂ O	<i>dl</i> -Tartaric acid.....	Tri.	Bi.	—	67° 10'		Ax. pl. \parallel p(110)	(G)
	C ₂ H ₅ O ₂ N	<i>dl</i> -Aspartic acid.....	M.	Bi.	—	81° 44'		Ax. pl. \perp b(010)	(G)
	C ₂ H ₅ O ₂ N	Acetamide oxalate.....	R.	Bi.	—		25°	Ax. pl. a(100); X \parallel c	(G)
697.1	C ₂ H ₄ O ₂ Cl ₂	Dichlorobutylene glycol.....	Trig.	Un.	—				(G)
	C ₂ H ₄ O ₂ NSb·H ₂ O	Ammonium antimonyl tartrate.....	R.	Bi.	—		130° 46'	Ax. pl. c(001); X \parallel b	(G)
708	C ₂ H ₄ O ₂ N ₂ ·H ₂ O	Asparagine.....	R.	Bi.	+	1. 86° 40' d. 87° 16'		Ax. pl. b(010); Z \parallel c	(G)

Index No.	Formula	Name	System	Class	Sign	2V	2E	Orientation	Lit.
709	C ₄ H ₈ O ₄ N ₂	Tartramide.....	R.	Bi.	—		43° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); X||a	(G)
	C ₄ H ₈ O ₄ N	Ethylamine dioxalate.....	M.	Bi.	—		89° 20'	Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
776	C ₄ H ₈ O ₄ N	Ammonium hydrogen malate.....	R.	Bi.	—	47° 54'	75° 24'	Ax. pl. b(010); X||c	(G)
778	C ₄ H ₈ O ₄ N	Ammonium hydrogen tartrate.....	R.	Bi.	—	79° 54'		Ax. pl. c(001); X||b	(G)
786	C ₄ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	Guanidine lactate.....	R.	Bi.	+	79° 12'		Ax. pl. a(100); Z||b	(G)
788	C ₄ H ₁₀ N ₂ S ₂	Ethylenediamine thiocyanate.....	M.	Bi.	—	51°	89° 20'	Ax. pl. b(010); X∧c = 64° 30' in obtuse ∠β	(G)
808	C ₄ H ₁₀ O ₄	±-Erythrite.....	Tet.	Un.					(G)
	C ₄ H ₁₂ NI	Diethyl ammonium iodide.....	R.	Bi.	+		52° 15' (apprx.)	Ax. pl. (001); Z||a	(G)
	C ₄ H ₁₂ O ₆ N ₂	Ammonium malate.....	R.	Bi.		47° 34' (red)			(L-B)
835	C ₄ H ₁₂ O ₆ N ₂	Ammonium tartrate.....	M.	Bi.	—	39° 36'	64° 46'	Ax. pl. b(010); X∧c = 18° 41' in obtuse ∠β	(G)
835.1	C ₄ H ₁₂ O ₆ N ₂	Ammonium racemate.....	M.	Bi.	+	60° 54'		Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	C ₄ H ₈ O ₃ Cl	Chlorocitraconic acid.....	R.	Bi.	+	46° 24' (blue)	75° 5' (blue)	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||c	(G)
	C ₃ H ₄ O ₄ N ₂ ·H ₂ O	Pyrazole dicarboxylic acid.....	M.	Bi.		77°		Ax. pl. ⊥b(010); Z appr. 1s(403)	(G)
868	C ₃ H ₄ O ₄	Aconic acid.....	R.	Bi.	—			Ax. pl. a(100); X||b	(G)
877	C ₃ H ₄ O ₄ N	Pyrrrole-2-carboxylic acid.....	M.	Bi.	+	62° 7'		Ax. pl. b(010); Z∧c = 23° 45' in obtuse ∠β	(G)
	C ₃ H ₄ O ₄ N ₂	Urimidosuccinic acid.....	R.	Bi.	+	78° 14'		Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
900	C ₃ H ₄ O ₄	Itaconic acid.....	R.	Bi.	+		97° 40' (red)	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||a	(G)
	C ₃ H ₄ O ₄ Br	Citrabromopyrotartaric acid.....	M.	Bi.		76°		Ax. pl. ⊥b(010); Z∧c = 62° in acute ∠β	(G)
	C ₃ H ₇ O ₃ N ₂	Urimidosuccinic acid amide.....	M.	Bi.		79° 35'		Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
947.1	C ₃ H ₄ O ₄	Methyltetronic acid lactone.....	R.	Bi.	+		120° 10'		(14)
957	C ₃ H ₅ O ₃ ·H ₂ O	Methyl hydrogen d-tartrate.....	R.	Bi.		60° (apprx.)		Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₃ H ₅ O ₃ Br	Bromohydrotridic acid.....	M.	Bi.			150°		(G)
	C ₃ H ₅ O ₃ N	Hydroxypiperidine.....	M.	Bi.	+		92° 33'	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010); Z nearly 1a(100)	(G)
975.1	C ₃ H ₅ O ₃ N	α-Acetylaminopropionic acid.....	R.	Bi.	—	36° 9'		Ax. pl. a(100); X||c	(G)
977	C ₃ H ₅ O ₃ N	d(l)-Glutaminic acid.....	R.	Bi.	—	40° 27'	66° 35'	Ax. pl. b(010); X||a	(G)
988.1	C ₃ H ₁₀ O ₃ NCI	d(l)-Glutamic acid hydrochloride.....	R.	Bi.	+	70° 44'		Ax. pl. a(100); Z||b	(G)
994.1	C ₃ H ₁₀ O ₃ N ₂	Dimethylmalonamide.....	R.	Bi.	+		58° 27'	Ax. pl. b(001); Z||c	(G)
996	C ₃ H ₁₀ O ₃ N ₂	Amylene nitrosate.....	M.	Bi.	+	62° 65'	103° 53'	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010); Z∧c = 7° in obtuse ∠β	(G)
1035	C ₃ H ₁₀ O ₃	d-Lyxose.....	M.	Bi.	—			Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
1070.2	C ₃ H ₁₁ O ₄ N	Methyltetronamide.....	Not det.		+		Large		(14)
	C ₃ H ₁₂ NBr	Piperidine hydrobromide.....	R.	Bi.			35° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||a	(G)
1075	C ₃ H ₁₂ NCI	Piperidine hydrochloride.....	R.	Bi.	—		52° 56'	Ax. pl. c(001); X||a	(G)
1093	C ₃ H ₁₃ O ₄	Pentaerythritol.....	Ditet.	Un.					(G)
	C ₃ H ₁₃ NBr ₂	Trimethyl-bromoethylammonium bromide.....	M.	Bi.	+		40° 2'	Ax. pl. ⊥(010); Z∧c = 39° 30' in acute ∠β	(G)
	C ₆ O ₄ N ₂ Br ₄	1, 2, 3, 5-Tetrabromodinitrobenzene....	M.	Bi.	—		45° 54'	Ax. pl. b(010); X⊥r(201)	(G)
	C ₆ OCl ₃	β-Octochlorocyclohexenone.....	R.	Bi.	+			Ax. pl. b(010); Z||a	(G)
	C ₆ OCl ₃	γ-Octochlorocyclohexenone.....	M.	Bi.	—	37° 38'	65° 59'	Ax. pl. b(010); X∧c = about 93° in obtuse ∠β	(G)
1120	C ₆ HCl ₅ O	Pentachlorophenol (β-mod.).....	M.	Bi.	+		65° 23.5'	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010); Z∧c = 3° in acute ∠β	(G)
	C ₆ H ₂ O ₄ N ₂ Br ₂	1, 3-Dinitro-4, 6-dibromobenzene (St. mod.)	R.	Bi.	+		56° 52'	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₆ H ₂ O ₄ N ₂ Br ₂	1, 3-Dinitro-4, 6-dibromobenzene (metast. mod.)	R.	Bi.	—		73° 5'	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010); X⊥1a(100)	(G)
	C ₆ H ₂ O ₄ N ₂ Br ₂	1, 2-Dinitro-4, 5-dibromobenzene.....	R.	Bi.	—	2H =	88° 22'	Ax. pl. a(100); X||c	(G)
	C ₆ H ₃ O ₃ NBr ₂	2, 4, 6-Tribromonitrobenzene.....	M.	Bi.	—		90° 13'	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010)	(G)
1142	C ₆ H ₃ O ₄ N ₂ I ₂	1, 3-Dinitro-2, 4-diiodo-benzene.....	R.	Bi.	+	63° 26'		Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
1149	C ₆ H ₃ O ₄ N ₂ Br	3-Bromo-1, 2-dinitrobenzene.....	R.	Bi.	+	51° 30' (red)		Ax. pl. b(010); Z||c	(G)
1155	C ₆ H ₃ O ₂ NBr ₂	3, 5-Dibromonitrobenzene.....	M.	Bi.	—		72° 19'	X∧c = 29° in obtuse ∠β	(G)
1155.1	C ₆ H ₃ O ₂ NBr ₂	Nitrodibromophenol.....	M.	Bi.			70°-73°	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010)	(G)
1163	C ₆ H ₃ O ₄ N ₂ Cl	4-Chloro-1, 2-dinitrobenzene.....	M.	Bi.	—		45° 31'	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010)	(G)
1165	C ₆ H ₃ O ₄ N ₂ Cl	α-4-Chloro-1, 3-dinitrobenzene (St. mod.)	R.	Bi.			102° 46' (red)	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||c	(G)
1165	C ₆ H ₃ O ₄ N ₂ Cl	α-4-Chloro-1, 3-dinitrobenzene (metast. mod.)	R.	Bi.	+		94° 15'	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||b	(G)
1174.1	C ₆ H ₃ O ₂ NCI ₂	4, 6-Dichloro-2-nitrophenol.....	M.	Bi.	—		62° 29'		(G)
	C ₆ H ₃ O ₂ NI ₂	2, 6-Diiodo-4-nitrophenol.....	Tri.	Bi.			55° 30'		(G)
1200	C ₆ H ₂ O ₂ N ₄	Tetranitroaniline.....	M. or Tri.	Bi.	—		120° (at least)		(37)
1216	C ₆ H ₄ O ₂ NCI	m-Chloronitrobenzene.....	R.	Bi.	—		91° 23'	Ax. pl. a(100); X||a	(G)
	C ₆ H ₄ O ₂ NSCl	p-Nitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride.....	M.	Bi.	—		65° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); X∧c = 33° 36' in obtuse ∠β	(G)
1243	C ₆ H ₄ O ₂ S ₂ Cl ₂	m-Benzenedisulfonyl chloride.....	M.	Bi.	—		80° 35'	Ax. pl. b(010); X∧c = 85° in obtuse ∠β	(G)

Index No.	Formula	Name	System	Class	Sign	2V	2E	Orientation	Lit.
1274	C ₆ H ₄ O ₄ N ₂	2, 3-Dinitrophenol.....	M.	Bi.			16°	Ax. pl. \perp (010)	(29)
1278	C ₆ H ₄ O ₄ N ₂	2, 6-Dinitrophenol.....	R.	Bi.	+		95° 40'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||a	(G)
1278	C ₆ H ₄ O ₄ N ₂	3, 4-Dinitrophenol.....	Tri.	Bi.			65°		(29)
1377	C ₆ H ₅ NBr	p-Bromoaniline.....	R.	Bi.	+		26° 57.5'	Ax. pl. c(001); Z||a	(G)
	C ₆ H ₅ O ₂ NCl	Nicotinic acid hydrochloride.....	R.	Bi.	-		96° 22'	Ax. pl. a(100); X|c	(G)
	C ₆ H ₅ O ₂ NCl	Picolinic acid hydrochloride.....	R.	Bi.	-	41° 16'	73° 52'	Ax. pl. b(010); X|c	(G)
1384	C ₆ H ₅ Cl ₅	α -trans-Benzenehexachloride.....	M.	Bi.	+		62° 2'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z \wedge c = 42° 25' in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₆ H ₅ ON ₂	Picolinamide.....	M.	Bi.	+		73° 20' (red)	Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	C ₆ H ₅ O ₂ N ₂	2-Methylpyrazine-5-carboxylic acid.....	R.	Bi.			35° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₆ H ₅ O ₄ N ₂ S	p-Nitrobenzenesulfamide.....	M.	Bi.		59°		Ax. pl. b(010); Z \wedge c = 70° in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
1412	C ₆ H ₆ O ₇ N ₄	Ammonium picrate.....	R.	Bi.	-		56°		(37)
1414	C ₆ H ₆ O ₂	o-Dihydroxybenzene.....	M.	Bi.	+		58° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z \wedge c = 6°-7°	(G)
1415	C ₆ H ₆ O ₂	Resorcinol.....	R.	Bi.	-	46° 14'	76° 6'	Ax. pl. c(001); X||a	(G)
1416	C ₆ H ₆ O ₂	Hydroquinonol.....	Trig.	Un.					(G)
	C ₆ H ₆ O ₃ ·2H ₂ O	Phloroglucinol.....	R.	Bi.	-		63° 49'	Ax. pl. c(001); X||a	(G)
	C ₆ H ₆ O ₃	α -Methyl- β -hydroxy- γ -pyrone (β -mod.).....	R.	Bi.			Small	Ax. pl. (001); Bx ₀ = b-axis	(30)
1448	C ₆ H ₇ ON	p-Aminophenol.....	R.	Bi.	-		47° 37'	Ax. pl. c(001); X||a	(G)
	C ₆ H ₇ O ₂ NS	Phenylsulfohydroxamic acid.....	R.	Bi.	+		43° 29'	Ax. pl. c(001); Z||a	(G)
	C ₆ H ₈ NBr	Aniline hydrobromide.....	R.	Bi.	-		35°	Ax. pl. a(100)	(G)
	C ₆ H ₈ O ₂ Br ₄	Tetrabromocaproic acid.....	M.	Bi.	+		21° 52'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z \wedge c = 100° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₆ H ₈ O ₂ N ₂ Cl ₂	1, 4-Dichloro-1, 4-dinitrosocyclohexane.....	M.	Bi.	+	61° 58' (blue)	100° 15' (white)	Ax. pl. b(010); Z \wedge c = 40° 30' in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₆ H ₈ O ₄ NCl ₂ ·2H ₂ O	Ammonium trichlorodihydroxycyclopentane carboxylate.....	R.	Bi.			81° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. (100)	(4)
	C ₆ H ₈ N ₂	2, 6-Dimethylpyrazine.....	M.	Bi.			86° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); Z \wedge c = 20° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
1507	C ₆ H ₈ O ₇ ·H ₂ O	Citric acid.....	R.	Bi.	+	65° 42'	108° 40'	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||a	(G)
1523	C ₆ H ₉ O ₃ NS	Ammonium benzenesulfonate.....	R.	Bi.	+		33° 36'	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₆ H ₉ O ₃ N	Trimorpholine.....	M.	Bi.	+	80°		Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	C ₆ H ₉ O ₃ N	Acetamide dioxalate.....	Tri.	Bi.	-		69° 20'		(G)
	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₄ Br ₂	Inosite dibromhydrin.....	R.	Bi.	+	67° 30'		Ax. pl. b(010); Z||a	(G)
	C ₆ H ₁₀ ClNO ₃	Trimorpholine hydrochloride.....	M.	Bi.			50° 60'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010) (red)	(G)
1562	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₄	Adipic acid.....	M.	Bi.	-		47° 30'	Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
1563	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₄	1, 1-Dimethylsuccinic acid.....	M.	Bi.		16° 12'	41° 28'	Bx _a nearly \perp (001); Ax. pl. (010)	(28)
	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₅	1-Glycoan (1-Glucose anhydride).....	R.	Bi.	-		71° 45'	Ax. pl. a(100); X|c	(G)
	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₅	dl-Dilactylic acid.....	R.	Bi.	-		65°	Ax. pl. ||(010); Bx _a \perp (001)	(17)
	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₅	Dilactylic acid.....	R.	Bi.	-		65° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); X|c	(G)
	C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₅	Isosaccharine.....	M.	Bi.	+		25° 19'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z \wedge c = 63° 15' in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₆ H ₁₁ O ₇ N	Acetamide ditartrate.....	M.	Bi.	-		70° 30'	Ax. pl. b(010); X \wedge c = 36° in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₆ H ₁₁ O ₈ N ₂	Pyrrolidine- α , α -dicarboxylic acid diamide.....	R.	Bi.	+		63° 30' (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||c	(G)
	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₃ N ₃ S ₂ ·H ₂ O	Ammonium phenol-2, 4(?)-disulfonate.....	M.	Bi.	+		113° 45'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z \wedge c = 25° 21' in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₃	cis-o-Dihydroxyhexahydrobenzene.....	R.	Bi.	+		53° 10'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||c	(G)
	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₅	α -Methylxylloside.....	M.	Bi.	-	35° 14'	54° 55'	Ax. pl. b(010); X \wedge c = 30° in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
1670	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	d-Quercitol.....	M.	Bi.	+		58° 1'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z \wedge c = 11° 46' in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
1672	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ ·H ₂ O	β -Rhamnose.....	M.	Bi.	-	58° 5'		Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ ·2H ₂ O	d(l)-Inosite.....	R.	Bi.	+		42° 30'	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ ·2H ₂ O	Dambose ("meso"-inosite).....	M.	Bi.	+		47° 20'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z \wedge c = 17° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₆ H ₁₃ O ₃ N·H ₂ O	Ammonium hydrogen ethoxysuccinate.....	R.	Bi.			20° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. c(001); Z||b	(G)
	C ₆ H ₁₃ ON ₂	2-Propylantipyrene.....	M.	Bi.		52° 50'			(L-B)
1750	C ₆ H ₁₄ O ₄ S ₂ N ₂ Cl ₂	Cytatine hydrochloride.....	M.	Bi.	+		3° 16'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z \perp s(101)	(G)
	C ₆ H ₁₄ O ₆	Dulcitol.....	M.	Bi.	-		151° 10' (red)	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); X||b	(G)
1751	C ₆ H ₁₄ O ₆	d-Mannitol (α -mod.).....	R.	Bi.	-		100° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. c(001); X||b	(G)
1751	C ₆ H ₁₄ O ₆	d-Mannitol (β -mod.).....	R.	Bi.	-		71° 30'	Ax. pl. a(100); X||b	(G)
1752.1	C ₆ H ₁₄ O ₆ · $\frac{1}{2}$ H ₂ O	Sorbitol.....	M.	Bi.	-		100° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); Z nearly \perp c(001)	(G)
1769.1	C ₆ H ₁₅ PS	Triethylphosphine sulfide.....	H.	Un.	+				(G)
	C ₆ H ₁₅ N ₂ Br ₂ ·H ₂ O	β -2, 5-Dimethylpiperazine hydrobromide.....	R.	Bi.	+		72° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₆ H ₁₆ NI	Dimethyl diethyl ammonium iodide.....	R.	Bi.			82°	Z|c	(G)
	C ₇ H ₇ O ₃ Cl ₅	1-Methyl-1, 3, 3, 5, 5-pentachlorocyclohexan-2, 4, 6-trione.....	R.	Bi.	+		15° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)

Index No.	Formula	Name	System	Class	Sign	2V	2E	Orientation	Lit.
1789	C ₇ H ₃ O ₃ N ₃	2, 4, 6-Trinitrobenzoic acid.....	R.	Bi.	+		84° 36'	Ax. pl. c(001); Z||b	(G)
	C ₇ H ₃ O ₂ Cl ₂	3, 5-Dichlorosalicylic acid.....	R.	Bi.	+		29° 15'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||c	(G)
1835	C ₇ H ₃ O ₄ N ₂	2, 4-Dinitrobenzoic acid.....	M.	Bi.	—		18°	Ax. pl. (010); Bx _a nearly ⊥(101)	(11)
1837	C ₇ H ₃ O ₄ N ₂	2, 6-Dinitrobenzoic acid.....	R.	Bi.	+		103°	Ax. pl. (100); Bx _a ⊥(010)	(11)
1839	C ₇ H ₃ O ₄ N ₂	3, 5-Dinitrobenzoic acid.....	M.	Bi.	—		80° 16'	Ax. pl. b(010); X∧c = 48° in acute ∠β	(G)
	C ₇ H ₃ O ₃	Chelidonic acid.....	M.	Bi.	—		40°	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010); X nearly ||r(101)	(G)
1843	C ₇ H ₄ O ₇ ·3H ₂ O	Meconic acid.....	R.	Bi.	—		48° 55'	Ax. pl. b(010); X||c	(G)
1881	C ₇ H ₃ O ₂ I	o-Iodobenzoic acid.....	M.	Bi.			70°	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010); Bx _a ||c-axis (apprx.)	(G)
1903	C ₇ H ₃ O ₄ N ₂ ·2H ₂ O	Dipicolinic acid.....	R.	Bi.	—		99°	Ax. pl. (001); Bx ⊥(010)	(33)
1909	C ₇ H ₃ O ₃ N	5-Nitro-2-hydroxybenzoic acid.....	M.	Bi.	+		105° 38'		(G)
1977	C ₇ H ₃ N ₃	Benzimidazol.....	R.	Bi.	+	86° 45'		Ax. pl. c(001); Z||b	(G)
1979	C ₇ H ₃ N ₂	Indazole.....	M.	Bi.		50°		Ax. pl. b(010); X∧c = 18° in obtuse ∠β	(G)
						(apprx.)			
1985	C ₇ H ₃ O ₄ N ₂	2, 4-Dinitrotoluene.....	M.	Bi.	—			Ax. pl. ⊥b(010); X∧c = 32° in acute ∠β	(G)
1987	C ₇ H ₃ O ₄ N ₂	2, 6-Dinitrotoluene.....	R.	Bi.	—			Ax. pl. a(100); X||c	(G)
1989	C ₇ H ₃ O ₄ N ₂	3, 5-Dinitrotoluene.....	M.	Bi.	—		98° 4'	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010)	(G)
	C ₇ H ₃ O ₄ N ₄ ·H ₂ O	c-Phenylhydroxytetrazole.....	R.	Bi.		60°–70°		Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
2074	C ₇ H ₃ O ₂ N	Anthranilic acid.....	R.	Bi.			78° 30' (Hg. yellow)	Ax. pl. c(001); Z||a; Bx _a ⊥(100)	(G)
	C ₇ H ₃ O ₂ N	Benzohydroxamic acid.....	R.	Bi.	+		50° 2'	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||b	(G)
	C ₇ H ₃ O ₂ N·H ₂ O	Pyridinebetaine.....	M.	Bi.	—	25° 16'		Ax. pl. b(010); X∧c = 12° 45' in obtuse ∠β	(G)
	C ₇ H ₃ O ₄ N ₃	3, 5-Dinitro-p-toluidine.....	R.	Bi.			100°	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||b	(G)
	C ₇ H ₃ ONCl	Isobenzaldoxime hydrochloride.....	R.	Bi.			(apprx.)		
	C ₇ H ₃ O ₂ NCl	Pyridinebetaine hydrochloride.....	M.	Bi.	+	52° 3'	88° 8'	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010); Z∧c = 9° 27' in acute ∠β	(G)
	C ₇ H ₃ O ₂ N ₃ ·H ₂ O	Benzenylamidine nitrite.....	M. (?)	Bi.	—		78° 55'	Ax. pl. ||d(010)	(G)
2174	C ₇ H ₃ O ₂	Guaiacol.....	Trig.	Un.					(G)
2185	C ₇ H ₃ O ₄	Hydrochelidonic anhydride.....	R.	Bi.	—		120°	Ax. pl. c(001); X||a	(G)
							(apprx.)		
	C ₇ H ₃ O ₃ Br	Bromo-shikimilactone.....	H.	Un.			35°	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₇ H ₃ N ₂ Cl ₂ ·2H ₂ O	Benzenylamidine hydrochloride.....	R.	Bi.			(apprx.)		
	C ₇ H ₃ O ₂ Cl ₂ ·2H ₂ O	α, α-Dimethyl-γ-pyrone hydrochloride.....	R.	Bi.	—		90°	Ax. pl. a(100); X||b	(G)
	C ₇ H ₃ ON	3-Amino-p-cresol.....	R.	Bi.	+		44° 46'	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₇ H ₃ ON·3H ₂ O	2, 6-Dimethyl-4-hydroxypyridine.....	M.	Bi.			110° 41'	Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
2225	C ₇ H ₃ O ₂ N	Ammonium benzoate.....	R.	Bi.	+		67°	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
2233	C ₇ H ₃ O ₂ NS	p-Toluidine-2-sulfonic acid.....	M.	Bi.	+		87° 54'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z∧c = 8° in obtuse ∠β	(G)
2234.1	C ₇ H ₃ O ₄ NS	Ammonium o-sulfobenzoate.....	R.	Bi.	—	53° 29'	84° 39'	Ax. pl. b(010); X||a	(G)
	C ₇ H ₃ ONBr	Toluidine hydrobromide.....	R.	Bi.	—	82° 37'		Ax. pl. c(001); X||b	(G)
	C ₇ H ₃ O ₄ Br ₂	Dibromotrihydroxy tetrahydrobenzoic acid	R.	Bi.	+	76° 32'		Ax. pl. c(001)	(G)
2260.1	C ₇ H ₃ O ₇ N ₂	Mono-uridihydroxy dimethyl succinate	R.	Bi.		72° 15.5'		Ax. pl. b(010); Z||c	(G)
2260.2	C ₇ H ₃ O ₄ N ₄	Isohydroxydimethylurea.....	M.	Bi.	+	40° 9.5'	62° 34.25'	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010); Z∧c = 2° 15' in acute ∠β	(G)
	C ₇ H ₃ O ₄ N ₂ ·2H ₂ O	2, 4-Toluylendiamine sulfate.....	M.	Bi.			100°		(G)
							(apprx.)		
	C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₄	Trimethyl succinic acid.....	R.	Bi.		84° 11'		Ax. pl. (100); Bx _a ⊥(001)	(28)
	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₃	l-Methylrhamnoside.....	R.	Bi.	—	36° 11'	57° 8'	Ax. pl. b(010); X||c	(G)
	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₃	α-Methyl mannoside.....	R.	Bi.	+	46° 58'	75°	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||a	(G)
2372	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₃	α-Methyl glucoside.....	R.	Bi.	+	85° 18'		Ax. pl. c(001); Z||c	(G)
2373	C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₃	β-Methyl glucoside.....	Tet.	Un.					(G)
	C ₇ H ₁₁ O ₆ ·H ₂ O	dl-α-Methyl galactoside.....	R.	Bi.	+	53° 5'	85° 45'	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₈ H ₄ O ₃ N ₃ Cl ₃	2, 4, 6-Trichloro-3-nitrobenzoic acid methyl nitramide	M.	Bi.	—		42°	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010); X∧c = 69° in acute ∠β	(G)
	C ₈ H ₃ O ₂ N	Isatoic acid anhydride.....	M.	Bi.			90°	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010)	(G)
							(apprx.)		
2452	C ₈ H ₃ O ₂ N	Phthaloxime.....	M.	Bi.					(26)
	C ₈ H ₃ NBr	Bromobenzyl cyanide.....	Trig.	Un.					(L-B)
	C ₈ H ₃ O ₃ N ₂ Br	1-Nitro-3-bromo-4-acetanilide (St. mod.)	M.	Bi.	—		124° 10'	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010)	(G)
	C ₈ H ₃ O ₃ Cl ₄	Tetrachlorophloroglucinol dimethyl ether	R.	Bi.	+		90°	Ax. pl. a(100)	(G)
							(apprx.)		
	C ₈ H ₃ O ₃ N ₂ Br	Nitrobromoacetanilide (α-mod.).....	M.	Bi.	—		124° 10'	Ax. pl. ⊥(010); Bx _a nearly ⊥(001)	(2)
	C ₈ H ₃ ONCl ₂	Dichloroacetanilide.....	M.	Bi.	+	83° 35'		Ax. pl. ⊥b(010); Z∧c = 61° in obtuse ∠β	(G)
2536	C ₈ H ₃ O ₆ N ₃	2, 3, 6-Trinitro-p-xylene.....	M.	Bi.	—	64° 32'		Ax. pl. b(010); X∧c = 28° in obtuse ∠β	(G)

Index No.	Formula	Name	System	Class	Sign.	2θ	2E	Orientation	Lit.
2556	$C_6H_4(NCl)_2$	Metachloroparaphenylene chloride	R	Bz	—	74° 45'	27° 42'	Ar. pl. c(001); Z b	(G)
	$C_6H_4(N)_2$	Methoxyphenacetanilide	Tr	Bz	—	74° 45'	50°	Ar. pl. 1b-axis	(G)
	$C_6H_4(N)_2$	m-Nitroacetanilide	M	Bz	—	74° 45'	50°	Ar. pl. 1b(010)	(G)
2564	$C_8H_8O_4N_2$	2, 4-Dinitro-pyrene	M	Bz	—	74° 45'	100° 5'	Ar. pl. 1b(010)	(G)
	$C_8H_8O_4N_2$	4-Allylpyrene	Tr	Bz	—	74° 45'	50°	Ar. pl. b(010); Z a	(21)
	$C_8H_8O_4$	Hemaphysalide	Tr	Bz	—	74° 45'	50°	Ar. pl. b(010); Z a	(G)
	$C_6H_5O_7$	Acetylacetic anhydride	R	Bz	—	71° 2'	120° 10'	Ar. pl. a(100); X c	(G)
	$C_6H_5N_3ClH_2O$	Phenylaminotriazoline hydrochloride	M	Bz	+	71° 2'	120° 10'	Ar. pl. 1b(010); Z a c =	(G)
	$C_6H_5O_2S$	Chloromethyl-p-tolyl sulfone	R	Bz	+	71° 2'	110°	Ar. pl. b(010); Z c	(G)
2649	C_6H_5ON	Acetanilide	R	Bz	+	88° 36'	90°	Ar. pl. b(010); Z c	(G)
2657	$C_6H_5O_2N$	p-Acetaminophenol	M	Bz	—	88° 36'	90°	Ar. pl. 1b(010); X b	(G)
2681	$C_6H_5O_2N$	Diliverdic acid	M	Bz	—	88° 36'	41°	Ar. pl. 1b(010); X a c =	(G)
	$C_6H_5O_2N_2$	2, 4-Dinitrodimethylamine	R	Bz	—	88° 36'	23° 30'	Ar. pl. c(001); X a	(G)
	$C_6H_5O_2NCl$	Phenylpropionyl acetanilide	Tr	Bz	—	88° 36'	41°	Ar. pl. b(010); X a	(G)
	$C_6H_5O_2$	p-Hydroxyphenylethyl alcohol (Tyrosol)	R	Bz	—	88° 36'	54° 30'	Ar. pl. 1b(010)	(G)
	$C_6H_5O_2$	Dimethylpyrogallol	R	Bz	—	88° 36'	53° 19'	Ar. pl. b(010); X a	(G)
	C_6H_5NBr	Xyldine hydrobromide	R	Bz	—	88° 36'	63° 15'	Ar. pl. (100); Bx a 1(001)	(26)
	$C_6H_5O_2NBr$	Tetramethylsuccinic bromamide	R	Bz	—	88° 36'	63° 15'	Ar. pl. (100); Bx a 1(001)	(26)
	$C_6H_5O_2NCl$	Tetramethylsuccinic bromamide	R	Bz	—	88° 36'	63° 15'	Ar. pl. (100); Bx a 1(001)	(26)
	$C_6H_5O_2NCl$	Vanillylamine hydrochloride	M	Bz	—	88° 36'	63°	Ar. pl. a(100); X c	(23)
	C_6H_5NI	Ethylaniline hydroiodide	R	Bz	—	88° 36'	63°	Ar. pl. a(100); X c	(G)
2808.1	$C_6H_5O_4N_2$	Tetraacetylhydrazine	R	Bz	+	47° 5'	79° 33'	Ar. pl. c(001); Z b	(G)
	$C_6H_5O_4$	trans-Hexahydroterephthalic acid	R	Bz	—	47° 5'	63°	Ar. pl. b(010)	(G)
	$C_6H_5O_4$	Norpinic acid	M	Bz	+	47° 5'	7°	Ar. pl. 1b(010)	(G)
	$C_6H_5O_4$	Isopropylisoparacetic acid	M	Bz	+	47° 5'	51° 12'	Ar. pl. 1b(010); Z a c =	(G)
	$C_6H_5O_4N_2$	Lysidine d-tartrate	M	Bz	—	47° 5'	80° 1'	Ar. pl. b(010); X a c = 80°	(G)
	$C_6H_5O_4N_2$	Lysidine d-tartrate	M	Bz	—	47° 5'	80° 1'	Ar. pl. b(010); X a c = 80°	(G)
2915	$C_6H_5O_4N_2Sb_2H_2O$	Ammonium antimonyl tartrate	R	Bz	—	47° 5'	68° 8'	Ar. pl. b(010); Z a	(1-B)
	$C_6H_5O_4$	Metaldehyde	Tet	Un	—	47° 5'	68° 8'	Ar. pl. b(010)	(G)
	$C_6H_5O_4$	bis-Methoxyacetal	M	Bz	—	47° 5'	68° 8'	Ar. pl. b(010); Z a	(G)
2916.1	$C_6H_5O_4$	d, α-Ethyl glucoside	R	Bz	—	47° 5'	51° 14'	Ar. pl. b(010); X a	(G)
2920	$C_6H_5O_4$	4, 4-Dimethyl-5-isopropylpyranoside	M	Bz	—	47° 5'	56°	Ar. pl. b(010); X a c = 21°	(G)
	$C_6H_5O_4NCl$	Isopropylamine hydrochloride	M	Bz	—	47° 5'	56°	Ar. pl. b(010); X a c = 21°	(G)
	$C_6H_5O_4NCl$	Isopropylamine hydrochloride	M	Bz	—	47° 5'	56°	Ar. pl. b(010); X a c = 21°	(G)
	$C_6H_5O_4NCl$	Isopropylamine hydrochloride	M	Bz	—	47° 5'	56°	Ar. pl. b(010); X a c = 21°	(G)
2945	C_6H_5NBr	d-Conine hydrobromide	R	Bz	+	47° 5'	45° 50'	Z c	(G)
2946	C_6H_5NCl	d-Conine hydrochloride	R	Bz	+	47° 5'	39° 6'	Ar. pl. c(001); Z b	(G)
2948	C_6H_5NI	d-Conine hydroiodide	M	Bz	—	47° 5'	107° 30'	Ar. pl. b(010)	(G)
	C_6H_5PI	Tetraethyl phosphonium iodide	Trig	Un	—	47° 5'	36° 29'	Ar. pl. b(010); X a	(G)
	$C_6H_5OBr_2$	Dibromoketidine	R	Bz	—	47° 5'	39°	Ar. pl. b(010); Z c	(G)
	$C_6H_5OBr_2$	Phenyl-α-bromosuccinimide	R	Bz	+	47° 5'	22°	Ar. pl. a(100); Z c	(G)
	C_6H_5OCl	Phenyl-α-chlorosuccinimide	R	Bz	+	47° 5'	57°	Ar. pl. 1b(010)	(G)
	$C_6H_5O_2Br_2$	Phenyl-β-bromosuccinimide	M	Bz	+	47° 5'	57°	Ar. pl. 1b(010)	(G)
3060	$C_6H_5O_2Cl_2$	Ethyl dichlorosuccinate	R	Bz	—	47° 5'	45°	Ar. pl. b(010); X c	(G)
	$C_6H_5N_2$	3-Aminoquinoline	R	Bz	—	47° 5'	45°	Ar. pl. c(001); X b	(G)
	$C_6H_5O_2$	Acetylacetic acid	Tri	Bz	—	47° 5'	Small	Sections 1 Bx a; elongation = Z	(42)
	$C_6H_5O_2N_4$	Pentaerythritol nitrate	Tet	Un	—	47° 5'	88° 13'	Ar. pl. 1b(010); X b	(18)
	$C_6H_5O_4N_4Br$	Bromo-dinitromesitylene	M	Bz	—	47° 5'	34° 8'	Ar. pl. b(010)	(G)
	$C_6H_5Br_2$	Tribromomesitylene	Tri	Bz	—	47° 5'	60°	Ar. pl. b(010)	(G)
3103	$C_6H_5O_2Cl_3$	1, 3, 5-Trichloro-1, 3, 5-trichlorocyclohexane	M	Bz	—	47° 5'	60°	Ar. pl. a(100); X c	(G)
	C_6H_5ON	Hydroxyacetone	R	Bz	—	47° 5'	60°	Ar. pl. a(100); X c	(G)
	$C_6H_5O_2N$	Benzoylacetylacetone	M	Bz	—	47° 5'	47° 10'	Ar. pl. 1b(010); X a c =	(G)
3111	$C_6H_5O_2N$	Hippuric acid	R	Bz	+	47° 5'	65° 28'	Ar. pl. c(001); Z c	(G)
	$C_6H_5ON_3$	1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone	R	Bz	—	47° 5'	64°	Ar. pl. b(010); X c	(G)
	$C_6H_5ON_3$	Isomitosuccinimide	R	Bz	—	47° 5'	41° 40'	Ar. pl. a(100); X c	(G)
	$C_6H_5O_4N_2$	Dinitromesitylene	R	Bz	—	47° 5'	58°	Ar. pl. a(100); X c	(G)
	$C_6H_5O_4$	Dihydrodiacetyllevulinic acid	M	Bz	+	47° 5'	74° 45'	Ar. pl. b(010); Z a c = 54°	(G)

Index No.	Formula	Name	System	Class	Sign	2V	2E	Orientation	Int.
3177	$C_8H_{10}O_4$	<i>d</i> (l)-Phenylglyceric acid	M.	Bi.	—		19°	Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \wedge c = 47^\circ$ in acute $\angle \beta$	(G)
3178	$C_8H_{10}O_4$	<i>d</i> l-Phenylglyceric acid	M.	Bi.			19°	Ax. pl. (010)	(2*)
3179	$C_8H_{10}O_4$	<i>d</i> (l)- <i>p</i> -Methoxymandelic acid	M.	Bi.			76° 30' (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	$C_8H_{11}O_3Br_3$	Tribromocineolic anhydride	R.	Bi.	+		75° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. a(100); $Z \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_8H_{11}O_4Cl$	β -Anhydrocamphoronyl chloride	R.	Bi.	+		75° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. c(001); $Z \parallel c$	(G)
3194	$C_8H_{11}ON$	α -Acetotoluide	R.	Bi.		58° 28'		Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \parallel a$	(G)
3196	$C_8H_{11}ON$	<i>p</i> -Acetotoluide	M.	Bi.	+	88° 30'		Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
3199	$C_8H_{11}ON$	<i>N</i> -Methylacetanilide	R.	Bi.	+	51° 41'	87° 8'	Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_8H_{11}O_2N$	Methyl <i>p</i> -toluohydroxamic acid	M.	Bi.	—			Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$; $X \parallel b$	(G)
	$C_8H_{11}O_2N$	Phenyl- β -aminopropionic acid	M.	Bi.	+		77° 37'	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$; $Z \wedge c = 54^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle \beta$	(G)
3220	$C_8H_{11}O_2N$	Nitromesitylene	R.	Bi.	—		65° 32'	Ax. pl. a(100); $X \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_8H_{11}O_2N_3$	ω -Methyl- ω -phenyl biuret	H.	Un.					(4-5)
	$C_8H_{11}O_2NS.H_2O$	Tetrahydroquinoline-5-(ana)-sulfonic acid (St. mod.)	R.	Bi.			110° 39' (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \parallel a$	(G)
	$C_8H_{12}ON_2$	Benzenylaminooxime ethyl ether	R.	Bi.		83° 21'		Ax. pl. c(001); $Z \parallel a$	(G)
	$C_8H_{12}O_2N_2.H_2O$	Benzenylamidine acetate	M.	Bi.	—		58° 59'	Ax. pl. b(010); $X \wedge c = 15^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle \beta$	(G)
3232	$C_8H_{12}O_2N_4$	1, 3, 7, 9-Tetramethyluric acid	M.	Bi.	+	75° 19'		Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$; $Z \wedge c = 9^\circ$ 30' in acute $\angle \beta$	(G)
	$C_8H_{12}O_2S$	Ethyl- <i>p</i> -tolyl sulfone	R.	Bi.		84°		$Z \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_8H_{12}O_2S$	<i>n</i> -Propylphenyl sulfone	M.	Bi.	+		30° 10'	Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \wedge c = 9^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle \beta$	(G)
	$C_8H_{12}O_4.3H_2O$	Trimethylphloroglucinol	M.	Bi.	—		80° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); $X \perp c(001)$	(G)
3251	$C_8H_{12}O_4$	Pyrogallol trimethyl ether	R.	Bi.			80° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_8H_{12}O_4$	Anhydrocamphoronic acid	R.	Bi.	+		76° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_8H_{12}O_5$	Methanetetraacetic acid	Tet.	Un.					(19)
	$C_8H_{12}NBrCl$	<i>m</i> -Chlorophenyltrimethyl ammonium bromide	R.	Bi.	—		3° 35'	Ax. pl. a(100); $X \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_8H_{12}NCl_3$	<i>m</i> -Chlorophenyltrimethyl ammonium chloride	R.	Bi.	—		24° 59'	Ax. pl. b(010); $X \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_8H_{12}O_4NS$	Tetrahydroquinoline sulfate	M.	Bi.			71° 2'		(G)
	$C_8H_{12}O_2N_2$	Nitrodiaminomesitylene	M.	Bi.	+		40° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	$C_8H_{12}O_2N_2$	<i>m</i> -Nitrophenyltrimethyl ammonium nitrate	R.	Bi.			43° 7'	Ax. pl. c(100); $Z \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_8H_{12}O_7NS$	Tyrosine sulfate	M.	Bi.			86°	Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	$C_8H_{12}O_2NCl$	Veratryl amine hydrochloride	M.	Bi.	—		About 60°		(22)
	$C_8H_{12}O_7N_2$	Mono-uriedihydroxy diethyl succinate	R.	Bi.		84° 1.5'		Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_8H_{12}O_7$	β -Oxycamphoronic acid (?)	M.	Bi.	+	80° 17'		Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \wedge c = 41^\circ$ 45' in obtuse $\angle \beta$	(G)
3293.1	$C_8H_{11}ON$	<i>N</i> -Methylgranatone	R.	Bi.	+		78° 49'	Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_8H_{10}O_2N.H_2O$	l-Eegonine	M.	Bi.			70° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$	(G)
	$C_8H_{10}O_4N$	α -Aminoethylidene diethyl succinate	R.	Bi.			83° 53'	Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \parallel a$	(G)
	$C_8H_{10}O_2N_2.SCl_2.2H_2O$	Ergothionine hydrochloride	R.	Bi.	—		79°	Ax. pl. c(001); $X \parallel b$	(G)
	$C_8H_{10}O_2N_2.SI_2.2H_2O$	Ergothionine hydroiodide	R.	Bi.	+		79° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \parallel a$	(G)
	$C_8H_{16}O_2$	3, 3, 5-Trimethylhexan-ol-olid	R.	Bi.	—	57° 16'	93° 14'	Ax. pl. c(001); $X \parallel a$	(G)
	$C_8H_{17}O_2N_2$	<i>N</i> -Methylpyrrolidine- α , α -dicarboxy methylamide	M.	Bi.	—		110° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
3344	$C_8H_{15}O_7$	Galactite	R.	Bi.	—	69° 46'		Ax. pl. b(010); $X \parallel a$	(G)
	$C_{10}H_8OCl_6$	Hexachloro- α -ketohydronaphthalene	M.	Bi.	—	74° 44'		Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$; $X \wedge c = 108^\circ$ (?) in obtuse $\angle \beta$	(G)
	$C_{10}H_8OCl_6$	Hexachloro- β -ketohydronaphthalene	R.	Bi.	+	91° 6' (at axis c)		Ax. pl. a(100); $Z \parallel b$	(G)
	$C_{10}H_8OCl_3$	Trichloro- α -ketonaphthalene	M.	Bi.	—		113° 20'	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$; $X \wedge c = 66^\circ$ in acute $\angle \beta$	(G)
	$C_{10}H_8OCl_3$	α -Trichloro- β -ketonaphthalene	R.	Bi.		57° 6'	93° 34'	Ax. pl. a(100); $Z \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_{10}H_8OCl_5$	α -Pentachloro- β -ketohydronaphthalene	M.	Bi.	—			Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$; $X \wedge c = 17^\circ$ 57' (?) in acute $\angle \beta$	(G)
3404	$C_{10}H_8O_4N_2$	1, 3, 5-Trinitronaphthalene	R.	Bi.	—		94° 14'	Ax. pl. c(001); $X \parallel a$	(G)
3493	$C_{10}H_8Cl_4$	Naphthalene tetrachloride	M.	Bi.			84° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$	(G)
	$C_{10}H_8O_2N_2$	Diisonitrosoisosafral anhydride	R.	Bi.	—		62° 14'	Ax. pl. c(001); $X \parallel b$	(G)
	$C_{10}H_8O_2$	Pinastriac acid	R.	Bi.	+			Ax. pl. a(100); $Z \parallel c$	(G)
3539	$C_{10}H_8O_6S_2.4H_2O$	Naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonic acid	M.	Bi.	—	55° 34' (calc.)		Ax. pl. $\perp (010)$; $n \wedge c = 84^\circ$ 0.5' in acute $\angle \beta$	(41)
3540	$C_{10}H_8O_6S_2.4H_2O$	Naphthalene-1, 6-disulfonic acid	M.	Bi.		79° 0.5'		Ax. pl. $\perp (010)$; $n \wedge c = 72^\circ$ 76' in acute $\angle \beta$	(41)
	$C_{10}H_8O_3Br$	Phenylisobromo butyro lactone	M.	Bi.			57° 12'	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$; $Z \wedge c = 8^\circ$ 45' in obtuse $\angle \beta$	(G)

Index No.	Formula	Name	System	Class	Sign	2V	2E	Orientation	Lit.
3585	C ₁₀ H ₉ O ₂ N	Phthalylethylhydroxylamine.....	R.	Bi.	—		91° 17'	Ax. pl. a(100); X||c	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₉ O ₂ N	Phthaloxime ethyl ether.....	R.	Bi.			70°	Bxa ⊥ (001)	(26)
	C ₁₀ H ₉ O ₂ N	Dimethylnitroterephthalate.....	Tri.	Bi.	—		(apprx.)	X ⊥ b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₉ O ₂ N ₂	Nitrodisnitrosoanethol peroxide.....	M.	Bi.		73° 48'	95° 30'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z ∧ c = 38° in acute ∠β	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ ON ₂	N-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone.....	M.	Bi.			72° 56'	Ax. pl. ⊥ b(010); Z||b	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₂ N ₂	Diisonitrosoanethol anhydride.....	M.	Bi.				Ax. pl. ⊥ b(010); Z ∧ c = 40° in acute ∠β	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₃	Phenylisooxybutyrolactone.....	M.	Bi.				Ax. pl. b(010); Z ∧ c = 96° in obtuse ∠β	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₄	2, 4-Dihydroxycinnamic acid.....	M.	Bi.	—		106° 20' (red)	Ax. pl. ⊥ b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₁ O ₄ NaCl	Dinitrochlorocymene.....	?	Bi.	+		120°		(37)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₁ O ₄ NaCl	2-Chloro-5, 6-dinitrocymene.....	M.?	Bi.	—		70°		(37)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₁ ON	β-β-Dimethyl-α-indolinone.....	R.	Bi.	—	46° 39'	81° 48'	Ax. pl. c(001); X||a	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₁ ON	β-Ethyl-α-indolinone.....	M.	Bi.	—		38°	Ax. pl. ⊥ b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₁ O ₄ N	Nitrocoumic acid.....	M.	Bi.	—	36° 58'	(apprx.) 64° 25'	Ax. pl. b(010); X ∧ c = 14° 11' in acute ∠β	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₂ N ₂	p-Aminophenaceturic acid.....	M.	Bi.	—		102° 30'	Ax. pl. ⊥ b(010); X nearly ||c	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₂ N ₂	α-Diisonitrosoanethol.....	M.	Bi.	+		30° 45'	Ax. pl. ⊥ b(010)	(G)
3709	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₂ N ₂	Phenacetin N ^o -phenyl allophonate.....	Bi.	Bi.					(8, 5)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₃	p-Methoxyhydrostropic acid.....	M.	Bi.	+	77° 58'		Ax. pl. b(010); Z ∧ c = 57° in acute ∠β	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₄	Cantharidin.....	R.	Bi.		89° 7'		Ax. pl. c(001); Z||b	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₄ S	α-Phenylsulfonebutyric acid.....	R.	Bi.	—	46° 45'		Ax. pl. b(010); X||a	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₅	Methyl 4-hydroxy-3, 5-dimethoxybenzoate.....	M.	Bi.			63°	Ax. pl. b(010); X ⊥ r(101)	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ Br ₂	Tribromocamphene.....	R.	Bi.	—	80°	(apprx.)	Ax. pl. c(001); X||b	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ ON	N-Ethylacetanilide.....	R.	Bi.	+		103° 27'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ O ₂ N	Phenacetin.....	M.	Bi.		62° 14'		Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ O ₂ N	p-Tolyl urethane.....	M.	Bi.	—		59° 46'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z ∧ c = 27° in acute ∠β	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ O ₂ N	Vanillyl acetamide.....	M.	Bi.	+		110° (115° calc.)		(24)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₄	1, 2, 4, 5-Tetramethylbenzene.....	M.	Bi.	—	87° 22'		Ax. pl. b(010); X ∧ c = 0°	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₂ Br	d-Bromopseudonitrocaphor.....	R.	Bi.	+	79°	(apprx.)	Ax. pl. c(001); Z||a	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ OBr ₂	d-α, α'-Dibromocamphor.....	R.	Bi.	—	56° 5'	90° 38'	Ax. pl. a(100); X||b	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ OBr ₂	d-α, β-Dibromocamphor.....	R.	Bi.	—	77° 51'		Ax. pl. b(010); X||c	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ OCl ₂	d-α, π-Dichlorocamphor.....	R.	Bi.	+		62° 18'	Z||c	(G)
3756	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₂ SCl ₂	d-α-Chloro-π-camphosulfonic chloride.....	R.	Bi.		59°	(apprx.) 49° 40'	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||b	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₆ N ₂ S ₂	Ammonium naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonate.....	M.	Bi.				Ax. pl. ⊥ (010)	(41)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O	Thymol.....	Trig.	Un.	+				(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₃	d(l)-Camphoric anhydride.....	R.	Bi.	—		31° 20' (red)	Ax. pl. a(100); X||c	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₄	Tetramethylapionol.....	R.	Bi.	+	49° 13'	80° 1'	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₅	Methyl α-anhydrocaphoronate.....	R.	Bi.	—		120°	Ax. pl. a(100); X||b	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₅	Methyl β-anhydrocaphoronate.....	R.	Bi.	—		(apprx.) 33°	Ax. pl. a(100); X||b	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₅	Dimethyl diacetylracemate.....	R.	Bi.	+	62° 36'	103° 29'	Ax. pl. c(001); Z||b	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ OBr	d-β-Bromocamphor.....	R.	Bi.	+	76°	(apprx.)	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₂ N ₂ Br	α-Bromopernitrosocamphor.....	R.	Bi.	+		99° 28'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₂ N ₂ Br	β-Isobromopernitrosocamphor.....	R.	Bi.	+		69° 20'	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ OBr ₃	d(l)-Dihydrocarvone tribromide.....	R.	Bi.	+		59° 45'	Ax. pl. (100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₂ SBr	d-π-Camphoricsulfonyl bromide.....	R.	Bi.	+		35°		(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₂ SCl	d-π-Camphoricsulfonyl chloride.....	R.	Bi.	+		45°		(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O ₇ N	l-Ratanbin sulfate.....	R.	Bi.			(apprx.) 75°	Ax. pl. c(001)	(G)
C ₁₀ H ₁₆ NBr	Diethylaniline hydrobromide.....	M.	Bi.	—	77° 33'		Ax. pl. ⊥ b(010); X ∧ c = 70° in obtuse ∠β	(G)	
C ₁₀ H ₁₆ OBr ₂	Pinol dibromide.....	R.	Bi.	—		131° 21'	Ax. pl. a(100); X||c	(G)	
C ₁₀ H ₁₆ NI	p-Tolyltrimethylammonium iodide.....	R.	Bi.	+		20° 36'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||c	(G)	
3867.1	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O ₃	dl-Finonic acid.....	M.	Bi.		88° 32'		Ax. pl. b(010); Z ∧ c = 57° in acute ∠β	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O ₃	d-α-Thugene ketonic acid.....	R.	Bi.	+		74° 14'	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O ₅	Isoketocamphoric acid.....	M.	Bi.	+		80°	Ax. pl. b(010); Z nearly ⊥ c(001)	(G)
3873	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O ₄ . H ₂ O	l-Cineolic acid.....	R.	Bi.	—	25° 30'		Ax. pl. b(010); X||c	(G)
3886.1	C ₁₀ H ₁₇ O ₂ N	dl-α-Finoneoxime.....	M.	Bi.	+		60°-70°	Ax. pl. b(010); Z ∧ c = 10° in acute ∠β	(G)

Index No.	Formula	Name	System	Class	Sign	2V	2E	Orientation	Lit.
	$C_{10}H_{18}O_2$	2-Hydroxy- Δ^4 , 3- <i>p</i> -menthenone.....	M.	Bi.	—			$X \wedge c = 63^\circ 6'$ in obtuse $\angle \beta$	(G)
	$C_{10}H_{18}O_4$	α , α' -Methylisopropyl- α , α' -dihydroxy-adipic acid.....	?	Bi.	—		75° 60°		(37)
3964	$C_{10}H_{13}ON$	Δ^8 , 8-Methylnonenyl amide.....	R.	Bi.	+	59° 18'	102° 10'	Ax. pl. c(001); $Z \parallel a$	(23)
	$C_{10}H_{20}ONCl$	Lupinine hydrochloride.....	M.	Bi.	+		80°	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$	(G)
	$C_{10}H_{20}O_4N_2 \cdot 3H_2O$	α -2, 5-Dimethylpiperazine tartrate.....	M.	Bi.	—		(apprx.)		(G)
	$C_{10}H_{20}NPS$	Triethylallylphosphothiouraea.....	M.	Bi.	—	72° 30'		Ax. pl. b(010); $X \wedge c = 24^\circ$ in acute $\angle \beta$	(G)
3980	$C_{10}H_{20}O_2$	<i>cis</i> -Terpine hydrate.....	R.	Bi.	+	77° 27'		Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \parallel a$	(G)
	$C_{10}H_{20}O_2$	<i>trans</i> -Terpine.....	M.	Bi.	+		74° 15'	Ax. pl. $\perp b(001)$; $Z \wedge c = 5^\circ$ in acute $\angle \beta$	(G)
	$C_{11}H_{16}O_{10} \cdot 5H_2O$	Benzenepentacarboxylic acid.....	R.	Bi.	—		57° 30'	Ax. pl. b(010); $X \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_{11}H_7N_3O_4$	9-Phenyluric acid.....		Un.					(8.5)
	$C_{11}H_9O_4Br$	Phenylbromoparaconic acid.....	R.	Bi.		56° 50'		Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \parallel a$	(G)
	$C_{11}H_9O_2N$	Citraconanil.....	M.	Bi.	+		14° 56'	Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	$C_{11}H_{11}O_2Cl_3$	Trichloromethyl- α -methoxyphenylcarbinol acetic ether.....	M.	Bi.	—		75° 11'	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$	(G)
	$C_{11}H_{11}O_2N$	Chloromethyl-α-butyricanilide.	M.	Bi.			90°	Ax. pl. (010)	(28)
4043.1	$C_{11}H_{11}ON_2Br$	4-Bromoantipyrine.....	Ditrig.	Un.					(G)
	$C_{11}H_{11}O_2N$	β -Benzyl malimide.....	R.	Bi.	—	62°–66°		Ax. pl. b(010); $X \parallel c$	(G)
4053	$C_{11}H_{11}O_2N$	Ethyl α -nitrocinnamate.....	R.	Bi.	—		57° 40'	Ax. pl. c(001); $X \parallel a$	(G)
	$C_{11}H_{11}ON_2$	4-Iodoantipyrine.....	Trig.	Un.					(G)
	$C_{11}H_{12}O_2Br_2$	Ethylidibromocinnamate.....	M.	Bi.	—	86° (apprx.)		Ax. pl. b(010); $X \wedge c = 7^\circ$ in acute $\angle \beta$	(G)
4058	$C_{11}H_{12}ON_2$	Antipyrine.....	?	Bi.			103° 21'		(L-B)
	$C_{11}H_{12}O_2N_2$	4-Hydroxyantipyrine.....	M.	Bi.			116° 23'	Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \perp c(001)$	(G)
	$C_{11}H_{13}O_2N$	Methyl phenacetate.....	R.	Bi.				Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
4086	$C_{11}H_{14}ON_2$	Cytosine.....	R.	Bi.	+	61° 36.5'		Ax. pl. a(100); $Z \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_{11}H_{14}O_2N_2$	Ethyl α -phenylhydrazine pyroracemate.....	M.	Bi.	—			Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$; $X \wedge c = 47^\circ 4'$ in acute $\angle \beta$	(G)
	$C_{11}H_{14}O_3$	Methyl 3, 4, 5-methoxybenzoate.....	M.	Bi.			113° 13' (white)	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$	(G)
	$C_{11}H_{15}ON_2Br \cdot H_2O$	Cytisine hydrobromide.....	M.	Bi.	—	87° (apprx.)		Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	$C_{11}H_{15}ONCl$	Methyl 3, 4, 5-trimethoxy-2-aminobenzoate.....	R.	Bi.	—		70° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. c(001); $X \parallel a$	(G)
	$C_{11}H_{15}ON_2Cl \cdot H_2O$	Cytisine hydrochloride.....	M.	Bi.		72° (apprx.)		Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \wedge c = 55^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle \beta$	(G)
	$C_{11}H_{15}O_2N$	Vanillyl propionamide.....	R.	Bi.	—		100° (98° calc.)		(24)
	$C_{11}H_{15}O_2N$	Pyrocatechol carboxyl diethylamide.....	M.	Bi.	+		7° 56'	Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \wedge c = 55^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle \beta$	(G)
	$C_{11}H_{15}O_2N$	α -Benzylhydroxylamine ditartrate.....	R.	Bi.			90° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. a(100); $Z \parallel b$	(G)
	$C_{12}H_{10}O_2N_4$	Nitrosoamylene nitroaniline.....	R.	Bi.	+	82° 51'		Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_{12}H_{10}O_2N_4 \cdot H_2O$	Cytisine nitrate.....	M.	Bi.	+	38° 49'		Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	$C_{12}H_{10}ON_2$	Amylene nitraniline.....	R.	Bi.	+	88° 21'		Ax. pl. a(100); $Z \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_{12}H_{10}O_4$	Dimethyl camphorionate.....	R.	Bi.	—		50° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); $X \parallel a$	(G)
	$C_{12}H_{12}ON_2Cl$	Amylene nitraniline hydrochloride.....	M.	Bi.	+	75° 41'		Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$	(G)
	$C_{12}H_{12}NBr$	Diethyl- <i>p</i> -toluidine hydrobromide.....	M.	Bi.	+	69° 41.5'		Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$	(G)
	$C_{12}H_{12}O_2$	Ethyl camphorionate.....	M.	Bi.			56° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$	(G)
	$C_{12}H_{12}O_8$	Triethyl desoxalate.....	M.	Bi.	—		61° 59'	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$	(G)
	$C_{12}H_{20}ON_2$	Terpinene nitrolmethylamine.....	M.	Bi.		55° 20'	93° 56'	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$; $Z \wedge c = 31^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle \beta$	(G)
	$C_{12}H_{21}O_2N$	<i>N</i> -Methyl-2, 2, 6, 6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidine carboxylic acid.....	R.	Bi.	—	82° 31'		Ax. pl. a(100); $X \parallel b$	(G)
4184	$C_{12}H_8$	Acenaphthylene.....	R.	Bi.	+	70° 16'	114° 46'	Ax. pl. a(100); $Z \parallel b$	(G)
4185.1	$C_{12}H_8Br_2$	<i>p</i> , <i>p'</i> -Dibromodiphenyl.....	M.	Bi.		50°–60° (apprx.)		Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$	(G)
4218	$C_{12}H_{10}$	Acenaphthene.....	R.	Bi.	+	70° 26'	115° 40'	Ax. pl. a(100); $Z \parallel b$	(G)
4221.1	$C_{12}H_{10}Cl$	Diphenyliodonium chloride.....	M.	Bi.			Large	Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
4225	$C_{12}H_{10}N_2$	Azobenzene.....	M.	Bi.	+		59° 5'	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$; $Z \wedge c = 62^\circ$ in acute $\angle \beta$	(G)
	$C_{12}H_{10}ON_2$	α -Benzoylpyridine oxime.....	R.	Bi.		66°		Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \parallel a$	(G)
	$C_{12}H_{10}ON_2$	γ -Benzoylpyridine oxime.....	M.	Bi.		28°		Ax. pl. b(010); $Z \wedge c = 62^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle \beta$	(G)
4261	$C_{12}H_{10}O_8S_4$	Benzenesulfone trisulfide.....	Tet.	Un.			85°		(G)
	$C_{12}H_{10}S_2$	Diphenyl disulfide.....	R.	Bi.	—		(apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); $X \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_{12}H_{11}O_3SBr$	Ethyl 1, 5-bromonaphthalene sulfonate.....	R.	Bi.			29° 52'	Ax. pl. a(100); $Z \parallel b$	(G)
	$C_{12}H_{11}O_3SCl$	Ethyl 1, 5-chloronaphthalene sulfonate.....	M.	Bi.		42° (apprx.)		Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	$C_{12}H_{11}ON$	α -Phenylpyridyl carbinol.....	R.	Bi.		65°		Ax. pl. c(001); $Z \parallel a$	(G)

Index No.	Formula	Name	System	Class	Sign	2V	2E	Orientation	Lit.
4272	C ₁₂ H ₁₁ O ₂ NS	Benzene-sulfanilide.....	Tet.	Un.					(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ O ₂ N	Vanillyl <i>n</i> -butyramide.....	Tri.	Bi.	+		Very large		(24)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ O ₂ N	Vanillyl isobutyramide.....	R.	Bi.	-		18° (17° 48' calc.)		(24)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ O ₂	Ethyl β -methylcoumarilate.....	R.	Bi.			72° 34'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ O ₂	<i>cis</i> -Dimethylsuccinic acid.....	R.	Bi.			124° 4' (Hg, yellow)	Ax. pl. (010); Bx ₀ \perp (001)	(28)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ O ₂	Acetotetrahydrocinchoninic acid.....	R.	Bi.	-		12° 24'	X||b	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ NI	Tetrapropyl ammonium iodide.....	R.	Bi.	-		30° 1'	Ax. pl. (100); X||b	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ NI	1, 3, 3-Trimethyl-2-methylene indoline hydriodide	R.	Bi.	-	23° 48' (red)	57° 16' (red)	Ax. pl. c(110); X||b	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₁ ON ₂	1-Phenyl-3-methyl-4-dimethylpyrazolone	M.	Bi.		74° 2'		Ax. pl. \perp b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₁ ON ₂	4-Methylantipyrine.....	M.	Bi.		86° (apprx.)		Ax. pl. b(010); Z \wedge c = 47° in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
4318.1	C ₁₂ H ₁₄ O ₃	Ethyl <i>p</i> -methoxycinnamate.....	M.	Bi.				Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₄ O ₄	Dimethyl phenylsuccinate.....	M.	Bi.	+		10° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. \perp b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ ON ₂ I	1-Phenyl-3-methyl-5-methoxypyrazole 2-methiodide	M.	Bi.	-	72°		Ax. pl. b(010); X \wedge c = 73° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ ON ₂ I	Antipyrine pseudomethiodide.....	M.	Bi.	+	75° 44'		Ax. pl. b(010); Z \wedge c = 84° 30' in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(L-B)
4330.1	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ ON ₂ I	Antipyrine pseudoethiodide.....	M.	Bi.	+	74° 45'		Ax. pl. b(010); Z||a	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ ON	7-Isopropylhydrocarbostyryl.....	R.	Bi.		64° 51'		Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ O ₂ N	Ethyl phenacetate.....	R.	Bi.				Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ O ₂ N	Vanillyl crotonylamide.....	R.	Bi.	+		Large 85° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. \perp c(001)	(24)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ O ₂	2, 5-Dioxyacetophenone diethyl ether...	Tri.	Bi.					(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₁ O ₂ N ₂	Nitrosoamlylenenitrol- <i>p</i> -toluidine.....	R.	Bi.	+	77° 50'		Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ ON ₂ Cl	Amlylenenitrol- <i>p</i> -toluidine hydrochloride	M.	Bi.	+	59° 26'		Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z \wedge c = 12° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ ON ₂	Amlylenenitrol- <i>p</i> -toluidine.....	M.	Bi.	-		72° 40'	Ax. pl. b(010); X \wedge c = 35° in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ O ₄	Dimethylcantharidin.....	R.	Bi.	+		116°	Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ O ₆	Diethyl 1, 1-diacetosuccinate.....	M.	Bi.	+	64° (apprx.)		Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
4368.3	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ O	Matico camphor.....	Trig.	Un.					(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ OS ₂	Methyl <i>l</i> -bornyl xanthate.....	R.	Bi.	-	33° 24'		Ax. pl. b(010); X||a	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ ON ₂	Terpinene nitroethylamine.....	M.	Bi.		70° 53'	128° 32'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z \wedge c = 26° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁	Lactose.....	M.	Bi.	-		33° 35'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); X \wedge c = 10°-11° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
4396	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁	Saccharose.....	M.	Bi.	-	48° 0'	79° 7'	Ax. pl. b(010); X \wedge c = 67° 45' in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
4397	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁ .2H ₂ O	Trehalose.....	R.	Bi.	+	50° 16'	78° 56'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₄ N.2H ₂ O	<i>d</i> -Coniine ditartrate.....	R.	Bi.	+	43° 33'		Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₂₁ O ₁₂ N ₄ .9H ₂ O	Ammonium mellitate.....	R.	Bi.	-	17° (apprx.)		Ax. pl. b(010) (red); X||c	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₂ O ₂ Cl ₂	Phenyl 3, 5-dichlorosalicylate.....	R.	Bi.	-		70° 35'	Ax. pl. a(100); X||c	(G)
4434	C ₁₂ H ₉ N	Acridine.....	R.				117° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. c(001); Z||a	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ N ₂	Benzenyl- <i>o</i> -phenylenediamine.....	M.	Bi.	+		63°	Ax. pl. b(010); Z nearly \perp c(001)	(G)
4454	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₂	<i>p</i> -Hydroxybenzophenone.....	R.	Bi.	-		96° 20'	Ax. pl. b(010); X||a	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₉ O ₂ Br	Phenyl <i>m</i> -bromobenzoate.....	R.	Bi.	+		41° 4'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₁ O ₄ NS	<i>p</i> -Aminobenzophenone- <i>p'</i> -sulfonic acid..	M.	Bi.				Ax. pl. ||(010); X \wedge c = 0	(5)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ O ₄ Br ₂	Ethyl dibromohydroxydimethylisocoumarilate	M.	Bi.			80° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); Z \wedge c = 30° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ O ₄ Cl ₂	Ethyl dichlorohydroxydimethylcoumarilate	M.	Bi.			75° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z \wedge c = 30°-35° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ ON ₂	<i>p</i> -Hydroxy- <i>p'</i> -methylazobenzene.....	M.	Bi.	-		52° 30' (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); X \wedge c = 57° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
4500	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ O ₂ N ₄	1, 3-Dimethyl-9-phenyluric acid.....		Bi.			Large 75°		(21)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ O ₂ N ₄	1, 3-Dimethyl-9-phenylpseudouric acid.....		Bi.			Large 84° 19'		(21)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ O ₂ S	Phenyl <i>p</i> -toluene sulfonate.....	R.	Bi.	-		86° 2'	Ax. pl. a(100); X||b	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ O ₂ N	Acetanilopyrotartaric anhydride.....	M.	Bi.			65° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z \perp c(001)	(G)
4509	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ O ₄	Ethyl hydroxydimethylisocoumarilate.....	R.	Bi.	+			Ax. pl. c(001); Z||a	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ ON ₂	4-Ethylantipyrine.....	M.	Bi.			30° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); Z \wedge c = 40° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
4530.2	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ ON ₂	1-Phenyl-2-propyl-3-methylpyrazolone.....	M.	Bi.		52° 50'	79° 59'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z||b	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₁₀	Glycogallin.....	M.	Bi.	-		55° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); X \wedge c = 16° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ ON ₂ I	1-Phenyl-3-methyl-5-ethoxypyrazole-2-methiodide	M.	Bi.	-		88° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); X||b	(G)

Index No.	Formula	Name	System	Class	Sign	2V	2E	Orientation	Lit.
	C ₁₃ H ₁₀ NCI	2-Methyl-3, 3-diethyl-2, 3-dihydroindol hydrochloride	M.	Bi.	—	81° 51'			(G)
	C ₁₃ H ₂₀ NI	Methylethylallyl- <i>p</i> -tolyl ammonium iodide	R.	Bi.			89° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. c(001); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₃ H ₂₀ O ₈	Pentaerythritol tetraacetate.....	Tet.	Un.					(19)
	C ₁₃ H ₂₂ OS ₂	Ethyl <i>dl</i> -bornylxanthate.....	R.	Bi.	—		51° 16'	Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₄ H ₇ O ₄ N ₂ Cl ₂	Dinitrodichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane.	M.	Bi.	—		58° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); XΛc = 28° 30' in obtuse ∠β	(G)
	C ₁₄ H ₈ Cl ₂ Br ₂	1, 1-Di(bromophenyl)-2-dichloroethylene	R.	Bi.	+		34° 22'	Ax. pl. c(001); Z||a	(G)
	C ₁₄ H ₈ Cl ₄	1, 1-Di(chlorophenyl)-2-dichloroethylene	R.	Bi.	+		34° 26'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||a	(G)
	C ₁₄ H ₈ Cl ₃ Br ₂	1, 1-Di(bromophenyl)-2-trichloroethane.	R.	Bi.	+		62° 12'	Ax. pl. c(001); Z||b	(G)
4650	C ₁₄ H ₁₀	Diphenylacetylene.....	M.	Bi.			42° (red)	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ Cl ₂	1, 1-Diphenyl-2-dichloroethylene.....	M.	Bi.	—		30° 50'	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010)	(G)
4656.1	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₂ N ₂	Phthalylphenylhydrazine (orange yellow)	M.	Bi.			85° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010)	(G)
4672	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₂	Benzil.....	Trig.	Un.					(G)
4681	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₃	Disalicylaldehyde.....	M.	Bi.					(G)
4688	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ O ₄	Benzoyl peroxide.....	R.	Bi.					(G)
	C ₁₄ H ₁₁ Br ₂	Diphenyltribromoethane.....	M.	Bi.	+		110°	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||b	(G)
4705	C ₁₄ H ₁₁ O ₃ N	Dibenzohydroxamic acid.....	R.	Bi.	+		54° 35' (red)	Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
								Ax. pl. a(100); Z||b	(G)
4708	C ₁₄ H ₁₂	Stilbene.....	M.	Bi.	+		91° 33'	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010); ZΛc = 60° in acute ∠β	(G)
	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ N ₄	1, 5-Diphenyl-3-iminotriazoline.....	M.	Bi.				Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₄ H ₁₃ O	Phenyl <i>p</i> -tolyl ketone.....	M.	Bi.	—		35° 15'	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010); XΛc = 36° 57' in acute ∠β	(G)
	C ₁₄ H ₁₃ N	<i>o</i> -Iminodibenzyl.....	M.	Bi.			69° 58.5'	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010)	(G)
4748	C ₁₄ H ₁₃ ON	<i>N</i> -Benzoyl- <i>o</i> -toluidine.....	R.	Bi.	+	87° 33'		Ax. pl. a(100)	(G)
4749	C ₁₄ H ₁₃ ON	<i>N</i> -Benzoyl- <i>m</i> -toluidine.....	M.	Bi.	—		38° 10'	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010)	(G)
4750	C ₁₄ H ₁₃ ON	<i>N</i> -Benzoyl- <i>p</i> -toluidine.....	R.	Bi.		73° 43'		Ax. pl. c(001); Z||b	(G)
4752	C ₁₄ H ₁₃ ON	<i>N</i> -Diphenylacetamide.....	R.	Bi.	+	52° 2'		Ax. pl. c(001); Z||a	(G)
	C ₁₄ H ₁₃ O ₂ N ₂	<i>o</i> -Nitrobenzyl- <i>o</i> -toluidine.....	R.	Bi.			49° (red)	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||b	(G)
	C ₁₄ H ₁₃ O ₂ N ₃	<i>ω</i> , <i>ω</i> '-Diphenylbiuret.....		Bi.					(8.5)
	C ₁₄ H ₁₄ ON ₂	Phenyl- <i>o</i> -phenetol.....	M.	Bi.	—	68°	154° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010); XΛc = 39° in acute ∠β	(G)
4783	C ₁₄ H ₁₄ O ₂	Isohydrobenzoin.....	M.	Bi.	—	84° 59'		Ax. pl. ⊥b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₄ H ₁₄ O ₂	1, 2-Dihydroxyphenylethane.....	R.	Bi.	+		122° 14'	Ax. pl. (100)	(9)
	C ₁₄ H ₁₄ O ₂	<i>o</i> , <i>o</i> '-Dimethoxydiphenyl.....	R.	Bi.			5°	Ax. pl. (010); Bx ₃ ⊥c(001)	(20)
	C ₁₄ H ₁₄ O ₂ S ₂	Tolyl <i>p</i> -toluol thiosulfonate.....	M.	Bi.			19° 29'	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010); Z||b	(G)
	C ₁₄ H ₁₄ O ₄ S ₃	<i>p</i> -Toluenesulfone trisulfide.....	Tet.	Un.					(G)
4787	C ₁₄ H ₁₄ S	Dibenzyl sulfide.....	R.	Bi.	—	67° 38'		Ax. pl. b(010); X||c	(G)
	C ₁₄ H ₁₅ NO ₄ Br·H ₂ O	Dipyridinebetaine hydrobromide.....	R.	Bi.	+	87° 30'		Ax. pl. c(001); Z||b	(G)
	C ₁₄ H ₁₅ ONCl·H ₂ O	Dipyridinebetaine hydrochloride.....	R.	Bi.	+	83° 52'		Ax. pl. c(001); Z||b	(G)
	C ₁₄ H ₁₆ ONCl	Diphenylhydroxyethylamine hydrochloride	H.	Un.	—				(G)
	C ₁₄ H ₁₆ O ₆	<i>β</i> -Methyltetramethoxycinnamic acid....	M.	Bi.	+		102° 4'	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010); Z ⊥c(001)	(G)
	C ₁₄ H ₁₆ O ₇ N	Thallin tartrate.....	R.	Bi.	+	78° 14'		Ax. pl. a(100)	(G)
	C ₁₄ H ₁₆ O ₂ NI	Ethyl tetrahydroquinoline- <i>N</i> -acetate methiodide	M.	Bi.			65° 70'	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₂	Phenylcoumarin.....	M.	Bi.				Ax. pl. b(010); ZΛc = 30° 15' in acute ∠β	(G)
	C ₁₅ H ₁₂ N ₂	3, 5-Diphenylpyrazole.....	M.	Bi.			43° 30'	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010); ZΛc = 44° in acute ∠β	(G)
	C ₁₅ H ₁₃ O ₃ N	<i>syn</i> -Benzoylbenzohydroxamic methyl ether	R.	Bi.	—	70° 10'		Ax. pl. a(100); X||c	(G)
	C ₁₅ H ₁₃ O ₃	<i>o</i> -Hydroxydibenzoylmethane.....	M.	Bi.	+		75°	Ax. pl. (010); Bx ₃||c-axis	(22)
4919	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O ₃	Methyl benzoate.....	M.	Bi.	—		74° 52'	Ax. pl. ⊥b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₅ H ₁₅ O ₃ N	Vanillyl benzoyl amide.....	R.	Bi.	—		85° (89° calc.)		(24)
	C ₁₅ H ₁₅ O ₄ NS·H ₂ O	<i>p</i> -Dimethylaminobenzophenone sulfonic acid.	Tri.	Bi.			79° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. ||m(110)	(G)
	C ₁₅ H ₁₆ O ₅	2, 6, 2', 5'-Tetrahydroxydiphenylmethyl ether	R.	Bi.		79° 11'		Ax. pl. a(100); Z||b	(G)
4936.1	C ₁₅ H ₁₆ O ₆ ·H ₂ O(?)	Picrotoxinin.....	R.	Bi.			46° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. c(001)	(G)
	C ₁₅ H ₁₆ O ₇	Hyposantonin.....	R.	Bi.			41° 17'–43° 33'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||b(?)	(G)
4943	C ₁₅ H ₁₆ O ₂	Santonin.....	R.	Bi.	+			Ax. pl. a(100); Z||b	(37)
	C ₁₅ H ₁₆ O ₃	Santonide.....	R.	Bi.	+	67° 1' (red)		Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₅ H ₁₆ O ₃	Parasantonide.....	R.	Bi.	—		59° 25' (red)	Ax. pl. a(100); X||c	(G)
	C ₁₅ H ₁₈ O ₄	Triethyl trimesate.....	H.	Un.	—				(G)
	C ₁₅ H ₁₉ O ₃ N ₂ Cl ₂	Butyl chloral antipyrine.....	Tri.	Bi.	—		110°		(G)
	C ₁₅ H ₂₀ O ₂	Hydrosantonide.....	R.	Bi.	+	55° 10' (red)	93° 43' (red)	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)

Index No.	Formula	Name	System	Class	Sign	2V	2E	Orientation	Lit.
4960	C ₁₅ H ₂₀ O ₄	Santonin acid.....	R.	Bi.		87° 40'		Ax. pl. a(100)	(G)
	C ₁₅ H ₂₀ O ₄	Metasantonin acid.....	R.	Bi.	+		68° 25' (red)	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₅ H ₂₀ O ₄	Parasantonin acid.....	R.	Bi.	-	88° 13' (red)		Ax. pl. a(100); X||c	(G)
	C ₁₅ H ₂₁ O ₄ N	α -Isopropylglutaramic acid.....	R.	Bi.	+		117° 15'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₅ H ₂₁ O ₄ N ₂	Physostigmine.....	R.	Bi.	-	77° 42'		Ax. pl. b(010); X||c	(G)
	C ₁₅ H ₂₂ O ₄	Hydrosantonin acid.....	R.	Bi.	+		100° (red)	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₅ H ₂₂ O ₅	Photosantonin acid.....	R.	Bi.	-		107° 25' (red)	Ax. pl. a(100); X||c	(G)
	C ₁₅ H ₂₃ O ₂ N	Vanillyl <i>n</i> -heptoylamide.....	M.	Bi.	-		110° (107° calc.)		(24)
	C ₁₅ H ₂₄ O(?)	Juniperol.....	Tri. (?)	Bi.	-	34° 46'		Ax. pl. nearly ||b(010); X \wedge c = 72° in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₁₅ H ₂₄ O ₂ N	Sesquiterpene nitrate.....	R.	Bi.			18° 32'	Ax. pl. a(100) (red)	(G)
4997	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ Cl ₂	<i>l</i> -Cadinene dihydrochloride.....	R.	Bi.	+		50° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||c	(37)
	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O	Cypress camphor.....	R.	Bi.	+		61° 30'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||a	(G)
	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O	Cedrol.....	R.	Bi.	+		64° 45'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||a	(G)
	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O ₃	Triacetone mannite.....	M.	Bi.	+	77° 4'	138° 13'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z \wedge c = 26° 54' in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₁₆ H ₁₀ O ₃	Diphenylmaleic anhydride.....	R.	Bi.	+		Small	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₆ H ₁₁ O ₂ Br	2, 3-Diphenyl-3-bromo- Δ^4 -crotono lactone.....	M.	Bi.			55° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. \perp b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₆ H ₁₂ O ₃	Diphenylsuccinic anhydride.....	R.	Bi.			166° (Li) (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||a	(G)
	C ₁₆ H ₁₂ N ₂	Di- <i>p</i> -dicyanobenzylamine.....	Tri.	Bi.		69° 39'		Ax. pl. ||c(001)	(G)
	C ₁₆ H ₁₃ O ₄ N	α -Benzoyl- β -acetylbenzoylhydroxylamine.....	M.	Bi.	+	75° 20'		Ax. pl. \perp b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₆ H ₁₄ N ₂	1, 5-Diphenyl-3-methyl pyrazole.....	M.	Bi.		68° 22'		Ax. pl. b(010); Z \wedge c = 7° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
5067.1	C ₁₆ H ₁₄ O	Benzylidene- <i>p</i> -tolyl ketone.....	R.	Bi.	+	36° 4'	61° 7'	Ax. pl. c(001); Z||b	(G)
	C ₁₆ H ₁₅ Cl ₃	Di- <i>p</i> -tolyltrichloroethane.....	M.	Bi.	+		85° 5'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z \wedge c = 4° in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₁₆ H ₁₅ O ₂ N	Ethyl benzohydroxamic benzoate.....	R.	Bi.	+		94° 55'	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₆ H ₁₅ O ₂ N	<i>anti</i> -Benzoyl benzohydroxamic ethyl ether.....	Tri.	Bi.	-		18° 30' (apprx.)		(G)
	C ₁₆ H ₁₅ O ₄ N	Anisoyl <i>p</i> -toluohydroxamic acid.....	M.	Bi.	+	63° 49'	113° 6'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z \perp c(001)	(G)
	C ₁₆ H ₁₅ O ₄ N	<i>p</i> -Toluyal anisohydroxamic acid.....	M.	Bi.	+	50° 10'	82° 52'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z \wedge c = 49° in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₁₆ H ₁₅ ON ₂	Phenyl styryl ketone.....	R. (?)	Bi.			Large	Ax. pl. b(010); Z \perp a(100)	(13)
	C ₁₆ H ₁₆ N ₂	Acetophenone methylphenylhydrazone.....	M.	Bi.				Ax. pl. b(010); X||a	(G)
	C ₁₆ H ₁₆ O ₂ N ₂	Diacetylhydrazobenzene.....	R.	Bi.	-	88° 45'		Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z \wedge c = 33° 51' in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₁₆ H ₁₆ O ₄ N ₂	2-Phenyl-1-allylbenzimidazolium sulfate.....	M.	Bi.	+		56° 48'	Ax. pl. a(100); X||c	(G)
5082.4	C ₁₆ H ₁₆ O ₂ N ₄	2, 3-Dinitro- <i>p</i> -xylene + 2, 6-dinitro- <i>p</i> -xylene.....	R.	Bi.	-		38° 36.5'		(G)
	C ₁₆ H ₁₉ O ₄ N ₄ H ₂ O	<i>l</i> -Benzylegonine tetrahydrate.....	R.	Bi.			45° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||b	(G)
	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ O ₂ NBr	Homatropine hydrobromide.....	R.	Bi.	-		68° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. c(001); X||b	(G)
	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ O ₂ N ₂	Antipyrine isovalerianate.....	M.	Bi.			69°-70°	Ax. pl. c(001); Z \wedge c = 17° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ O ₄	Methyl santolate.....	R.	Bi.	-	74° 24' (red)	134° 12' (red)	Ax. pl. a(100); X||c	(G)
	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ O ₄	Methyl metasantolate.....	M.	Bi.		90°		Ax. pl. \perp b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ O ₄	Methyl parasantolate.....	R.	Bi.	-		58° 25' (red)	Ax. pl. a(100); X||c	(G)
	C ₁₆ H ₂₄ O ₂ Br	β -Bromoacetyl tetraethylphloroglucinol.....	M.	Bi.	+		50° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. \perp b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₆ H ₂₄ O ₂ N ₂ H ₂ O	<i>l</i> -Phenyl- α' -methylpiperidine <i>d</i> -tartrate.....	R.	Bi.	-		55° 42'	Ax. pl. b(010); X||c	(G)
	C ₁₆ H ₂₆ O	Guaiol (Champacol).....	Trig.	Un.					(G)
5142.1	C ₁₇ H ₁₇ O ₄ N	Ethyl anisohydroxamic benzoate.....	M.	Bi.	+	71° 55'		Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z||b	(G)
	C ₁₇ H ₁₇ O ₄ N	<i>syn</i> -Anisoylbenzohydroxamic ethyl ether.....	M.	Bi.	-		66° 13'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); X \wedge c = 55° 30' in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₁₇ H ₁₇ O ₄ N	<i>anti</i> -Benzoylanisohydroxamic ethyl ether.....	M.	Bi.	-		63° 7'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₇ H ₁₉ O ₂ N ₂ H ₂ O	Morphine.....	R.	Bi.	-		125° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. \perp to elongation	(39)
	C ₁₇ H ₂₀ NBr	α -Benzylphenylallylmethylammonium bromide.....	R.	Bi.		30°-40° (apprx.)		Ax. pl. c(001); Z||b	(G)
	C ₁₇ H ₂₀ NCl	α -Benzylphenylallylmethylammonium chloride.....	R.	Bi.			100° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. c(001); Z||b	(G)
	C ₁₇ H ₂₀ ON ₂	Oxymethylenecamphor phenylpyrazole.....	M.	Bi.	+		26° 40'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₇ H ₂₀ ON ₂	Pseudoephedrine phenylthiourea.....	R.	Bi.	+		76° 15'	Ax. pl. c(001); Z||b	(G)
	C ₁₇ H ₂₀ ON ₂ S	Ephedrine phenylthiourea.....	R.	Bi.	+	66° 25'	89° 43'	Ax. pl. c(001); Z||a	(G)
	C ₁₇ H ₂₀ O ₂	(<i>p</i> -Dianisyl)dimethylmethane.....	R.	Bi.	-	89° 54.5'			(G)
5213.1	C ₁₇ H ₂₀ O ₂	Hyoscyne hydrobromide.....	R.	Bi.	-		101° 12' Large	Ax. pl. b(010); X||c	(G)
5226	C ₁₇ H ₂₂ O ₄ NBr.3H ₂ O	Cocaine hydrochloride.....	R.	Bi.	-		(> 120°)	Ax. pl. (010)	(37)
5228	C ₁₇ H ₂₂ O ₄ NCl								

Index No.	Formula	Name	System	Class	Sign	2V	2E	Orientation	Lit.
	C ₁₇ H ₂₃ O ₂ Br	Ethyl <i>d</i> (l)-bromosantoniglate	R.	Bi.	+		123° 26'	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₇ H ₂₃ O ₄ N	Menthyl- <i>o</i> -nitrobenzoate	R.	Bi.	-	30° 32'	47° 24'	Ax. pl. b(010); X||c	(G)
	C ₁₇ H ₂₃ O ₂ N ₂	2-Keto-6-methyl 4-(<i>p</i> -isopropyl phenyl)-1, 2, 3, 4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-ethyl carboxylate.	M.	Bi.	+	44° (apprx.)		Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₇ H ₂₄ ON ₂	α -Dipentene nitrolbenzylamine	M.	Bi.	+		108° 14'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z \wedge c = 18° in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₁₇ H ₂₄ ON ₂	<i>d</i> (l)-Pinene nitrolbenzylamine	R.	Bi.	+		89° 9'	Ax. pl. c(001); Z||a	(G)
	C ₁₇ H ₂₄ O ₂	1, 1, 2-Trimethyl-2-phenyleyclopentane-3-ethyl carboxylate.	M.	Bi.	-	65° 20'		Ax. pl. b(010); X \wedge c = 50° in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
5244	C ₁₇ H ₂₄ O ₂	Menthyl benzoate	R.	Bi.			70° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. c(001); Z||b	(G)
5244.1	C ₁₇ H ₂₄ O ₄	Ethyl santonate	R.	Bi.	+	64° 6' (red)		Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₇ H ₂₄ O ₄	Ethyl parasantonate	R.	Bi.	-		35° 35' (red)	Ax. pl. a(100); X||c	(G)
	C ₁₇ H ₂₄ O ₁₀	Ethyl tetraacetylquinatate	R.	Bi.	-	79° 58'		Ax. pl. a(100); X||c	(G)
	C ₁₈ H ₁₂ O ₁₃ N ₃ Si ₃ Bi ₇ H ₇ O	Bismuth <i>m</i> -nitrobenzene sulfonate	M.	Bi.	+			Ax. pl. b(010); Z \wedge c = about 93° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₁₈ H ₁₂ O ₂ N ₄	γ -Benzoylpyridine picrate	M.	Bi.		62°		Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z \wedge c = 65° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₁₈ H ₁₄ O ₇ N ₄	α -Benzylpyridine picrate	M.	Bi.		19°		Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₈ H ₁₄ O ₇ N ₄	γ -Benzylpyridine picrate	Tri.	Bi.		28°		Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O ₄	Diacetyl dihydroxy stilbene	M.	Bi.	-	81° 39'		Ax. pl. \perp b(010); X \wedge c = 13° in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
5304	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O ₂	<i>d</i> (l)-Usnic acid	R.	Bi.	+			Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O	Diethylanthrone	R.	Bi.			60° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. c(001); Z||a	(G)
	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O ₄	Hydrobenzoin diacetate	M.	Bi.		85° (apprx.)		Ax. pl. b(010); Z \wedge c = 12° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O ₄	Isohydrobenzoin diacetate	R.	Bi.	-	80° 54'		Ax. pl. b(010); X||c	(G)
	C ₁₈ H ₂₀	<i>sym</i> -Tetramethylanthracene hydride	R.	Bi.	-		79°-83°	Ax. pl. b(010) (blue); X||c	(G)
	C ₁₈ H ₂₀	Tetramethyl- <i>p</i> -stilbene	M.	Bi.	+		24° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); Z \wedge c = 90° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
5317	C ₁₈ H ₂₀ O ₂	Benzoyl- <i>p</i> - <i>tert</i> -amyl phenol	R.	Bi.	-	58° 47'		Ax. pl. b(010); X||a	(G)
	C ₁₈ H ₂₀ O ₂ N	Codeine	R.	Bi.	+	125° (apprx.)			(39)
5317	C ₁₈ H ₂₁ O ₂ N.H ₂ O	Codeine		Bi.	-	130° (apprx.)			(39)
5319	C ₁₈ H ₂₁ O ₂ N	Isocodeine	R.	Bi.	-			Ax. pl. b(010); X||c	(G)
5320	C ₁₈ H ₂₁ O ₂ N	Pseudocodeine	M.	Bi.	+			Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z \wedge c = 22° in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
5336	C ₁₈ H ₂₅ O ₅ N ₂	Tetraethyl- <i>p</i> -diaminopyromellitate	M.	Bi.		85°-90°		Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	C ₁₈ H ₂₇ O ₂ N	Capsaicin	Bi.						(25)
	C ₁₈ H ₂₇ O ₂ N	Hydrocapsaicin	Bi.						(25)
	C ₁₈ H ₂₇ O ₂ N	Vanillyl <i>n</i> -decoylamide	R.	Bi.	+		23° (calc.)		(24)
543.1	C ₁₉ H ₃₂	Fichtelite (Retene perhydride)	M.	Bi.	-			Ax. pl. b(010); X||a-axis	(G)
	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O ₁₆ .2H ₂ O	Melezitose	R.	Bi.	-		85°	X = a, Y = b, Z = c	(36)
	C ₁₉ H ₃₄ O ₃	Methyl pulvinate	M.	Bi.	-			Ax. pl. b(010); X||c	(G)
	C ₁₉ H ₃₄ O ₄ NS	<i>ms</i> -Phenylacridonium hydrosulfate (green mod.)	Tri.	Bi.	-	42°			(G)
	C ₁₉ H ₃₄ O ₄ NS	<i>ms</i> -Phenylacridonium hydrosulfate (red mod.)	M.	Bi.	+			Ax. pl. b(010); Z \wedge c = 78° 30' in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
14	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ N ₂	α -Triphenylguanidine	R.	Bi.	+		38° 3'	Ax. pl. c(001); Z||a	(G)
	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ N ₂ I	Phenyldiallylbenzimidazolium iodide	M.	Bi.	+	85° 40.5'		Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z \wedge c = 38° 52' in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
24	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O ₄ N	Bulbocapnine	R.	Bi.	-			Ax. pl. a(100); X||b	(G)
	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ N ₂	Cinchene	R.	Bi.			100° 56'	Ax. pl. c(001); Z||b	(G)
	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O ₂ N ₂	Phenyldiallylbenzimidazolium hydroxide	M.	Bi.	+		60° 21'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z \perp c(001)	(G)
28.1	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O ₂ N ₂	Cinchoninone	R.	Bi.		65° 20'		Ax. pl. c(001); Z||b	(G)
	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ N ₂ Cl ₂ .2H ₂ O	Cinchonine chloride	R.	Bi.	+		13° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
1	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ ON ₂	Cinchonidine	R.	Bi.	+		100° \pm 10°	Z = b	(40)
2	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ ON ₂ .C ₆ H ₆	Cinchonidine	R.	Bi.	+		Large		(40)
2	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ ON ₂	α -Cinchonine	M.	Bi.	-		38° \pm 2°		(40)
	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ ON ₂	α -Cinchonine	M.	Bi.	-		35° 52'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); X \wedge c = 57° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O	<i>d</i> -Cinnamalidene camphor	R.	Bi.	+		28° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||a	(G)
	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ ON ₂ Br.H ₂ O	Cinchonine hydrobromide	R.	Bi.			150°		(G)
	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ ON ₂ Br ₂ .C ₂ H ₆ O	Cinchonine hydrobromide	R.	Bi.			155°		(G)
	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ ON ₂ Br ₂ .2H ₂ O	Cinchonidine hydrobromide	R.	Bi.	+		140°	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ ON ₂ Cl.2H ₂ O	Cinchonine hydrochloride	M.	Bi.	-		102°	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); X \wedge c = 35° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ ON ₂ Cl ₂ .C ₂ H ₆ O	Cinchonine hydrochloride	R.	Bi.	+		147°	Ax. pl. b(110); Z||c	(G)
	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ ON ₂ Cl ₂ .1.5C ₂ H ₆ O	Cinchonine hydronide	R.	Bi.	+		147° 40'	Ax. pl. c(001); Z||b	(39)
	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O ₂ N.H ₂ O	Codethyline	R.	Bi.	+		About 125°		(G)
	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ O ₂ N ₂ .5H ₂ O	Cinchonidine sulfate	M.	Bi.	+		115° 36'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z \wedge c = 59° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)

Index No.	Formula	Name	System	Class	Sign	2V	2E	Orientation	Lit.
5477	$C_{19}H_{24}O_8N_2Se \cdot 5H_2O$	Cinchonidine selenate.....	M.	Bi.	+		156° 40'	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$; $Z \wedge c = 59^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle \beta$	(G)
	$C_{19}H_{28}O_2$	Abietic acid.....	M.	Bi.	-		65°	Ax. pl. $b(010)$; $X \wedge c = 13^\circ$ in acute $\angle \beta$	(G)
	$C_{19}H_{29}O_3N$	Vanillyl undecenoylamide.....	R.	Bi.	-		Very large 110° (106° calc.)		(24)
	$C_{19}H_{31}O_3N$	Vanillyl <i>n</i> -undecoylamide.....	Tri.	Bi.	+				(24)
	$C_{20}H_{14}$	Benzal fluorene.....	R.	Bi.	+		13°	Ax. pl. $a(100)$; $Z \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_{20}H_{16}O_4$	2, 4-Dihydroxytriphenylacetic acid.....	M.	Bi.	-	77° 18'		Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$; $X \wedge c = 7^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle \beta$	(G)
	$C_{20}H_{17}O_2NS$	α -Naphthylamine naphthalene- α -sulfonate		Bi.					(1)
	$C_{20}H_{17}O_4NS$	β -Naphthylamine naphthalene- β -sulfonate		Bi.					(1)
	$C_{20}H_{17}O_3NS$	α -Naphthylamine naphthalene- β -sulfonate		Bi.					(1)
	$C_{20}H_{17}O_2NS$	β -Naphthylamine naphthalene- α -sulfonate		Bi.	+		85° 5'		(1)
	$C_{20}H_{18}O_6$	Pulvinic acid ethyl alcoholate.....	R.	Bi.		114°	61° 6'	Ax. pl. $a(100)$; $Z \parallel b$	(G)
	$C_{20}H_{19}O_9$	Atranoric acid.....	R.	Bi.	+			Ax. pl. $c(001)$; $Z \parallel a$	(G)
	$C_{20}H_{21}ON$	Benzoyl- β , β -diethylmethylindolenine...	M.	Bi.	-		41° 25'	Ax. pl. $b(010)$; $X \wedge c = 30^\circ$ in acute $\angle \beta$	(G)
	$C_{20}H_{21}O_4N$	<i>d</i> (l)-Bulbocapnine methyl ether.....	Tet.	Un.					(G)
5561	$C_{20}H_{22}O_4N$	Corydin.....	Tet.	Un.					(G)
	$C_{20}H_{24}O_2N_2$	Quinidine.....	R.	Bi.	-		100° \pm 10°		(40)
	$C_{20}H_{24}O_2N_2$	Diethyl dihydroxysuccinate γ -osazone..	R.	Bi.	+		143° 28'	Ax. pl. $a(100)$; $Z \parallel b$	(G)
	$C_{20}H_{24}O_4N_2$	Quinidine.....	R.	Bi.	+		80° \pm 5°		(40)
5567	$C_{20}H_{24}O_2N_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} C_6H_6$	Quinidine.....	R.	Bi.	+		85° \pm 2°		(40)
	$C_{20}H_{24}O_4N_2$	Quinine.....	R. (?)	Bi.					(40)
	$C_{20}H_{24}O_2N_2 \cdot C_6H_6$	Quinine.....	R.	Bi.	+		Large		(40)
	$C_{20}H_{24}O_2N_2 \cdot C_6H_6$	Quinine (Unst. mod.).....	R.	Bi.	-		110° \pm 10°		(40)
5588	$C_{20}H_{25}O_4N_2Br \cdot H_2O$	Bromomethylcinchonine.....	M.	Bi.			80°	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$	(G)
	$C_{20}H_{25}O_4N_2Se \cdot 7H_2O$	Quinine sulfate.....	R.	Bi.	-		(apprx.)		(G)
	$C_{20}H_{25}O_4N_2Se \cdot 7H_2O$	Quinine selenate.....	R.	Bi.	-		19° 15'	Ax. pl. $a(100)$; $X \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_{20}H_{27}O_2N_2Br$	Cinchonidine hydrobromide methyl alcoholate	R.	Bi.	-		77° 15'	Ax. pl. $a(100)$; $X \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_{20}H_{27}O_2N_2Br$	Cinchonine hydrobromide methyl alcoholate	R.	Bi.	+		142°		(G)
	$C_{20}H_{27}O_2N_2Cl$	Cinchonidine hydrochloride methyl alcoholate	R.	Bi.	+		40° 40'	Ax. pl. $b(010)$; $Z \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_{20}H_{27}O_2N_2Cl$	Cinchonine hydrochloride methyl alcoholate	R.	Bi.	+		140°	Ax. pl. $a(100)$; $Z \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_{20}H_{27}O_2N_2Cl$	Cinchonine hydrochloride methyl alcoholate	R.	Bi.	+		157°	Ax. pl. $b(010)$; $Z \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_{20}H_{27}O_2N_2I$	Cinchonine hydroiodide methyl alcoholate	R.	Bi.	+		126° 50'	Ax. pl. $b(010)$; $Z \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_{20}H_{28}N_4$	Diethylaniline azyline.....	M.	Bi.					(G)
	$C_{20}H_{30}O_2$	<i>d</i> -Pimaric acid.....	R.	Bi.	+		76° 36'	Ax. pl. $a(100)$; $Z \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_{20}H_{30}O_2$	<i>l</i> -Pimaric acid.....	R.	Bi.	+	61° 45'	110° 22'	Ax. pl. $a(100)$; $Z \parallel b$	(G)
	$C_{20}H_{30}O_4$	Camphorpinacene.....	R.	Bi.			126° 50'	Ax. pl. $a(100)$	(G)
	$C_{20}H_{32}O_2N_2Cl_2$	<i>d</i> (l)- α -Limonene nitroschloride.....	M.	Bi.	+		99° 34'- 100° 15'	Ax. pl. $b(010)$; $Z \wedge c = 4^\circ$ 50° in acute $\angle \beta$	(G)
5642	$C_{20}H_{32}O_2N$	Vanillyl <i>n</i> -dodecylamide.....	M.	Bi.	+		100° (calc.)		(24)
	$C_{20}H_{34}O_4N$	Methylcapsaicin.....	M.	Bi.					(24)
	$C_{21}H_{18}O_3$	Benzil benzoate.....	M.	Bi.	-	74° 10'	149° 46'	Ax. pl. $b(010)$; $X \wedge c = 104^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle \beta$	(G)
	$C_{21}H_{19}N_2Br$	Amarine hydrobromide.....	Trig.	Un.					(G)
	$C_{21}H_{19}N_2Cl$	Amarine hydrochloride.....	Trig.	Un.					(G)
	$C_{21}H_{20}$	Diphenyl- <i>p</i> -xylylmethane.....	M.	Bi.	+	57° 43'	58°	Ax. pl. $a(100)$; $X \parallel c$	(G)
	$C_{21}H_{21}O_2N_2Br$	α -Bromostrychnine.....	R.	Bi.	-				(3)
	$C_{21}H_{22}O_2N_2$	Strychnine.....	M. (?)	Bi.			45° 20'	Ax. pl. $c(001)$; $X \parallel a$	(G)
	$C_{21}H_{22}O_2N_2$	Tribenzylamine nitrate.....	R.	Bi.	-		110° (red)		(3)
	$C_{21}H_{22}O_2N$	Diacetylmorphine.....	R.	Bi.	-		(apprx.) 16° 7'		(C)
	$C_{21}H_{24}O_7N_4$	β , β -Triethyl- α -methyleneindoline picrate	M.	Bi.	-				(C)
	$C_{21}H_{27}ON_2Br \cdot H_2O$	Cinchonine ethobromide.....	R.	Bi.		87° 50'		Ax. pl. $b(010)$; $Z \parallel c$	(C)
	$C_{21}H_{27}ON_2Cl_2$	Dichloromaleic- <i>p</i> -tolyl-dipiperidine.....	M.	Bi.	+		44° 40'	Ax. pl. $b(010)$	(C)
5648	$C_{21}H_{29}ON_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} H_2O$	Cinchonidine hydroiodide ethiodide.....	M.	Bi.			90°	Ax. pl. $\perp b(010)$	(C)
	$C_{21}H_{29}O_2N_2$	Quinidine methyl alcoholate.....	R.	Bi.	+		78°	Ax. pl. $a(100)$; $Z \parallel c$	(C)
	$C_{21}H_{29}O_2N_2I$	Cinchonine hydroiodide ethyl alcoholate	R.	Bi.	-		19°	Ax. pl. $b(010)$; $X \parallel c$	(C)
	$C_{21}H_{30}O_2$	<i>d</i> -Bornyl methylene ether.....	R.	Bi.	+	75° 44'		Ax. pl. $b(010)$; $Z \parallel c$	(C)
	$C_{22}H_{16}O_3$	<i>p</i> -Cresolphthalein.....	R.	Bi.	+	39°		Ax. pl. $c(001)$; $Z \parallel a$	(C)
	$C_{22}H_{17}ON$	α , β -Dibenzoylcinnamenimide.....	R.	Bi.		82° 40'		Ax. pl. $b(010)$; $Z \parallel a$	(C)
	$C_{22}H_{17}O_2N$	Benzoyl benzohydroxamic anisate (α -mod.)	M.	Bi.	-		86° 30'		(C)
	$C_{22}H_{19}O_2N$	Anisoyl benzohydroxamic <i>p</i> -toluate (β -mod.)	M.	Bi.	+		100° 44'	Ax. pl. $b(010)$	(C)
	$C_{22}H_{20}N_2$	1, 3, 4-Triphenyltetrahydropyrazine.....	R.	Bi.	+	56° 24'		Ax. pl. $a(100)$; $Z \parallel c$	(C)
	$C_{22}H_{22}O_2N_4$	Bisantipyrene.....	M.	Bi.		60° 52'	98° 4'	Ax. pl. $b(010)$; $Z \wedge c = 37^\circ$ in obtuse $\angle \beta$	(C)
	$C_{22}H_{23}O_7N$	Narcotine.....	R.	Bi.	-		50° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. $a(100)$; $X \parallel c$	(C)
									(C)
									(C)
5704	$C_{22}H_{23}O_7N$	Narcotine.....	R.	Bi.	-				(C)

Index No.	Formula	Name	System	Class	Sign	2V	2E	Orientation	Lit.
	$C_{22}H_{26}O_4$	Benzyl santosate.....	R.	Bi.	+	85° 57' (red)		Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	$C_{22}H_{30}ON_2I_2 \cdot 2H_2O$	Cinchonidine ethiodide methiodide....	R.	Bi.		73° 36'	78° 30'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||a	(G)
	$C_{22}H_{30}O_2N_2$	Quinidine ethyl alcoholate.....	R.	Bi.					(G)
	$C_{22}H_{30}O_2S_2$	Menthyl thioxanthic anhydride.....	R.	Bi.	-	85° 6'		Ax. pl. b(010); X||a	(G)
	$C_{22}H_{18}ONBr$	Bromomethyltriphenyl pyrrolone.....	M.	Bi.	+	70° 15'	122° 55'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z apprx. \perp s(101)	(G)
	$C_{23}H_{19}O_2N$	<i>p</i> -Tolulyl anisohydroxamic benzoate (α -mod.)	M.	Bi.	+	64° 32.5'	120° 38'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z \wedge c = about 60° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	$C_{23}H_{19}O_2N$	Anisoyl benzohydroxamic <i>p</i> -toluate (α -mod.)	M.	Bi.	+	78° 59'		Ax. pl. ||c(001); Z||a	(G)
	$C_{23}H_{19}O_2N$	Anisoyl <i>p</i> -toluhydroxamic benzoate....	M.	Bi.	-	84° 55'		X||b	(G)
	$C_{23}H_{19}O_2N$	Benzoyl <i>p</i> -toluhydroxamic anisate....	M.	Bi.	-	68° 32'	145°	Ax. pl. b(010); X \wedge c = 33° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	$C_{23}H_{19}O_2N$	Benzoyl anisohydroxamic <i>p</i> -toluate....	M.	Bi.	+	71° 12'		Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	$C_{23}H_{19}O_2N$	Benzoyl anisohydroxamic anisate.....	M.	Bi.			16° 42'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z \wedge c = 53° 50' in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	$C_{23}H_{24}O_2N_2 \cdot H_2O$	Methylene bisantipyrine.....	M.	Bi.		76° 30'		Ax. pl. b(010); Z \wedge c = 56° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	$C_{23}H_{20}O_2NI \cdot H_2O$	Methyl trimethylcolchidimethinate methiodide	R.	Bi.		72° (apprx.)		Ax. pl. a(100); Z||b	(G)
5818	$C_{24}H_{18}$	1, 3, 5-Triphenylbenzene.....	R.	Bi.	-	9° 50'	18° 25'	Ax. pl. b(010); X||c	(G)
	$C_{24}H_{21}ON$	Ethyltriphenylpyrrolone (β -mod.).....	M.	Bi.	-		17° 20'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); X \wedge c = 63° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	$C_{24}H_{22}ON$	Propyltriphenylpyrrolone (α -mod.)....	R.	Bi.	+	65° 50'	135° 30'	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	$C_{24}H_{40}O_{10}$	Lepanthine.....	M.	Bi.				Ax. pl. b(010)	(G)
	$C_{24}H_{10}O$	Tetraphenylenepinacolone.....	M.	Bi.	-	80° (apprx.)		Ax. pl. b(010); X \wedge c = 50° (apprx.) in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	$C_{24}H_{23}O_2N$	<i>d</i> -Benzoylbubocarpine.....	R.	Bi.	-	78° 34'	108° 58' 30° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. c(001); X||b	(G)
	$C_{24}H_{32}O_2N_2$	Strychnine ethyl carbonate.....	?	Bi.	+				(37)
	$C_{27}H_{30}O_4N_2$	Cinchonine phenylglycolate.....	R.	Bi.	+			Ax. pl. b(010); Z||c	(G)
	$C_{27}H_{44}Br_2$	Cholestene dibromide (St. mod.).....	R.	Bi.	+		45°	Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	$C_{28}H_{30}O_4$	Stilbeneglycol dibenzoate.....	M.	Bi.	+	85° 58'		Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z||b	(G)
	$C_{28}H_{36}O_2N_2 \cdot 3H_2O$	Brucine valerianate.....	M.	Bi.			86° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. \perp b(010)	(G)
5961	$C_{28}H_{46}O_2$	Gurjum resin.....	Tri.	Bi.	-	86° 6'			(G)
	$C_{28}H_{46}O_2$	Cholesteryl formate.....	M.	Bi.	+			Ax. pl. b(010); Z \wedge c = 21° 30'	(G)
	$C_{30}H_{26}O_2N_2S_2$	α -Naphthylamine naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonate		Bi.					(1)
	$C_{30}H_{26}O_2N_2S_2$	α -Naphthylamine naphthalene-1, 6-disulfonate	M.	Bi.	-		Large		(1)
	$C_{30}H_{26}O_2N_2S_2$	α -Naphthylamide naphthalene-2, 6-disulfonate		Bi.	-		Large		(1)
	$C_{30}H_{26}O_2N_2S_2$	α -Naphthylamine naphthalene-2, 7-disulfonate		Bi.	+				(1)
	$C_{30}H_{26}O_2N_2S_2$	β -Naphthylamine naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonate (normal salt).		Bi.	+		75° 5' (obs.) 77° 6' (calc.) Large		(1)
	$C_{30}H_{26}O_2N_2S_2$	β -Naphthylamine naphthalene-1, 5-disulfonate (acid salt)		Bi.					(1)
	$C_{30}H_{26}O_2N_2S_2$	β -Naphthylamine naphthalene-1, 6-disulfonate		Bi.	-		Large		(1)
	$C_{30}H_{26}O_2N_2S_2$	β -Naphthylamine naphthalene-2, 6-disulfonate		Bi.	+		70° 5'		(1)
	$C_{30}H_{26}O_2N_2S_2$	β -Naphthylamine naphthalene-2, 7-disulfonate		Bi.	-		Large	Bx ₀ \perp plates	(1)
	$C_{30}H_{48}$	<i>d</i> - α -Amyriline.....	R.	Bi.	+	72° 12'		Ax. pl. c(001); Z||a	(G)
	$C_{30}H_{48}$	<i>d</i> - β -Amyriline.....	R.	Bi.	+	22° 21.5'	35° 26.5'	Ax. pl. c(001); Z||b	(G)
	$C_{32}H_{36}O$	α -Isodynopinacoline.....	R.	Bi.	+			Ax. pl. a(100); Z||c	(G)
	$C_{32}H_{28}$	Tetraphenylethanebenzene.....	M.	Bi.			60° (apprx.) 26° (apprx.) 33° (apprx.)	Ax. pl. \perp b(010)	(G)
	$C_{32}H_{26}O_2$	Dynopinacone.....	M.	Bi.					(G)
	$C_{32}H_{32}O_{12}$	Tetrarin.....	Tri.	Bi.	-			Ax. pl. \perp a(100)	(G)
062.1	$C_{34}H_{40}O_{10}N_2S_2 \cdot 7H_2O$	Morphine sulfate.....	R.	Bi.	-		69° 37' (red)	Ax. pl. b(010); X||a	(G)
067 075	$C_{34}H_{47}O_{11}N$	Aconitine.....	R.	Bi.	+		56° 10'	Ax. pl. b(010); Z||a	(G)
	$C_{34}H_{50}O_2$	Cholesterol benzoate.....	Tet.	Un.					(G)
	$C_{40}H_{52}O_7N_4Se$	Cinchonine selenate ethyl alcoholate....	M.	Bi.			77° 40'		(G)
	$C_{42}H_{38}O_4N_4S_3 \cdot 3.5H_2O$	Amarine sulfate.....	M.	Bi.	+		60° 57'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z \wedge c = 80° in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	$C_{42}H_{40}O_4N_4Se \cdot 5H_2O$	Strychnine selenate.....	M.	Bi.	+		14°	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z \wedge c = 34° in acute $\angle\beta$	(G)
	$C_{42}H_{40}O_2N_4S_3 \cdot 5H_2O$	Strychnine sulfate.....	M.	Bi.	+		16° 30'	Ax. pl. \perp b(010); Z \wedge c = 32° 43' in obtuse $\angle\beta$	(G)
	$C_{52}H_{88}O_4$	Zeorine.....	H.	Un.					(G)

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

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X-RAY DIFFRACTION DATA FROM CRYSTALS AND LIQUIDS

R. W. G. WYCKOFF

Introduction.—To find a given substance, consult Table A for all elementary substances, B for all chemical compounds, C for all alloys which are not definite chemical compounds, E for all liquids, and F for solid solutions of salts.

Except for the spacing observations given in Tables C' and E, there are recorded below only such observations as can be made to yield dimensions for at least a possible unit cell. The structure types of some of the simpler unit cells are shown in Figs. 1-11. The mode of designating these structures and other coordinate groups giving atomic positions is that described in Wyckoff, "The Structure of Crystals," Chemical Catalog Co., New York, 1924.

ABBREVIATIONS

2a, 4b, 8f, (4b, 4c), (4b, 4d), (32b, 48c), etc. refer to the correspondingly numbered coordinate groups in Wyckoff, i.e. and *Analytical Expression of the Results of the Theory of Space Groups* (Washington, 1922).

- a_0, b_0, c_0 Edge length of unit cell along the a -, b -, and c -crystallographic axes, respectively.
- α The angle between the three equivalent axes of a rhombohedral unit; in a triclinic crystal, the angle between the b - and c -axes.
- B.-c. Body-centered type of structure. The cubic B.-c. arrangement (2a) is shown in Fig. 1.
- β Angle between the a - and c -axes.
- C.-p. The hexagonal close-packed type of atomic arrangement (d) (see Fig. 3).
- γ Angle between the a - and b -axes in a triclinic crystal.
- 2Ci Holohedral symmetry class, monoclinic system. $2Ci-m$ (C_{2h}^m) as under T.
- 3Ci Second sort hexagonal tetartohedral symmetry class, rhombohedral division, hexagonal system. $3Ci-m$ (C_{3i}^m) and $3Ci-m$ (n) as under T.
- 4C Tetartohedral symmetry class, tetragonal system. $4C-m$ (C_4^m) as under T.
- 6Ci Paramorphic hemihedral symmetry class, hexagonal division, hexagonal system. $6Ci-m$ (C_{6h}^m) as under T.
- Dia. Diamond type (8f.) of atomic arrangement (see Fig. 4).
- 2D Enantiomorphic hemihedral symmetry class, orthorhombic (rhombic) system. $2D-m$ (V^m), as under T.
- 2Di Holohedral symmetry class, orthorhombic system. $2Di-m$ (V_h^m) and $2Di-m$ (n) as under T.
- 3D Enantiomorphic hemihedral symmetry class, rhombohedral division, hexagonal system. $3D-m$ (D_3^m) and $3D-m$ (n) as under T.

- 3Di Holohedral symmetry class, rhombohedral division, hexagonal system. $3Di-m$ (D_{3d}^m) and $3Di-m$ (n) as under T.
- 4d Second sort hemihedral symmetry class, tetragonal system. $4d-m$ (V_d^m) and $4d-m$ (n) as under T.
- 4D Enantiomorphic hemihedral symmetry class, tetragonal system. $4D-m$ (D_4^m) as under T.
- 4Di Holohedral symmetry class, tetragonal system. $4Di-m$ (D_{4h}^m) and $4Di-m$ (n) as under T.
- 6Di Holohedral symmetry class, hexagonal division, hexagonal system. $6Di-m$ (D_{6h}^m) and $6Di-m$ (n) as under T.
- 2e Hemimorphic hemihedral symmetry class, orthorhombic system. $2e-m$ (C_{2v}^m) as under T.
- 3e Hemimorphic hemihedral symmetry class, rhombohedral division, hexagonal system. $3e-m$ (C_{3v}^m) and $3e-m$ (n) as under T.
- 6e Hemimorphic hemihedral symmetry class, hexagonal division, hexagonal system. $6e-m$ (C_{6v}^m) and $6e-m$ (n) as under T.
- F.-c. Face-centered type of structure. Cubic F.-c. arrangement (4b) shown in Fig. 2.
- Oi Holohedral symmetry class, cubic system. $Oi-m$ (O_h^m) and $Oi-m$ (n) as under T.
- P. S. Possible structure. Used to designate those atomic arrangements which may be correct but for which additional results are needed or desirable.
- P. U. C. Possible unit cell. Used to designate those crystals for which the selected unit cells may be correct but which require additional experimental or theoretical treatment.
- S. P. Sample compressed.
- T Tetartohedral symmetry class, cubic system. $T-m = m^{1/4}$ space group having this symmetry ($= T^m$). $T-m$ (n) = $n^{1/4}$ atomic arrangement under T. For instance T-3(c) is seen by reference to Wyckoff (*Analytical expression*, p. 122), to be arrangement 8 $\frac{1}{2}00\bar{1}$ (*ibid.*, p. 93).
- Te Hemimorphic hemihedral (tetrahedral) symmetry class, cubic system. $Te-m$ (T_d^m) and $Te-m$ (n) as under T.
- Ti Paramorphic hemihedral (pyritohedral) symmetry class, cubic system. $Ti-m$ (T_h^m) and $Ti-m$ (n) have meanings analogous to those of similar symbols and T.
- $u, \text{ or } v$ Variable x, y or z parameter.

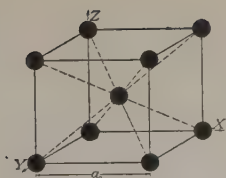


FIG. 1.—The unit cube of the body-centered cubic arrangement (2a). The coordinates of the atomic positions associated with this cell are 000; $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$.

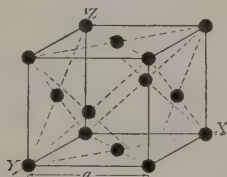


FIG. 2.—The unit cube of the face-centered cubic arrangement (4b). The coordinates of the atomic positions associated with this cell are 000; $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}0$; $\frac{1}{2}0\frac{1}{2}$; $0\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$.

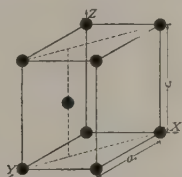


FIG. 3.—The unit cell of the hexagonal close-packed arrangement (d). The coordinates of the atomic positions associated with this cell are 000; $\frac{1}{3}\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{2}$.

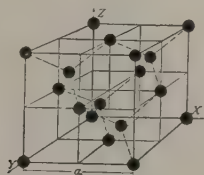


FIG. 4.—The unit cube of the diamond cubic arrangement (8f). The coordinates of the atomic positions associated with this cell are 000; $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}0$; $\frac{1}{2}0\frac{1}{2}$; $0\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}$; $\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{4}$.

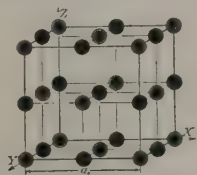


FIG. 5.—The unit cube of the NaCl-arrangement (4b, 4c). The atoms in positions 4b are shown as annuli; those in 4c as black circles. The coordinates of 4c are $0\frac{1}{2}0$; $\frac{1}{2}00$; $00\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$.

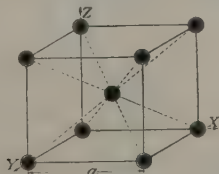


FIG. 6.—The unit cube of the CsCl-arrangement (1a, 1b). Atoms of one sort, in 1a, are shown as annuli; the other kind of atom, in 1b, appears as a black circle.

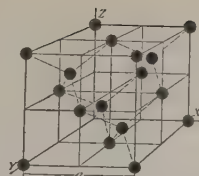


FIG. 7.—The unit cube of the ZnS-arrangement (4b, 4d). The atoms in position 4d appear as black circles; their coordinates are $\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}$; $\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{4}$.

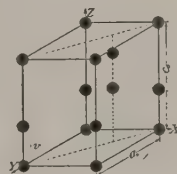


FIG. 8.—The unit cell of the ZnO-arrangement (e'). The coordinates of equivalent atomic positions are 000; $\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}$ and $00v$; $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $v + \frac{1}{2}$.

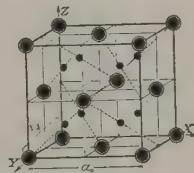


FIG. 9.—The unit cell of the CaF₂-arrangement (4b, 8e). The atoms in positions 8e, shown as black circles, have the coordinates $\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}$; $\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{4}$; $\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{4}$; $\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}$; $\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{4}$.

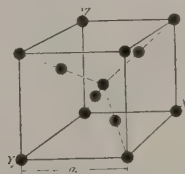


FIG. 10.—The unit cube of the Cu₂O-arrangement (2a, 4d). The atoms in positions 4d are shown as annuli, those in 2a appear as black circles.

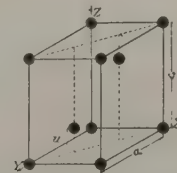


FIG. 11.—The unit cell of the hexagonal Mn(OH)₂-arrangement (h). The coordinates of the equivalent atomic positions in the unit are 000 and $\frac{1}{3}\frac{2}{3}u$; $\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{3}\bar{u}$.

A-TABLE.—ELEMENTS

Chemical symbol	Crystal system	Structure type	Space group	Unit cell Size, Å		Molecules	Calculated density	Lit. and remarks
				a_0	c_0			
A	C.	F.-c.(4b)		5.43		4	1.645	(227) (temp. ca. -253°)
Ag	C.	F.-c.(4b)		4.079		4	10.49	(82, 142, 165, 218, 235, 240, 241, 265, 329, 371)
Al	C.	F.-c.(4b)		4.043		4	2.692	(84, 127, 128, 141, 197, 206, 216, 241, 329, 366, 361)
As	H.	3Di-5(c)	3Di-5	4.142; $54^\circ 7'$		2	5.75	(43, 386) u. = 0.226, probably correct
Au	C.	F.-c.(4b)		4.064		4	19.4	(82, 84, 142, 165, 218, 241, 329, 371)
Be	H.	C.-p.(d)	6Di-4?	2.283	3.607	2	1.828	(163)
Bi*	H.	3Di-5(c)	3Di-5	4.726; $57^\circ 16'$		2	9.86	(82, 118, 139, 140, 142, 166, 193)
C-dia.	C.	Dia.(8f)	Oi-7	3.56		8	3.51	(52, 59, 60, 128)
Graph.†	H.	6c-4(a, b)	6c-4?	2.46	6.79	4	2.22	(14, 88, 89, 105, 119, 128, 262, 310)
Ca	C.	F.-c.(4b)		5.56		4	1.538	(134, 135)
Cd	H.	C.-p.(d)	6Di-4?	2.98	5.63	2	8.56	(134, 136, 229)
Ce	C.	F.-c.(4b)		5.12		4	6.90	(137)
	H.	C.-p.(d)	6Di-4?	3.65	5.96	2	6.73	(137). Existence (?) (224)
Co	C.	F.-c.(4b)		3.554		4	8.67	(131, 136), cf. (224)
	H.	C.-p.(d)	6Di-4?	2.514	4.105	2	8.66	(131, 136), cf. (224)
Cr	C.	B.-c.(2a)		2.875		2	7.22	(131, 136, 201, 206)
Cu	C.	F.-c.(4b)		3.603		4	8.95	(46, 82, 84, 141, 145, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 329, 374, 371)
Fe- α	C.	B.-c.(2a)		2.855		2	7.92	(82, 84, 122, 128, 131, 168, 198, 250, 253, 254, 255, 256, 362)
Fe- β	C.	B.-c.(2a)		2.90 at 800°		2	7.55	No structural inversion, α to β (250, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257)
Fe- γ	C.	F.-c.(4b)		3.63 at 1100°		4	7.70 at 1100°	
Fe- δ	C.	B.-c.(2a)		3.68 at 1425°		2	7.40 at 1425°	
				2.93 at 1425°		2	7.33	(285)
Ga		Symmetry said to be not cubic						
Ge	C.	Dia.(8f)	Oi-7	5.62		8	5.38	(14, 138)
Hf	H.	C.-p.(d)	6Di-4?	3.32	5.46	2	11.3	(324, 379)
Hg		Two different structures have been deduced						(2, 170)
In	Tet.?	?		4.58	4.86	4	7.43	(134, 136) P. U. C.
Ir	C.	F.-c.(4b)		3.823		4	22.8	(134, 136, 284)
K	C.	B.-c.(2a)		5.20 at -150°		2	0.917 at -150°	(162). Approximate only
Li	C.	B.-c.(2a)		3.50		2	0.534	(32, 33, 128)
Mg	H.	C.-p.(d)	6Di-4?	3.22	5.23	2	1.709	(36, 128, 129, 196)
Mn (α)	C.?			8.89		56?	7.21	(350) P. U. C.
Mn (β)	C.?			6.289		20?	7.29	(350) P. U. C.
Mn (γ)	Tet.?			3.774	3.533	4	7.21	(350, 368) P. U. C.
Mo	C.	B.-c.(2a)		3.143		2	10.20	(82, 136, 236, 329)
Na	C.	B.-c.(2a)		4.30		2	0.954	(128)
Nb	C.?			4.19		4		(366) P. U. C. Impure
Ni	C.	F.-c.(4b)		3.499		4	9.04	(36, 82, 84, 128, 131, 136, 168, 206, 260, 299, 329, 360, 361)
Os	H.	C.-p.(d)		2.714	4.32	2	22.8	(137)
P black	H.			5.96; $60^\circ 16'$		8		(392) P. S. like As
Pb	C.	F.-c.(4b)		4.920		4	11.48	(82, 84, 156, 196, 206, 241, 329, 340)
Pd	C.	F.-c.(4b)		3.859		4	12.25	(134, 136, 164, 167, 329, 393)
Pt	C.	F.-c.(4b)		3.913		4	21.5	(82, 134, 136, 142, 329, 393)
Rh	C.	F.-c.(4b)		3.820		4	12.2	(136, 393)
Ru	H.	C.-p.(d)	6Di-4?	2.686	4.272	2	12.6	(134, 136)
S	R.		2Di-24	10.61	24.56	128	2.02	(61, 314) $b_0 = 12.87$
Sb	H.	3Di-5(c)	3Di-5	4.500; $56^\circ 37'$		2	6.73	(140, 193) u. = 0.231
Se	H.	3D-4(a)	3D-4 or 3D-6	4.34	4.95	3	4.86	(42, 232, 308, 366) u. = 0.216
		(or 3D-6(a))						P. S.
Si	C.	Dia.(8f)	Oi-7	5.42		8	2.32	(88, 107, 108, 127, 128, 153, 154)
Sn gray	C.	Dia.(8f)	Oi-7	6.46		8	5.81	(29, 30, 31), cf. (206)
(white)	Tet.	4Di-19(a)	4Di-19?	5.824	3.165	4	7.30	(29, 30, 31, 172, 173, 174, 206, 238)
Ta	C.	B.-c.(2a)		3.272		2	17.1	(25, 134, 136)

Chemical symbol	Crystal system	Structure type	Space group	Unit cell			Calculated density	Lit. and remarks
				Size Å		Molecules		
				a_0	c_0			
Te	H.	3D-4(<i>a</i>) or 3D-6(<i>a</i>)	3D-4 or 3D-6	4.44	5.90	3	6.26	(42, 232, 308, 366) $u = 0.269$. P. S.
Th	C.	F.-c. (4 <i>b</i>)		5.04		4	12.0	(36, 137)
Ti	H.	C.-p. (<i>d</i>)	6Di-4?	2.92	4.67	2	4.58	(36, 137, 201)
Tl	H.?	C.-p. (<i>d</i>)?	6Di-4(?)	3.47	5.52	2	11.7	(25, 156). Correct unit uncertain
	Tet.(?)			4.75	5.40			
U				Said to be not cubic					(25)
V	C.	B.-c. (2 <i>a</i>)		3.04		2	5.98	(138)
W	C.	B.-c. (2 <i>a</i>)		3.155		2	19.3	(67, 82, 84, 87, 136, 374)
Zn	H.	C.-p. (<i>d</i>)	6Di-4?	2.657	4.948	2	7.04	(134, 136, 206, 229, 346)
Zr	H.	C.-p. (<i>d</i>)	6Di-4?	3.23	5.14	2	6.47	(137, 379)

* $u = 0.237$. (142, 61 early editions) give incorrect structures.

† u for 6c-4 (a) = 0. u for 6c-4 (b) = $\frac{1}{12}$.

B-TABLE.—STANDARD ARRANGEMENT *v.* p. 96

Chemical symbol	Crystal system	Structure type	Space group	Unit cell, size, Å		M	Calculated density	Lit.	Additional data and remarks
				a_0	c_0				
H ₂ O	H.			4.52	7.32	4	0.918	(54, 90, 114, 210, 213)	P. U. C. Atomic arrangement not yet known with certainty.
HCl	C.	F.-c.?		5.50; -168°C		4	1.45	(228)	
11 N ₂ O	C.	(4f)	T-4	5.77		4	1.51	(233, 358)	$u_0 = 0.228$, distance O-N = 1.06 Å. P. S. $u = 0.22$
NH ₃	C.	[4f, T-4(b)]	T-4	5.19 (ca. -80°)		4	0.81	(338)	
NH ₄ Cl (high)	C.	NaCl-like		6.53(250°)		4	1.27	(20)	
NH ₄ Cl (low)	C.	CsCl-like		3.866		1	1.528	(20, 120, 244, 280)	
N ₂ H ₄ Cl ₂	C.	FeS ₂ -like (8h, 8h)	Ti-6	7.89		4	1.41	(281)	$u_N = \text{ca. } 0.04$, $u_{Cl} = 0.27$
NH ₄ Br (high)	C.	NaCl-like		6.90(250°)		4	1.97	(20)	
NH ₄ Br (low)	C.	CsCl-like		4.047		1	2.438	(20, 120, 244)	
NH ₄ I	C.	NaCl-like		7.244		4	2.517	(20, 120, 243)	
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	R.		2Di-16	5.95	7.73	4	1.80	(155)	$b_0 = 10.56$
12 PH ₄ I	Tet.	4Di-7(a, c)	4Di-7	6.34	4.62	2	2.88	(94)	$u_1 = 0.40 \pm 0.01$
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	Tet.		4d-12	7.48	7.55	4	1.80	(342)	N atoms at 4d-12(a); P at 4d-12(b)
As ₂ O ₃	C.	(32b, 48c)	Oi-7	11.06		16	3.86	(41)	$u_{AS} = 0.895$, $v_0 = 0.21$
Sb ₂ O ₃	C.	(32b, 48c)	Oi-7	11.14		16	5.57	(41)	$u_{SB} = 0.886$, $v_0 = 0.23$
16 CO ₂	C.	(4b, 8h)	Ti-6	5.62		4	1.64	(317, 318, 358, 382)	u_0 uncertain. Liquid air-temperature

For other carbon compounds belonging here *v.* the C-Table *infra*

SiO ₂ (β-quartz)	H.	6D-4 6D-5 (c, f)	6D-4 & 6D-5	5.01	5.47	3	2.50	(321, 332, 359)	$u = 0.197$
SiO ₂ (low quartz)	H.		3D-3 & 3D-5 or 3D-4 & 3D-6	4.903	5.398	3	2.648	(21, 48, 169, 227, 331)	P. U. C. a_0 -spacing for quartz very accurately determined.
SiO ₂ (β-cristobalite)	C.	(8f, 16b)	Oi-7 ?	7.12(290°)		8	2.20	(288, 377, 380)	
(NH ₄) ₂ SiF ₆	C.	(4b, 8e, 24a)	Oi-5	8.38		4	2.00	(38)	$u_g = 0.205$
SiC, I	H.			3.098	37.9	15	3.15	(383)	Complex structure assigned
SiC, II	H.		6C-6 ?	3.098	15.17	6	3.15	(347, 348)	C at 6C-6(a) if $u = 0$ and 6C-6(b), if $u = \frac{1}{2}$ and g. Si at 6C-6(a) if $u' = \frac{1}{2}$ and 6C-6(b) if $u' = 0.29$ and 0.95 P. S.
SiC, III	H.			3.098	10.10	4	3.16	(390)	C at 000; 00g; $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$. Si at 00u; 0, 0, $u + \frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, u + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, u + \frac{1}{2}$, $u = \text{ca. } \frac{1}{12}$. P. S.
TiO ₂ (rutile)	Tet.	4Di-14(a, f)	4Di-14	4.58	2.98	2	4.21	(83, 113, 241, 263)	
TiO ₂ (anatase)	Tet.			5.27	9.37	8	4.05	(242)	P. U. C.
Ti ₂ O ₃	H.	3Di-6(c, e)	3Di-6	5.37; 56° 48'		2	4.67	(351)	
TiN	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		4.237		4	5.40?	(13, 306)	The later determination gives $a_0 = 4.40$
TiC	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		4.29?		4	5.01?	(13, 306)	The later determination gives $a_0 = 4.60$
21 ZrO ₂	C.	CaF ₂ (4b, 8e)	Oi-5	5.08		4	6.19	(13)	P. S. Other data (#3) conflict. 2 modifications?
ZrF ₂	H.	Mn(OH) ₂ (h)	3Di-3	3.68	5.85	1	3.73	(13)	P. S. $u = \text{ca. } 0.25$
ZrSe ₂	H.	Mn(OH) ₂ (h)	3Di-3	3.79	6.18	1	5.38	(13)	P. S. $u = \text{ca. } 0.25$
ZrN	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		4.61		4	7.1	(13, 306)	P. S.
(NH ₄) ₂ ZrF ₇	C.	(4d, 4e, 12a, 24u)	Oi-4	9.35		4	2.25	(13)	$0.15 < u_g < 0.21$; $0.42 < u_g < 0.48$; $0.23 < v_g < 0.28$
ZrC	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		4.78		4	6.4	(13, 306)	P. S.
ZrSiO ₄	Tet.			9.20	5.87	8	4.85	(241)	P. U. C.

Chemical symbol	Crystal system	Structure type	Space group	Unit cell, size, Å		M	Calculated density	Lit.	Additional data and remarks
				a_0	c_0				
SuO	Tet.	4Di-7(a, c)?		3.77	4.77	2	6.56	(300)	
SuO ₂	Tet.			4.72	3.16	2	7.07	(83, 241, 263)	P. U. C.
SuI ₄	C.	Ti-6(c, d)	Ti-6	12.28		8	4.82	(96, 178)	$u_{\text{Sn}} = 0.12a$, $u_z = 0.25a$, $z = 0.009$, $y = 0.001$, $z = 0.25a$ $u_{\text{Cl}} = 0.24a$ and < 0.25 $u_{\text{Pb}}[4\text{Di}-7(c)] = 0.24$
(NH ₄) ₂ SuCl ₄	C.	(4b, 8e, 24a)	Oi-5	10.06		4	2.39	(92)	
23 PbO	Tet.	4Di-7(a, c)		3.99	5.01	2	9.28	(97, 300)	
PbO ₂	Tet.	4Di-14(a, f)	4Di-14	4.97	3.40	2	9.40	(345, 386)	
PbF ₂ (g)	C.	CaF ₂ (4b, 8e)	Oi-5	5.93		4	7.76	(340)	
PbS	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		5.97		4	7.43	(61, 76, 154, 340, 357)	
PbSe	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		6.14		4	8.17	(357, 366)	
PbTe	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		6.34		4	8.67	(357)	
Pb(NO ₃) ₂	C.	(4b, 8h, Ti-6(24))	Ti-6	7.84		4	4.54	(191, 245)	
ThO ₂	C.	CaF ₂ (4b, 8e)	Oi-5	5.59		4	9.98	(13, 83, 111)	Another determination of a_0 (283) varies widely from this.
Ga ₂ O ₃	H.	3Di-6(c, e)	3Di-6	5.281; 55° 35'		2	6.62	(381)	
In ₂ O ₃	C.		Oi-10	10.12		16	7.07	(381)	
(Ga, In) ₂ O ₃	C.		Oi-10	9.76		16		(381)	39 mol. % In ₂ O ₃
TiO ₂	C.		Oi-10	10.57		16	10.2	(381)	
TiCl ₄	C.	CaCl ₂ (1a, 1b)	Oi-1	3.84		1	6.98	(85, 239, 369)	
TiBr ₄	C.	CaCl ₂ (1a, 1b)	Oi-1	3.97		1	7.44	(239, 369)	
ZnO	H.	ZnO(c')	6e-4	3.25	5.23	2	5.61	(4, 7, 51, 61, 121, 249)	
Zn(BrO ₃) ₂ ·6H ₂ O	C.	(4b, 8h, Ti-6(24))	Ti-6	10.31		4	2.59	(278)	
α -ZnS (wurtzite)	H.	ZnO(c')	6e-4	3.84	6.28	2	4.01	(9, 51, 381)	$u_{\text{S}} = ca. \frac{1}{2}$
β -ZnS (blende)	C.	ZnS(4b, 4d)	Te-2	5.43		4	4.02	(47, 103, 108, 154)	
ZnSe	C.	ZnS(4b, 4d)	Te-2	5.65		4	5.29	(80)	
ZnCO ₃	H.	3Di-6(a, b, e)	3Di-6	5.02; 48° 23'		2	4.54	(160)	
29 CdO	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		4.72		4	8.06	(86, 217)	
CdF ₂	C.	CaF ₂ (4b, 8e)	Oi-5	5.40		4	6.30	(340)	
CdI ₂	H.	Mn(OH) ₂ (h)	3Di-3	4.24	6.84	1	5.67	(39)	0.23 < u_1 < 0.253
α -CdS	H.	ZnO(c')	6e-4	4.14	6.72		4.78	(51, 381)	$u_{\text{S}} = ca. \frac{1}{2}$
β -CdS	C.	ZnS(4b, 4d)	Te-2	5.82		4	4.84	(381)	
Hg ₂ Cl ₂	Tet.	4Di-17(e)		4.47	10.89	2	7.16	(344)	$u_{\text{Hg}} = \frac{1}{2}$, $u_{\text{Cl}} = \frac{1}{2}$. P. S.
Hg ₂ Br ₂	Tet.	4Di-17(e)		4.65	11.10	2	7.71	(344)	$u_{\text{Hg}} = \frac{1}{2}$, $u_{\text{Br}} = \frac{1}{2}$. P. S.
HgI ₂	Tet.			4.356	12.34	2	6.40	(397)	
Hg ₂ I ₂	Tet.	4Di-17(e)		4.92	11.61	2	7.68	(344)	$u_{\text{Hg}} = \frac{1}{2}$, $u_1 = \frac{1}{2}$. P. S.
HgS (metacinnabarite)	C.	ZnS(4b, 4d)	Te-2	5.84		4	7.71	(180, 161, 154, 336, 337, 365, 366)	
HgS (cinnabar)	H.		3D-4 & 3D-6	4.16	9.54	3	8.12	(180, 357, 365, 366)	P. S. suggested
CuO	Tri.			3.74	4.67	4	6.48	(188)	P. S. This suggested structure resembles NaCl. $b_0 = c_0$. $\alpha = 85^\circ 21'$; $\beta = 86^\circ 25'$; $\gamma = 93^\circ 35'$
Cu ₂ O	C.	Cu ₂ O(2a, 4d)	Oi-4	4.28		2	6.02	(61, 113, 188)	
CuCl	C.	ZnS(4b, 4d)	Te-2	5.40		4	4.15	(76, 293)	
CuBr	C.	ZnS(4b, 4d)	Te-2	5.78		4	4.98	(76, 293)	
CuI	C.	ZnS(4b, 4d)	Te-2	6.07		4	5.62	(8, 76, 293)	
Cu ₂ Se	C.	CaF ₂ (4b, 8e)	Oi-5	5.75		4	7.16	(80)	
Cu ₂ Zn ₃	C.			4.01				(24) cf. (197)	Correctness in doubt
32 Ag ₂ O	C.	Cu ₂ O(2a, 4d)	Oi-4	4.72		2	7.27	(76, 88, 161, 277)	
AgCl	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		5.54		4	5.56	(76, 264, 265)	
AgBr	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		5.77		4	6.45	(76, 264, 265)	
AgI	H.	ZnO(c')	6e-4	4.59	7.50	2	5.66	(6, 8, 268)	
AgI	C.	ZnS(4b, 4d)	Te-2	6.49		4	5.67	(76, 264, 265)	
Ag ₂ PO ₄	C.	(2a, 6f, 8a)	Te-4	6.00		2	6.37	(287)	
Ag ₂ AsO ₄	C.	(2a, 6f, 8a)	Te-4	6.12		2	6.66	(287)	
(4AgI·CuI) miersite	C.	ZnS(4b, 4d)	Te-2	6.35		4		(8)	A solid solution of AgI and CuI. Exact composition unknown. 0.22 < $u_{\text{Cl}} < 0.24$
(NH ₄) ₂ PtCl ₆	C.	(4b, 8e, 24a)	Oi-5	9.84		4	3.08	(292)	Composition unknown
PtAs ₃ (sperryite)	C.	FeS ₂ (4b, 8h)	Ti-6	5.94		4		(357)	$u_{\text{Cl}} = 0.23$
(NH ₄) ₂ PdCl ₆	Tet.	4Di-1(a, e, f)	4Di-1	7.21	4.26	1	2.12	(98)	
MnO	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		4.40		4	5.50	(157)	
MnO ₂	Tet.			4.44	2.89	2	5.04	(214)	Pyrolusite gives the same pattern as polianite
Mn(OH) ₂	H.	Mn(OH) ₂ (h)	3Di-3	3.34	4.68	1		(3)	Dimensions of this unit calculated from the density $\rho = 3.26$. $u_0 = ca. 0.22$
MnS	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		5.21		4	4.06	(272)	
MnS ₂	C.	FeS ₂ (4b, 8h)	Ti-6	6.15		4		(104, 106)	$u_{\text{S}} = 0.40$. Size of unit cell calculated from the best available density, $[p = 3.38(162)]$
MnCO ₃	H.	3Di-6(a, b, e)	3Di-6	5.84; 47° 45'		2	3.79	(47, 270)	C atoms at (a); $u_0 = 0.27$
43 FeO	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		4.294		4	5.99	(222)	$u_{\text{Fe}} = 0.105 \pm 0.001$; $u_0 = 0.202 \pm 0.007$
Fe ₂ O ₃	H.	3Di-6(c, e)	3Di-6	5.42; 55° 17'		2	5.25	(81, 81, 181, 205, 381)	$u_0 = ca. 0.37$
Fe ₃ O ₄	C.	(8f, 16c, 32b)	Oi-7	8.37		8	5.21	(50, 121, 189, 394)	If $u_{\text{Fe}} = 0$, $u_{\text{S}} = ca. \frac{1}{2}$. If $u = \frac{1}{2}$ exactly, the space group is 6Di-4
FeS (troilite)	H.	6e-4(a, b)		3.43	5.79	2	4.90	(356, 391)	

Chemical symbol	Crystal system	Structure type	Space group	Unit cell, size, Å		M	Calculated density	Lit.	Additional data and remarks
				a_0	c_0				
FeS ₂ (pyrite)	C.	FeS ₂ (4b, 8a)	Ti-6	5.38		4	5.08	(47, 104, 106, 357)	$w_s = 0.388$
FeS + S ₂	H.	6c-4(a, b)		3.43	5.68	2		(356, 391)	Artificial and natural pyrrhotites containing excess sulfur
FeSe	H.	6c-4(a, b)		3.61	5.87	2		(356)	39.4% Fe (weight)
FeSe + Se ₈	H.	6c-4(a, b)		3.51	5.55	2		(356)	35.0% Fe (weight)
Fe(S, Se)	H.	6c-4(a, b)		3.54	5.91	2		(356)	49.8% (weight) Fe, 12.0% S, 38.2% Se
(NH ₄) ₂ FeF ₆	C.	(4b, 4c, 8c, 24a)	Oi-5	9.10		4	1.96	(203)	N atoms at (4c) and (8c). $0.157 < w_p < 0.217$, best around 0.21
NH ₄ Fe(SO ₄) ₂ ·12H ₂ O	C.	(4b, 4c, 8a, 8a, Ti-6 (24))	Ti-6	12.14		4	1.81	(248)	
Fe ₃ C	R.			4.52	6.74	4	7.67	(5, 6, 7, 254, 261)	Cementite and cohenite are identical in structure. Atomic arrangement unknown. $b_0 = 5.07$
FeCO ₃	H.	3Di-6(a, b, c)	3Di-6	5.82; 47° 45'		2	3.86	(47, 278)	C atoms at (a); $w_0 = 0.27$ probably
FeSi	C.			4.48		4	6.16	(267)	Probably tetartohedral; atomic arrangement unknown
FeSi ₂	Tet.			2.69	5.08	1	5.02	(297)	P. U. C., structure unknown
FeCuS ₂	Tet.	4d-5(c, a, g)?	4d-5?	5.23	5.15	2		(65, 115)	Fe atoms at (c). $w_0 = \text{ca. } 0.21$. Probably correct structure.
CoO	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		4.24		4	6.49	(351)	
CoS	H.	6c-4(a, b)		3.37	5.14	2	5.94	(356)	
CoAsS	C.	FeS ₂ -like(4f)	T-4	5.65		4	6.07	(132, 357)	Reflection microscopic results (161) suggest that this structure may not be correct
(Fe, Co)S (synthetic)	H.	6c-4(a, b)		3.36	5.29	2		(356)	Composition = ca. 50 atomic % FeS
45 NiO	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		4.172		4	6.75	(74, 86, 299, 351, 353, 360)	
NiS (synthetic)	H.	6c-4(a, b)		3.42	5.30	2	5.58	(356)	$w_0 = \text{ca. } \frac{1}{2}$ taking $w_{\text{Ni}} = 0$
NiS (millerite)	H.	3c-5(b, b)	3c-5	5.64; 116° 38'		3		(356)	Possible atomic positions are suggested
Ni ₂ S ₃	C.?			4.08		1		(356)	P. U. C.
NiSe	H.	6c-4(a, b)		3.66	5.33	2		(356)	
Ni(NO ₃) ₂ ·6NH ₃	C.	(4b, 8a, Ti-6(24))	Ti-6	10.96		4	1.43	(275)	w_{N} in (8a) = $\text{ca. } \frac{1}{2}$, w_{H} and $x_{\text{H}} = \text{ca. } 0$, x_0 and $y_0 = \text{ca. } \frac{1}{2}$. $w_{\text{H}} = 0.24$
NiCl ₂ ·6NH ₃	C.	(4b, 8c, 24a)	Oi-5	10.09		4	1.49	(274)	
NiBr ₂ ·6NH ₃	C.	(4b, 8c, 24a)	Oi-5	10.48		4	1.84	(274)	
NiI ₂ ·6NH ₃	C.	(4b, 8c, 24a)	Oi-5	11.01		4	2.05	(274)	
NiAs	H.	6c-4(a, b)		3.61	5.03	2		(9, 356, 391)	$w_{\text{N}} = 0.24$
NiAsS (gersdorffite)	C.	FeS ₂ -like(4f)	T-4	5.68		4		(357, 366)	Nicolite from Esleben.
NiSb	H.	6c-4(a, b)		3.92	5.11	2	8.72	(356, 391)	For the mineral breithauptite from Andreasberg $a_0 = 3.90$, $c_0 = 5.09$
NiSbS (ullmanite)	C.	FeS ₂ -like(4f)	T-4	5.91		4		(357)	Composition unknown
(Ni, Fe)S (synthetic)	H.	6c-4(a, b)		3.408	5.540	2		(356)	S = 37.8%, Fe = 33.9%, Ni = 28.3% (weight)
(Ni, Fe)S (synthetic)	H.	6c-4(a, b)		3.408	5.434	2		(356)	S = 38.4%, Fe = 28.7%, Ni = 32.8% (weight)
(Ni, Fe)S (pentlandite)	C.		Oi-5?	10.00		32		(358)	(8f, 24a, 32a) with $w_{\text{Fe}}(24a) = \text{ca. } \frac{1}{2}$ and $w_0 = \text{ca. } \frac{1}{2}$ gives fair agreement. Various compositions
Cr ₂ O ₃	H.	3Di-6(c, c)	3Di-6	5.35; 54° 53'		2	5.28	(351)	
MoS ₂	H.	6Di-4(c, f)	6Di-4	3.15	12.30	2	5.00	(99, 311)	$w_0 = 0.621$
(NH ₄) ₂ MoO ₄ ·F ₂	C.	(4b, 4c, 8c, 24a)	Oi-5?	9.10		4	2.23	(203)	N atoms at (4c) and (8c). F + O at (24a). $0.194 < w_{\text{F},O} < 0.220$
PbMoO ₄	Tet.			3.85	6.02	1		(91)	P. U. C.
Ag ₂ MoO ₄	C.	(8f, 16c, 32b)	Oi-7	9.26		8	6.25	(276)	$0.34 < w_0 < 0.40$
49 UO ₂	C.	CaF ₂ (4b, 8c)	Oi-5	5.47		4	10.89	(13, 111)	
UO ₂ (NO ₃) ₂ ·6H ₂ O	R.		2Di-17	13.15	11.42	4	2.75	(68, 264)	U atoms probably at 2Di-17 (c) with $w = 0.13$. $b_0 = 8.02$
V ₂ O ₅	H.	3Di-6(c, c)	3Di-6	5.43; 53° 53'		2	5.09	(351)	
VN	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		4.28		4	5.47	(366)	
VO	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		4.30		4	5.22	(366)	
CbN	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		4.41		4	8.25	(366)	
CbC	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		4.40		4	8.14	(366)	
TaN	H.	ZnO(s)	6c-4	3.05	4.94	2	16.2	(13)	P. S. Cf. (267) which gives conflicting results
TaC	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		4.58		4	13.7	(12, 366)	
B ₂ H ₄	H.			4.54	8.69	2	0.589	(349)	B atoms probably at 6Di-4 (f) with $w = \text{ca. } 0.10$. Temperature not stated
55 Al ₂ O ₃	H.	3Di-6(c, c)	3Di-6	5.12; 55° 17'		2	3.96	(61, 81, 161, 265, 351)	The α -form. $w_{\text{Al}} = 0.105 \pm 0.001$; $w_0 = 0.303 \pm 0.003$

Chemical symbol	Crystal system	Structure type	Space group	Unit cell, size, Å		M	Calculated density	Lit.	Additional data and remarks
				<i>a</i> ₀	<i>c</i> ₀				
AlN	H.	ZnO(<i>c'</i>)	6c-4	3.11	4.98	2	3.24	(195)	$u = 0.38 \pm 0.01$
(NH ₄) ₂ AlF ₆	C.	(4b, 4c, 8e, 24a)	Oi-5	8.40		4	2.17	(203)	N atoms at (4c) and (8e). $0.194 < u_y < 0.200$
NH ₄ Al(SO ₄) ₂ ·12H ₂ O	C.	(4b, 4c, 8h, 8h, Ti-6 (24))	Ti-6	12.0a		4	1.76	(248, 282)	
AlSb	C.	ZnS(4b, 4d)	Te-2	6.13		4	4.26	(298)	
Al ₂ F ₂ (SiO ₄) topaz	R.		2Di-16	4.64	8.37	4		(158)	Topaz from San Luis Potosi, Mexico; $b_0 = 8.73$
CuAl	H.	F.-c.?		3.89; 94° 36'		4		(141, 197, 258)	This structure may be incorrect
Cu ₂ Al	C.	F.-c.		3.47		4		(24) cf. (141)	Probably incorrect
CuAl ₂	Tet.	B.-c.		6.05	4.88	4	4.35	(141, 197, 258)	Atomic arrangement unknown
(Fe ²⁺ , Mn ²⁺) ₃ Al ₂ (SiO ₄) ₂ (garnet)	C.		Oi-10	11.4a		8		(190)	67 atomic % of ferrous iron
NiAl	C.	CsCl(1a, 1b)?		2.82		1	6.28	(24)	More work needed
56 SrO ₂	C.		Oi-10	9.79		16	3.89	(351)	
ScN	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		4.44		4	4.46	(306)	
(Sc, In) ₂ O ₃	C.		Oi-10	9.90		16		(351)	66.8 mol. % SrO ₂
(Al, Sc) ₂ O ₃	C.		Oi-10	9.22		16		(351)	Composition unknown
Y ₂ O ₃	C.		Oi-10	10.56		16	5.07	(351)	
YtPO ₄	Tet.			9.60	5.94	8	4.44	(242)	P. U. C.
(Yt, Ti) ₂ O ₃	C.		Oi-10	10.53		16		(351)	50 weight % Y ₂ O ₃
(Yt, Bi) ₂ O ₃	C.		Oi-10	10.72		16		(351)	37.4 mol % Bi ₂ O ₃
La ₂ O ₃	H.			3.945	6.151	1	6.48	(351)	
CaO ₂	C.	CaF ₂ (4b, 8e)	Oi-5	5.41		4	7.18	(83, 111)	
Ca ₂ O ₂	H.			3.88a	6.057	1	6.66	(351)	
60 Pr ₂ O ₃	H.			3.851	5.996	1	7.07	(351)	
Pr ₂ O ₁₁	C.			10.98		?		(352)	P. U. C.
Nd ₂ O ₃	H.			3.841	6.009	1	7.28	(351)	
Sa ₂ O ₃	C.		Oi 10	10.85		16	7.21	(351)	
Eu ₂ O ₃	C.		Oi-10	10.84		16	7.29	(351)	
Gd ₂ O ₃	C.		Oi-10	10.79		16	7.62	(351)	
66 Tb ₂ O ₃	C.		Oi-10	10.70		16	7.90	(351)	
Tb ₂ O ₇ ?	C.			10.55		?		(352)	P. U. C. "Brown terbium oxide"
Dy ₂ O ₃	C.		Oi-10	10.63		16	8.20	(351)	
Hf ₂ O ₃	C.		Oi-10	10.58		16	8.35	(351)	
Er ₂ O ₃	C.		Oi-10	10.54		16	8.64	(351)	
Tu ₂ O ₃	C.		Oi-10	10.52		16	8.77	(351)	
Yb ₂ O ₃	C.		Oi-10	10.39		16	9.30	(351)	
Lu ₂ O ₃	C.		Oi-10	10.37		16	9.42	(351)	
(NH ₄) ₂ HfF ₇	C.	(4d, 4e, 12a, 24u)	Oi-4	9.40		4		(117)	Contains 15% (NH ₄) ₂ ZrF ₇
75 BeO	H.	ZnO(<i>c'</i>)	6c-4	2.70	4.39	2	2.98	(109, 163, 332, 364)	u_0 ca. $\frac{1}{2}$
Be ₂ O(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂	C.			15.72		8	1.38	(56, 62)	A possible atomic arrangement suggested
Be ₂ O(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂	M.			16.0a	9.18	2	1.26	(62)	P. U. C. $b_0 = 9.7a$, $\beta = 116^\circ 7'$
MgO	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		4.208		4	3.59	(86, 107, 109, 110, 121, 132, 222, 271, 287)	
Mg(OH) ₂	H.	Mn(OH) ₂ (<i>h</i>)	3Di-3	3.11	4.73	1	2.43	(3, 5, 159)	$u_y = 0.30$
MgF ₂	Tet.	4Di-14(<i>a, f</i>)	4Di-14	4.66	3.08	2	3.11	(328, 345, 367)	
MgS	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		5.08		4	2.84	(125)	
MgCO ₃	H.	3Di-6(<i>a, b, e</i>)	3Di-6	5.61; 48° 12'		2	3.10	(160)	
Mg ₂ Si	C.	CaF ₂ (4b, 8e)	Oi-5	6.39		4	1.94	(298)	
Mg ₂ Sn	C.	CaF ₂ (4b, 8e)	Oi-5	6.78		4	3.54	(202, 370)	
Mg ₂ Pb	C.			6.75		4	5.47	(370)	Structure probably CaF ₂ (4b, 8e)
(Mg, Fe ²⁺) ₂ SiO ₄ olivine	R.		2Di-5	4.77	6.00	4		(28, 212)	14 atomic % of ferrous iron. $b_0 = 10.28$
Al ₂ Mg ₄	C.			4.80			2.62	(24)	More work needed
MgAl ₂ O ₄	C.	(8', 16c, 32b)	Oi-7	8.07		8		(50, 189)	$u_0 = 0.37$. Value of a_0 calculated from the best available density ($\rho = 3.57$)
77 CaO	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		4.79		4	3.37	(79, 86, 107, 109)	
Ca(OH) ₂	H.	Mn(OH) ₂ (<i>h</i>)	3Di-3	3.52	4.93	1	2.31	(158)	
CaF ₂	C.	CaF ₂ (4b, 8e)	Oi-5	5.46		4	3.17	(47, 76, 107, 108)	
CaS	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		5.68		4	2.60	(79, 125)	
CaSO ₄	R.		2Di-17	6.21	6.96	4		(326)	Anhydrite, not analyzed. $b_0 = 6.95$
CaS ₂ O ₆ ·6H ₂ O	Tri.							(18)	Some unreduced measurements have been recorded for this salt
CaSe	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		5.91		4	3.81	(79)	
Ca(NO ₃) ₂	C.	(4b, 8h, Ti-6(24))	Ti-6	7.60		4	2.47	(245)	
Ca(F, Cl)Ca ₄ (PO ₄) ₂ apatite	H.		6Ci-2	9.41	6.88	2		(123)	Composition unknown
CaCO ₃ (calcite)	H.	3Di-6 (<i>a, b, e</i>)	3Di-6	6.36; 46° 6'		2		(47, 49, 179, 221, 270)	C atoms at (<i>a</i>). $u_0 = 0.25$. A wave length standard
CaCO ₃ (aragonite)	R.	2Di-16(<i>c, c, c, d</i>)?	2Di-16	4.94	5.72	4	2.94	(58, 286)	A possible atomic arrangement has been suggested. $b_0 = 7.94$
Ca(HCOO) ₂	R.		2Di-5 ?	10.16	6.20	8	2.03	(323)	P. U. C.
CaTiO ₃	C.?			7.68		8		(343)	P. U. C. (?) More work necessary
CaWO ₄	Tet.			3.64	5.64	1		(91)	P. U. C.

	Chemical symbol	Crystal system	Structure	Space group	Unit cell, size, Å		M	Calculated density	Lit.	Additional data and remarks
					a_0	c_0				
	CaMg(CO ₃) ₂ (dolomite)	H.	3Ci-2(a, b, c, f)	3Ci-2	6.02; 47° 7'		1	2.84	(51, 289, 313)	
	CaMg(SiO ₃) ₂ (diopside)	M.		2Ci-6	9.71	5.24	4	3.28	(291)	$b_0 = 8.89; \beta = 74^\circ 10'$
	Ca(Mg, Fe)(CO ₃) ₂	H.	3Ci-2(a, b, c, f)	3Ci-2	6.02; 47° 7'		1		(289)	30 atomic % of ferrous iron
78	SrO	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		5.10		4	5.15	(107, 109)	
	SrF ₂	C.	CaF ₂ (4b, 8c)	Oi-5	5.88		4	4.12	(13)	
	SrCl ₂	C.	CaF ₂ (4b, 8c)	Oi-5	7.00		4	3.05	(341)	
	SrS	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		5.87		4	3.90	(125)	
	SrSe	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		6.23		4	4.55	(230, 231, 308)	
	Sr(NO ₃) ₂	C.	(4b, 8a, Ti-6(24))	Ti-6	7.81		4	2.93	(191, 245)	
	BaO	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		5.50		4	6.08	(107, 109)	
	BaF ₂	C.	CaF ₂ (4b, 8c)	Oi-5	6.20		4	4.86	(76)	
	BaS	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		6.35		4	4.37	(125)	
	BaSO ₄	R.		2Di-16	8.898	7.170	4	4.432	(1, 290, 326, 327, 334, 335)	$b_0 = 5.448$
	BaSe	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		6.62		4	4.93	(231, 308)	
	Ba(NO ₃) ₂	C.	(4b, 8a, Ti-6(24))	Ti-6	8.11		4	3.23	(191, 245)	Approx. atomic positions are said to be u_N, x_0 and $y_0 = ca. \frac{1}{2}$, $z_0 = ca. 0$
81	Li ₂ O	C.	CaF ₂ (4b, 8c)	Oi-5	4.61		4	2.01	(35)	
	LiH	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		4.10		4	0.76	(34)	
	LiF	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		4.01		4	2.65	(78, 88, 132, 367)	
	LiCl	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		5.14		4	2.06	(78, 194, 219)	
	LiBr	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		5.49		4	3.46	(78, 194, 219)	
	LiI	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		6.00		4	4.09	(78, 194, 219, 294)	
	Li ₂ S	C.	CaF ₂ (4b, 8c)	Oi-5	5.70		4	1.64	(339)	
	Li ₂ CO ₃	R?			6.58	6.61	4	2.15	(25)	$b_0 = 7.74$. P. U. C.
	LiCHO ₂	M?			7.61	4.87	4	1.53	(25)	$b_0 = 6.03; \beta = 95^\circ 42'$. P. U. C., S. P.
	LiC ₂ H ₃ O ₂	R?			12.80	7.43	12	1.17	(25)	$b_0 = 11.6a$. P. U. C., S. P.
	LiC ₂ H ₅ O ₂	R?			16.98	9.45	16	1.08	(25)	$b_0 = 12.15$. P. U. C., S. P.
	LiC ₃ H ₃ O ₂ crotonate	H?			24.8	10.7	48	1.27	(25)	P. U. C., S. P.
	LiC ₄ H ₇ O ₂ butyrate	H?			27.7	10.1	48	1.07	(25)	P. U. C., S. P.
	LiC ₄ H ₇ O ₂ isobutyrate	Tet?			19.75	9.25	24	1.01	(25)	P. U. C., S. P.
	LiC ₅ H ₉ O ₂ valerate	Tet?			24.5	9.4	32	1.01	(25)	P. U. C., S. P.
	LiC ₅ H ₉ O ₂ isovalerate	R?			11.70	6.93	4	1.00	(25)	$b_0 = 8.70$. P. U. C., S. P.
	LiC ₅ H ₉ O ₂ trimethylacetate	C?			18.56		36	1.00	(25)	P. U. C., S. P.
	LiC ₇ H ₁₃ O ₂ heptylate	Tet?			27.4	9.3	32	1.02	(25)	P. U. C., S. P.
	LiC ₈ H ₁₅ O ₂ caprylate	H?			42.1	10.9	72	1.05	(25)	P. U. C., S. P.
	LiC ₉ H ₁₇ O ₂ nonylate	Tet?			36.6	9.3	48	1.04	(25)	P. U. C., S. P.
	LiC ₁₁ H ₂₁ O ₂ undecylate	H?			52.6	9.5	72	0.99	(25)	P. U. C., S. P.
	LiC ₁₁ H ₂₁ O ₂ undecylate	Tet?			41.8	9.2	48	0.94	(25)	P. U. C., S. P.
	LiC ₁₂ H ₂₃ O ₂ laurate	Tet?			28.3	11.7	24	0.87	(25)	P. U. C., S. P.
	LiC ₁₃ H ₂₅ O ₂ olate	H?			64.6	9.5	72	0.99	(25)	P. U. C., S. P.
	LiC ₁₇ H ₃₃ O ₂ stearate	H?			62.5	9.8	72	1.04	(25)	P. U. C.
82	NaF	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		4.62		4	2.81	(75, 78, 209)	
	NaHF ₂	H.	3Di-5(a, b, c)?	3Di-5	5.17; 39° 44'		1	2.01	(211)	Na at (a); $u_F = 0.42$. P. S.
	NaCl	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		5.628		4		(44, 45, 47)	One of the fundamental wave length standards
	NaClO ₃	C.	(4f, 4f, T-4(12))	T-4	6.56		4	2.49	(98, 143, 144, 147, 148, 149, 246, 247, 266)	$u_{Na} = ca. 0.06$, $u_{Cl} = ca. 0.41$. Different positions have been suggested for the O atoms
	NaBr	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		5.94		4	3.24	(75, 78, 273)	
	NaBrO ₃	C.	(4f, 4f, T-4(12))	T-4	6.71		4	3.30	(98, 143, 148, 149, 163, 246, 247)	$u_{Na} = ca. 0.09$, $u_{Br} = ca. 0.41$. Different positions have been suggested for the O atoms
	NaI	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		6.46		4	3.67	(75, 78, 273)	
	Na ₂ S	C.	CaF ₂ (4b, 8c)	Oi-5	6.53		4	1.85	(339)	
	Na ₂ Se	H.	3Di-5(a, b, c)	3Di-5	5.481; 38° 43'		1	1.838	(396)	$u = 0.428$
	NaNO ₃	H.	3Di-6(a, b, c)	3Di-6	6.32; 48° 6'		2	2.19	(47, 267)	N atoms at (a). $u_O = 0.25$
	NaH(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂	C.		Ti-7?	15.98		24	1.38	(278)	
	NaC ₂ H ₃ O ₂ v. Table C'									
	NaCds									
	NaSb(AlO ₃) ₂	H.	6Di-4(a or b, d, f, etc.)	6Di-4	6.40	8.81	2		(202)	Apparently very complicated
									(10)	$u_{Al} < 0.10$; O positions not known
83	KF	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		5.33		4	2.53	(75, 78, 132, 273)	
	KHF ₂	Tet.	4Di-18(a, h)	4Di-18	5.67	6.81	4	2.35	(40)	$u_F = 0.14 \pm 0.01$. The H atoms may have arrangement 4Di-18 (d)
	KCl	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		6.280		4	1.987	(44, 75, 78, 120)	
	KBr	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		6.576		4	2.760	(44, 75, 120, 272)	
	KI	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		7.052		4	3.124	(89, 70, 71, 75, 78, 120, 132, 273, 283, 366)	
	KI ₂	M.			9.36		4		(69, 70, 71)	P. U. C. b_0 and c_0 approx. = a_0 , and β approx. = 90° .
	K ₂ SO ₄	R.		2Di-16	5.73	7.42	4	2.70	(192, 276)	$b_0 = 10.01$
	KN ₃	Tet.	4Di-18(a, d, h)	4Di-18	6.094	7.056	4	2.048	(396)	$u = 0.135$
	KH ₂ PO ₄	Tet.		4d-12	7.40	6.96	4	2.36	(342)	K atoms at 4d-12(a); P at 4d-12(b)
	KCN	C.	NaCl-like		6.56		4	1.53	(37, 72, 73)	

Chemical symbol	Crystal system	Structure type	Space group	Unit cell, size, Å		M	Calculated density	Lit.	Additional data and remarks
				a_0	c_0				
KCNO	Tet.			6.070	7.030	4	2.065	(396)	Structure similar to KN ₂ $b_0 = 15.74$
KH ₂ C ₄ O ₄ Cl (H chloromaleate)	R.		2D-16(?)	7.62	10.95	8		(396)	
KC ₂ H ₃ O ₂ v. Table C'									
K ₂ SnCl ₆	C.	(4b, 8e, 24a)	Oi-5	9.96		4	2.74	(92)	$u_{Cl} = 0.245$ and < 0.25
K ₂ Zn(CN) ₄	C.	(8f, 16c, 32b)	Oi-7	12.54		8	1.66	(93)	$u_C = ca. 0.34$, $u_N = ca. 0.40$ $\frac{1}{2}(u_C + u_N) = 0.37$
K ₂ Cd(CN) ₄	C.	(8f, 16c, 32b)	Oi-7	12.84		8	1.84	(93)	$\frac{1}{2}(u_C + u_N) = 0.37$
K ₂ Hg(CN) ₄	C.	(8f, 16c, 32b)	Oi-7	12.76		8	2.43	(93)	$\frac{1}{2}(u_C + u_N) = 0.37$
K ₂ PtCl ₄	Tet.	4Di-1(a, e, j)	4Di-1	6.99	4.13	1	3.40	(95)	$0.233 < u_{Cl} < 0.238$
K ₂ PtCl ₆	C.	(4b, 8e, 24a)	Oi-5	9.7		4	3.5	(219, 220)	Assigned value, $u_{Cl} = 0.16$, probably incorrect
K ₂ PdCl ₄	Tet.	4Di-1(a, e, j)	4Di-1	7.04	4.10	1	2.65	(95)	$u_{Cl} = 0.23$
KCr(SO ₄) ₂ ·12H ₂ O	C.	(4b, 4c, 8a, 8b, Ti-6 (24))	Ti-6	11.98		4	1.97	(246)	
KAl(SO ₄) ₂ ·12H ₂ O	C.	(4b, 4c, 8a, 8b, Ti-6 (24))	Ti-6	12.08		4	1.81	(186, 237, 248, 252)	
KAlSi ₃ O ₈ (adularia)	M.		2Ci-3	8.57	7.23	4		(314)	$b_0 = 13.01$, $\beta = 116^\circ 7'$ Composition unknown
KLiSO ₄	H.		6C-67	5.13	8.60	2	2.39	(330)	P. U. C. An atomic arrangement is suggested
84 RbF	C?	CsCl(1a, 1b)?		3.667		17		(78, 209, 294)	Structure probably incorrect
RbCl	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		6.571		4	2.812	(78, 102, 273, 366)	
RbBr	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		6.868		4	3.369	(74, 78, 120)	
RbI	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		7.325		4	3.566	(77, 78, 120, 273)	
Rb ₂ SO ₄	R.		2Di-16	5.95	7.78	4	3.66	(192)	$b_0 = 10.39$
CaF	C.	NaCl(4b, 4c)		6.01		4	4.62	(78, 209)	
CsCl	C.	CsCl(1a, 1b)	Oi-1	4.110		1	3.999	(78, 85, 120)	
CsBr	C.	CsCl(1a, 1b)	Oi-1	4.29		1	4.45	(77, 78, 273)	
CsI	C.	CsCl(1a, 1b)	Oi-1	4.562		1	4.514	(89, 70, 71, 75, 78, 273)	
CaI ₂	R.			6.82	11.01	4	4.51	(177, 178, 179, 325)	$b_0 = 9.95$
CsCl ₂ I	H.	3Di-5(a, b, c)	3Di-5	5.46; 70° 42'		1	3.88	(268)	I probably at (b); $u_{Cl} = 0.31$
CaBr ₂ I	R.		2Di-16	6.57	10.66	4	4.29	(177, 178, 179, 325)	$b_0 = 9.18$
CeSO ₄	R.		2Di-16	6.22	8.20	4	4.30	(192)	$b_0 = 10.88$
Tourmaline	H.		3c-1	16.28	7.26			(152)	P. U. C. Composition unknown
			3c-2						
R'AlSi ₃ O ₈ and R''AlSi ₃ O ₈	Tri. and M.							(116)	Unreduced powder- and Laue-photographs have been prepared from various feldspars

C-Table.—THE C-ARRANGEMENT. See ALSO TABLE C' *infra*

Chemical formula	Name	Crystal system	Unit cell, size, Å			M	Calculated density	Lit.	Remarks
			a_0	b_0	c_0				
CH ₃ N ₃ O	Urea.....	Tet.	5.63		4.70	2	1.33	(25, 175)	Space group 4d-3
C ₂ H ₂ O ₄	Oxalic acid.....	R.	6.46	7.79	6.02	4	1.96	(315)	Space group 2Di-15
C ₂ H ₆	Ethane.....	H.	4.46		8.19	2	0.708	(349)	C atoms probably at 6Di-4(f) with $u = ca. 0.10$. Temperature not stated.
C ₂ H ₅ N ₂ O	N-Methylurea.....	R.	5.63	5.64	4.70	4?		(171)	Space group 2Di-4?
C ₂ H ₇ NO	Acetaldehyde ammonia.....	H.	8.18; $\alpha = 84^\circ 50'$			6		(171, 316)	Space group 3Di-5?
C ₂ H ₂ O ₄	Oxalic acid dihydrate.....	M.	6.05	3.57	11.9	2	1.68	(315)	Space group 2Ci-5. $\beta = 106^\circ 12'$
C ₂ H ₂ N ₂ O	1, 2-Dimethylurea.....	R.	4.53	10.9	5.14	2		(171)	Space group 2c-7?
C ₂ H ₂ O ₃	Maleic anhydride.....	R.	6.58	11.48	5.90	4	1.44	(25)	P. U. C., S. P.
C ₂ H ₃ O ₄	Acetylenedicarboxylic acid.....	M?	7.88	9.04	6.62	4	1.70	(25)	$\beta = 111^\circ 6'$. P. U. C., S. P.
C ₂ H ₄ NiO ₂	Iodo succinimide.....	Tet.	6.29		15.56	4	2.41	(385)	P. U. C. Space group 4C-2 and 4C-4?
C ₂ H ₄ O ₃	Succinic anhydride.....	R.	6.95	11.64	5.41	4	1.51	(296)	P. U. C., cf. (25)
C ₂ H ₄ O ₄	Maleic acid.....	M.	7.49	10.14	7.12	4	1.46	(25, 399)	$\beta = 117^\circ 7'$. Space group 2Ci-5(?)
C ₂ H ₄ N ₂ O ₂	Succinimide.....	R.	7.50	9.60	12.75	8	1.42	(296)	P. U. C. Space group 2Di-1?
C ₂ H ₄ O ₄	Fumaric acid.....	T.	7.56	15.00	6.20	6		(399)	$\alpha = 90^\circ 40'$, $\beta = 88^\circ 30'$, $\gamma = 89^\circ 48'$
C ₂ H ₄ O ₄	Succinic acid.....	M.	5.07	8.92	5.53	2		(296)	$\beta = 91^\circ 20'$. P. U. C., cf. (25)
C ₂ H ₂ O ₃	dl-Tartaric acid.....	Tri.	14.82	9.74	4.99	4		(17)	$\alpha = 82^\circ 20'$, $\beta = 122^\circ 56'$, $\gamma = 111^\circ 52'$. P. U. C.
C ₂ H ₂ O ₄	d-Tartaric acid.....	M.	7.70	6.04	6.20	2	1.76	(16)	$\beta = 100^\circ 17'$, cf. (25)
C ₂ H ₃ N ₂ O ₁₃	Pentaerythritol tetranitrate.....	Tet.	13.2		6.66	4	1.80	(363)	Space group 4Di-7
C ₂ H ₃ O ₄	Pentaerythritol.....	Tet.	6.16		8.76	2		(25, 176, 395)	Space group 4e-9
C ₂ H ₃ N ₂ O ₄	o-Dinitrobenzene.....	M.	7.95	13.0	7.45	4		(55)	$\beta = 112^\circ 7'$. P. U. C.
C ₂ H ₂ O ₂	Quinone.....	M.	11.44	6.43	6.85	4	1.40	(25)	$\beta = 93^\circ 20'$. P. U. C., S. P.
C ₂ H ₂	Benzene.....	R.	9.76	7.39	6.85	4	1.04	(64, 101, 378)	P. U. C., measurements at -20°C
C ₂ H ₂ O ₂	Resorcinol.....	R.	9.56	10.25	5.64	4		(53, 55)	P. U. C., cf. (25)
C ₂ H ₂ O ₂	Hydroquinol.....	M.	13.58	5.22	8.13	4		(53)	$\beta = 107^\circ$. P. U. C.
		H.	10.92		7.55	6	1.39	(25)	P. U. C., Latter S. P.
(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂	Cellulose and starch.....							(124, 234)	Powder photographs have been obtained and possible units have been suggested.

Chemical formula	Name	Crystal system	Unit cell, size, Å			M	Calculated density	Lit.	Remarks
			<i>a</i> ₀	<i>b</i> ₀	<i>c</i> ₀				
C ₆ H ₁₂ N ₄	Hexamethylenetetramine.....	C.	7.02			2	1.336	(100, 112)	<i>u</i> _N = ca. 0.12; <i>u</i> _C = ca. 0.23s. Structure type (8a, 12a); space group T _h -4
C ₆ H ₁₄ O ₆	d(1)-Mannitol.....	R.	10.36	8.1	4.5s	2	1.55	(27)	P. U. C.
C ₇ H ₆ O ₂	Benzoic acid.....	M.	5.44	5.18	21.6	4		(58)	$\beta = 97^\circ 5'$; P. U. C.
C ₈ H ₈ NO ₄	Ammonium hydrogen fumarate.....	T.	7.00	7.44	6.56	2		(398)	$\alpha = 107^\circ 1'$, $\beta = 117^\circ 58'$, $\gamma = 69^\circ 16'$
C ₈ H ₇ ClN ₃ O ₄	Ammonium chlorofumarate.....	M.	9.30	6.70	6.73s	2		(398)	$\beta = 108^\circ 25'$; Space group 2C-2(?)
C ₈ H ₈ O ₄	Salicylic acid.....	M.	11.5s	11.2s	4.93	4	1.58	(58)	$\beta = 91^\circ 22'$; P. U. C.
C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₄	α -Methyl glycoside.....	R.	10.80	14.6s	5.61	4	1.46	(28)	P. U. C.
C ₈ H ₄ O ₄	<i>o</i> -Phthalic anhydride.....	R.	7.74	13.6s	5.86	4	1.54	(28)	P. U. C., S. P.
C ₈ H ₆ O ₄	<i>o</i> -Phthalic acid.....	M.	9.33	7.13	5.10	2	1.60	(28) cf. (61)	$\beta = 94^\circ 36'$; P. U. C., S. P.
C ₈ H ₈ O ₄	Metalddehyde.....	Tet.	10.36	4.10		8		(171, 316)	Space group 4C-5?
C ₈ H ₈ O ₂	<i>trans</i> -Cinnamic acid.....	M.	11.6s	14.1s	4.26	4	1.40	(28)	$\beta = 98^\circ 36'$; P. U. C., S. P.
C ₈ H ₁₀ O ₂	Hydrocinnamic acid.....	M.	12.9s	9.20	6.98	4	1.23	(28)	$\beta = 103^\circ 36'$; P. U. C., S. P.
C ₁₀ H ₈	Naphthalene.....	M.	8.34	5.98	8.68	2		(53, 57)	$\beta = 122^\circ 44'$; P. U. C., cf. (28)
C ₁₀ H ₈ O	α -Naphthol.....	M.	13.1	4.9	13.4	4	1.22	(53)	P. U. C. $\beta = 117^\circ 10'$
C ₁₀ H ₈ O	β -Naphthol.....	M.	11.70	4.28	17.4	4	1.22	(53)	P. U. C. $\beta = 119^\circ 48'$
C ₁₀ H ₁₀	Acenaphthene.....	R.	8.32	14.1s	7.26	4	1.19	(53)	P. U. C.
C ₁₂ H ₁₀ N ₂	Azobenzene.....	M.	12.5s	5.28	8.38	2	1.23	(28)	$\beta = 116^\circ$; P. U. C.
C ₁₂ H ₁₀ N ₂	Hydrazobenzene.....	R.	11.1s	9.93	9.33	4	1.17	(28)	P. U. C., S. P.
C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁	Saccharose.....	M.	10.6s	8.7s	8.0s	2	1.57	(27)	$\beta = 105^\circ 44'$; P. U. C.
C ₁₂ H ₁₄ O ₂	Lauric acid.....	Tet.?	28.3		11.4	24	0.86	(28)	P. U. C., S. P. See Table C'.
C ₁₄ H ₈ O ₂	Anthraquinone.....	R.	12.0s	15.0s	2.69	2	1.40	(28)	P. U. C., S. P.
C ₁₄ H ₁₀	Anthracene.....	M.	8.58	6.02	11.18	2	1.25	(53, 57)	$\beta = 125^\circ$; P. U. C., cf. (28)
C ₁₄ H ₁₀	Phenanthrene.....	M.	9.56	6.72	7.55	2	1.18	(28)	$\beta = 92^\circ$; P. U. C., S. P.
C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O ₂	Benzil.....	H.	8.15		13.4s	3	1.41	(27)	P. U. C.
C ₁₄ H ₁₂	Stilbene.....	M.	9.6	8.9	12.6	4	1.25	(27)	$\beta = 118^\circ 40'$; P. U. C.
C ₁₄ H ₁₆	Dibenzyl.....	M.	12.7	6.1	7.4	2	1.18	(27)	$\beta = 119^\circ$; P. U. C.
C ₁₄ H ₁₆ O ₂	Myristic acid.....	H.?	57.4		11.4	72	0.83	(28)	P. U. C., see Table C'.
C ₁₅ H ₁₄ N ₂ O ₂	Indigotin.....	H.	20.2		12.1s	12	1.20	(28)	P. U. C., Measurements also on S. P.
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	Palmitic acid.....	H.?	60.6		11.0	72	0.88	(28)	P. U. C., see Table C'.
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	Elaidic acid.....	Tet.?	26.5		10.1	16	0.98	(28)	P. U. C., see Table C'.
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	Stearic acid.....	H.?	62.0		10.7	72	0.94	(28)	P. U. C., S. P., see Table C'.
C ₁₁ H ₁₈	Triphenylmethane.....	R.	14.5s	25.6s	7.42	4		(23, 26) cf. (177, 178)	
C ₁₈ H ₁₈ O	Triphenylcarbinol.....	H.	16.5		8.8	6	1.23	(27)	P. U. C.
C ₂₀ H ₄₀ O ₂	α , α' -Distearin.....	H.?	81.5		10.8	48	0.82	(28)	P. U. C., S. P.

C'-TABLE.—LONG CHAIN COMPOUNDS

Arrangement by Classes

1. Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (320, 401)

Formula	Maximum spacing, Å	Spacings of broad lines, Å					
		<i>d</i> ₁	<i>d</i> ₂	<i>d</i> ₃	<i>d</i> ₄	<i>d</i> ₅	<i>d</i> ₇
C ₇ H ₁₆	24.3	4.25	3.93		2.54	2.32	
C ₁₁ H ₂₄	25.9	4.0					2.05
C ₁₃ H ₂₈	23.9	4.58	3.80	3.66	2.61		
C ₁₅ H ₃₂	26.9	4.22	3.84		2.52	2.25	
C ₂₀ H ₄₂	28.0		3.9				
C ₂₆ H ₅₄	26.2	4.63	3.82	3.61	2.59	2.12	2.03
C ₂₇ H ₅₈	29.45	4.17	3.77	3.01	2.50	2.25	
C ₂₈ H ₆₀	32.2						
C ₃₄ H ₇₀	33.05	4.18	3.80	3.02	2.50	2.25	
C ₃₇ H ₇₈	37.1	4.17	3.77	3.01	2.51	2.25	
C ₄₂ H ₈₆	43.0	4.14	3.74	2.99	2.49	2.21	
C ₅₄ H ₁₁₀	47.7						

Formula	Max. spacing	Formula	Max. spacing
C ₂₂ H ₄₆ (?)	30.6	C ₂₆ H ₅₄	40.4
C ₂₈ H ₆₀	32.9	C ₃₁ H ₆₄	41.6*
C ₃₂ H ₆₆	34.3		42.9†
C ₃₆ H ₇₄	35.6	C ₃₉ H ₈₂	42.7
C ₄₂ H ₈₆	37.7	C ₄₄ H ₉₀	45.3
C ₅₂ H ₁₀₆	39.4		

Specimens for (320) pressed, those for (401) melted on glass plates only.

* Melted.

† Pressed.

2. Aromatic Hydrocarbons

C₂₄H₄₈, Octadecylbenzene, *d*₁ = 49.2 (225)

3. Aliphatic Acids

a. Monobasic

Formula	Name	Maximum spacing, Å	Broad line spacing, Å				Lit.
			<i>d</i> ₂	<i>d</i> ₃	<i>d</i> ₄	<i>d</i> ₅	
CH ₃ O ₂	Formic	5.19					(309)
C ₂ H ₄ O ₂	Acetic	6.66					(309)
C ₃ H ₆ O ₂	Propionic	6.75	4.03			3.43	(309)
C ₄ H ₈ O ₂	Butyric	9.65	4.09	3.65		3.45	(309)
C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₂	Valeric	10.1(?)					(309)
C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	Caproic	14.6	4.14	3.65		3.47	(309)
C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₂	Heptonic	16.4	4.29	3.75	3.97	3.49	(309)
C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₂	Caprylic	19.0	4.14	3.65		3.48	(309, 354)
C ₉ H ₁₈ O ₂	Nonylic	22.9	4.22	3.71	3.97	3.48	(309)
C ₁₀ H ₂₀ O ₂	Capric	23.3	4.14	3.73			(354, 309, 274)
C ₁₁ H ₂₂ O ₂	Undecylic	25.8					(185)
C ₁₂ H ₂₄ O ₂	Lauric	27.0	4.11	3.68			(184, 354)
C ₁₄ H ₂₈ O ₂	Myristic	32.2	4.12	3.72			(184, 354)
C ₁₅ H ₃₀ O ₂	Pentadecylic	36.2	4.00	3.76			(185)
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	Palmitic	34.7	4.08	3.65			(184, 354)
C ₁₇ H ₃₄ O ₂	Margaric	39.2	4.05	3.77			(185)
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	Oleic	36.2(?)					(185)
C ₁₉ H ₃₈ O ₂	Isoleic	35.9					(185)
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	Elaidic	48.3	4.03	3.65			(185)

3. Aliphatic Acids. a. Monobasic.—(Continued)

Formula	Name	Maximum spacing, Å d_1	Broad line spacing Å				Lit.
			d_2	d_3	d_4	d_5	
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	Stearic	38.7	4.05	3.62			(184, 354)
C ₂₂ H ₄₂ O ₂	Erucic	46.3	4.22	3.72			(185)
C ₂₂ H ₄₂ O ₂	Brassicic	59.9	4.25	3.72			(185)
C ₂₂ H ₄₄ O ₂	Behenic	47.8	4.10	3.66			(184)

b. Dibasic

C ₄ H ₆ O ₄	Succinic	4.5					(354)
C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₄	Adipic	7.0					(354)
C ₇ H ₁₂ O ₄	Pimelic	7.6					(354)
C ₈ H ₁₄ O ₄	Suberic	9.3					(354)
C ₉ H ₁₆ O ₄	Azelaic	9.6					(354)
C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O ₄	Sebacic	11.4					(354)

4. Salts

Formula	Name	Maximum spacing Å	Broad line spacing Å					Lit.
			d_1	d_2	d_3	d_4	d_5	
PbC ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₄	Caproate	20.0						(355)
PbC ₁₆ H ₃₀ O ₄	Caprylate	25.4						(355)
PbC ₂₀ H ₃₈ O ₄	Caprate	30.6						(355)
PbC ₂₄ H ₄₆ O ₄	Laurate	35.8						(355)
PbC ₂₈ H ₅₄ O ₄	Myristate	41.2						(355)
PbC ₃₂ H ₆₂ O ₄	Palmitate	46.3						(355)
PbC ₃₆ H ₆₆ O ₄	Oleate	37.5; 29.8						(355)
PbC ₃₆ H ₆₆ O ₄	Elaidate	50.0						(355)
PbC ₃₆ H ₇₀ O ₄	Stearate	51.3						(355)
NaC ₁₂ H ₂₃ O ₂	Laurate	33.5	4.22	4.88				(208)
NaC ₁₄ H ₂₇ O ₂	Myristate	38.5	4.18	4.9				(208)
NaC ₁₆ H ₃₁ O ₂	Palmitate	43.5	4.15	4.9				(208)
NaC ₁₈ H ₃₃ O ₂	Oleate	43.5						(63)

Similar results obtained with K and NH₄ oleates.

5. Esters

C ₁₇ H ₃₄ O ₂	Methyl palmitate	22.0	4.07	3.72				(225)
C ₁₈ H ₃₈ N ₂ O ₅	Ethyl <i>p</i> -azoxybenzoate	16.2	$d_1 = 19.9$ in the "smectic" state					(321)
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	Ethyl palmitate	23.2	4.07	3.67				(225)
C ₁₉ H ₃₈ O ₂	Methyl stearate	24.0	4.07	3.74				(225)
C ₂₀ H ₄₀ O ₂	Ethyl stearate	25.2	4.14	3.69				(225)
C ₂₄ H ₄₈ O ₂	Octyl palmitate	30.4	4.16	3.72				(225)
C ₂₂ H ₄₆ O ₂	Cetyl palmitate	40.4	4.05	3.69				(225)
C ₈₄ H ₁₆₄ O ₆	Glycerol margarate	48.0						(355)

6. Ketones (319)

Formula	Name	Maximum spacing Å d_1
C ₁₂ H ₂₆ O	Di- <i>n</i> -hexyl	18.7
C ₁₅ H ₃₀ O	Methyl- <i>n</i> -tridecyl	42.4
C ₁₇ H ₃₄ O	Methyl <i>n</i> -pentadecyl	47.6
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O	Methyl <i>n</i> -hexadecyl	50.0
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O	Ethyl <i>n</i> -pentadecyl	25.2
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O	Hexyl <i>n</i> -undecyl	25.2
C ₁₉ H ₃₈ O	Methyl <i>n</i> -heptadecyl	52.9
C ₁₉ H ₃₈ O	Propyl <i>n</i> -pentadecyl	26.3
C ₂₀ H ₄₀ O	Ethyl <i>n</i> -heptadecyl	27.3
C ₂₁ H ₄₂ O	Propyl <i>n</i> -heptadecyl	28.9
C ₂₂ H ₄₄ O	Hexyl <i>n</i> -pentadecyl	31.1
C ₂₂ H ₄₄ O	Di- <i>n</i> -undecyl	31.6
C ₂₄ H ₄₈ O*	Hexyl <i>n</i> -heptadecyl	33.6
C ₂₇ H ₅₄ O	Di- <i>n</i> -tridecyl	37.0
C ₃₁ H ₆₂ O	Di- <i>n</i> -pentadecyl	41.1
C ₃₅ H ₇₀ O	Di- <i>n</i> -heptadecyl	47.2

* A few orders of 30.8 Å also present.

7. Phenols (225)

C ₂₂ H ₂₈ O	<i>p</i> -Hexadecyl	46.5
C ₂₄ H ₄₂ O	<i>p</i> -Octadecyl	51.3

TABLE D.—ALLOYS

(a) Non-ferrous. Standard Arrangement. All Compositions in Atomic %

Pb-Sn.—0 to 3.6% Sn alloys are F.-c. cubic (like Pb) with a_0 decreasing to 4.931 Å, taking a_0 for Pb as 4.942 Å. 10% — 95% Sn alloys are mixtures of the Pb-like and Sn structures. 95% — 100% Sn alloys show no measurable distortion in size or shape of the Sn unit cell (206).

Hg-Sn.—The structure varies, as follows, with the atomic % of Hg: 0 to $\pm 2\%$, Tet.-Sn structure I; 2% I, with traces of "Hexagonal" amalgam, (composition unknown) structure II; 5% I and II; 6%, trace of I with II; 6 to $\pm 17\%$, II; ± 17 to 33%, II and liquid alloy (229).

Hg-Pb.—A 20% Hg alloy had the F.-c. cubic structure (4b) of Pb, with a unit cell length 1.6% less than that of Pb (229).

Hg-Zn.—Two structures, the hexagonal Zn structure (d), and an "hexagonal" structure belonging to an amalgam of unknown composition. The relative intensities of the patterns of these two phases are as follows (229):

Atomic % Hg	0	10	20	35
Zn structure.....	strong	medium	weak	absent
"Amalgam" structure.....	absent	medium	strong	strong

Hg-Cd.—An 18% Hg amalgam gave a pattern substantially the same as that of Cd; 37 and 50% Hg amalgams yield a different pattern (229).

Cu-Si.—Though Si has the smaller atomic volume the unit cube of Cu which has dissolved Si is larger than that of pure Cu. No data available (84).

Cu-Sn.—Figure 12a. Black circles: metal melted in air; open circles: metal melted in vacuum (18, 372).

Cu-Zn.—Figure 13. Unless otherwise stated on the figure these data are from (198). Cf. (12, 199, 258, 375, 371) which gives a different structure for γ -brass.

Ag-Sn.—Solution of Sn increases the Ag unit though its atomic volume is less. No data available (84).

Ag-Zn.—The observed phases are the same as those for Cu-Zn alloys (371).

Phase	Composition wt. % Zn	Symmetry	Structure	a_0 Å	c_0 Å	No. atoms in unit cell
β	38.25	Cubic	(1a, 1b)	3.156		2
γ	50.3	Cubic		9.327		52.37
ϵ	60.5	Hexagonal	Mg-like	2.818	4.456	2
ζ	78.1	Hexagonal	Mg-like	2.815	4.382	2
Hexagonal close-packed with Zn-like structure						

Ag-Cu.—Broken series of solid solutions. Both components F.-c. cubic (4b) (370).

At. % Cu	0	4	9	2	16-80	96.4	100
	4	06	4	05	4	03	
					Superimposed patterns of Ag and Cu	3.61	3.61

Au-Zn.—These alloys show all the phases of Cu-Zn alloys and two additional (371).

Phase	Composition wt. % Zn	Symmetry	Structure	a_0 Å	c_0 Å	No. atoms in unit cell
β	30.2	Cubic	(1a, 1b)	3.146		2
γ	36.9	Cubic		9.268		52.97
	41.1	Cubic		9.223		51.96
ϵ	67.5	Hexagonal	Mg-like	2.809	4.377	2
ζ	72.3	Hexagonal	Mg-like	2.809	4.369	2
η	95.0	Hexagonal	Zn-like	2.674	4.887	2
γ' (AuZn ₃)?	50.2	Cubic	?	7.880		32
γ''			may be cubic			

Au-Cu.—Figure 12 (18, 145, 361).

Au-Ag.—Data conflicting. Probably an unbroken series of solid solutions, though marked variations from this relation have been reported. Figure 16 (18, 165, 239, 372).

Ir-Os.—A single alloy of unknown composition was found to be C.-p. Hex. (11).

Pd-H.—Data conflicting. One result (295, 376) shows that the Pd unit is swelled by an amount proportional to the quantity of occluded H (79). The other study (164) shows a discontinuous absorption of H in the sense that some crystals may be saturated though others in the same material have not begun to absorb gas. The length, a_0 , of the edge of the unit cube of the saturated solution was found to vary between 4.000 Å and 4.039 Å with values usually not less than 4.023 Å.

Pd-Cu and Pd-Au.—Figures 20 and 19 (361).

Pd-Ag.—(15) Figure 17 (165).

Mn-Cu.—67% Cu is F.-c. cubic, like Cu, and has $a_0 = 3.615$ Å, taking a_0 for Cu as 3.60 Å (18). 70% Cu is said to give $a_0 = 3.70$ Å (200, 384).

Ni-Cu.—Figure 15 (18, 197, 361, 370).

Cr-Ni.—100% to 40% Ni alloys are F.-c. cubic (like Ni) with values of a_0 which change proportionately to the % of Cr added from 3.521 Å (for Ni) to 3.576 Å (206).

W-Mo.—(67) Said to show an unbroken series of solid solutions. No numerical data available (18). No lines (86) have been found from a 1:1 alloy to indicate the existence of a compound W-Mo (239).

Al-Zn.—0 to 20% Zn alloys are F.-c. cubic (like Al), a_0 changing from 4.043 Å (for Al) to 4.034 Å. 20%–95% Zn alloys show mixtures of cubic Al and hexagonal Zn structures. 95%–100% Zn alloys are C.-p. hexagonal with no measurable distortion from size or shape of the Zn unit cell (206).

Al-Cu.—Figure 14. The data on this figure are from (22, 141, 197, 258).

Al-Ag.—The dissolving of Al in Ag increases the unit cube in the latter, though Al has a smaller atomic volume. No numerical data available (84).

Al-Mn-Cu.—Heussler Alloys. Alloy 15.9% Al, 23.9% Mn, 60.3% Cu is said to be F.-c. cubic with $a_0 = 3.70$ Å. Alloys 14.3% Al, 28.6% Mn, 57.1% Cu is said to be a mixture of the preceding structure with a smaller amount of a B.-c. cubic phase having $a_0 = 2.98$ Å (12, 297).

Mg-Sn.—0 to 67% Mg give the superimposed patterns of Sn and Mg₂Sn; 67–100% Mg yield the superimposed patterns of Mg₂Sn and Mg. No evidence of solid solution (370).

Mg-Pb.—0 to 67% Mg give the superimposed patterns of Pb and PbMg₂; 67–100% Mg yield the superimposed patterns of PbMg₂ and Mg. No evidence of solid solution (370).

Mg-Al.—91.2% Al is F.-c. cubic (4b) with $a_0 = 4.106$ Å, taking a_0 for Al as 4.05 Å. 7.3% Al is C.-p. hexagonal (d) with $a_0 = 3.151$ Å, $c = 5.23$ Å, taking a_0 for Mg as 3.17 Å and $c_0 = 5.17$ Å (197).

(b) Ferrous Alloys

Fe-C Steels.—(1) Austenitic Steels. Structure that of γ -Fe, F.-c. cubic (4b) (250–259).

Composition, wt. %	a_0 in Å	Remarks
(1) 1.25% C, quenched at 750°C.....	3.601	Contains also martensite.
(2) 1.98% C, quenched at 1100°C.....	3.629	Contains also martensite.
(3)* 1.34% C, 12.1% Mn, 0.52% Si, 0.1% P.....	3.624	
(2) quenched at 750°C.....	3.606	A mixture of austenite and martensite.
(4) 1.18% C, 24.3% Ni, 6.05% Mn quenched from 1000°C.....	3.64	
(5) 0.24% C, 25.2% Ni, quenched from 1000°C....	3.56	

* Density calculations thought to indicate that C is present in interstitial solid solution in steel No. (3).

(2) Martensite Steels. Structure that of α -Fe, B.-c. cubic (2a) (19, 122, 250–258).

(5) Chilled subsequently in liquid air	2.81	Partly martensite and partly austenite.
(2)	2.90	Martensite lines very diffuse.
(1)	2.88	Martensite lines very diffuse.
(6) 0.80% C quenched in oil from 750°C	2.89	Martensite lines very diffuse.
(7) 0.80% C, 0.14% Cr, 0.35% Mn, 0.19% Si	2.851	Broad lines, less intense than from Fe.
(8) 1.31% C, 0.12% Cr, 0.24% Mn, 0.17% Si	2.851	Density calculations from this steel thought to indicate that C isomorphously replaces Fe unless martensite is annealed when it is a mixture of α -Fe with cementite.

Fe-Si.—(207, 252, 389).

Weight % Si	0-15	17-30	33	40	50	75-100
Phases.....	Fe	Fe + FeSi	FeSi	FeSi + FeSi ₂	FeSi ₂	FeSi ₂ + Si

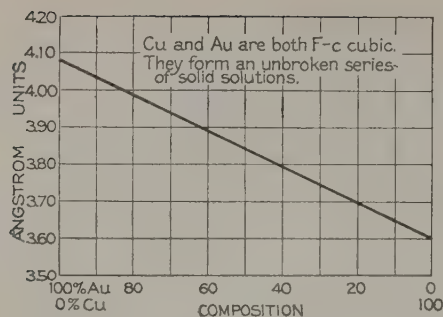


Fig. 12.—The diffraction data on Cu-Au alloys.

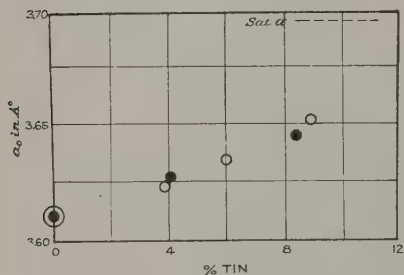


Fig. 12a.—The diffraction data on Cu-Sn alloys.

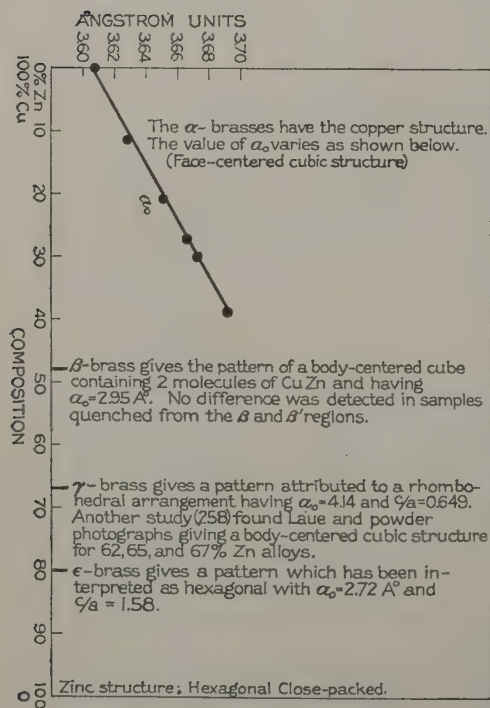


Fig. 13.—The diffraction data on brasses.

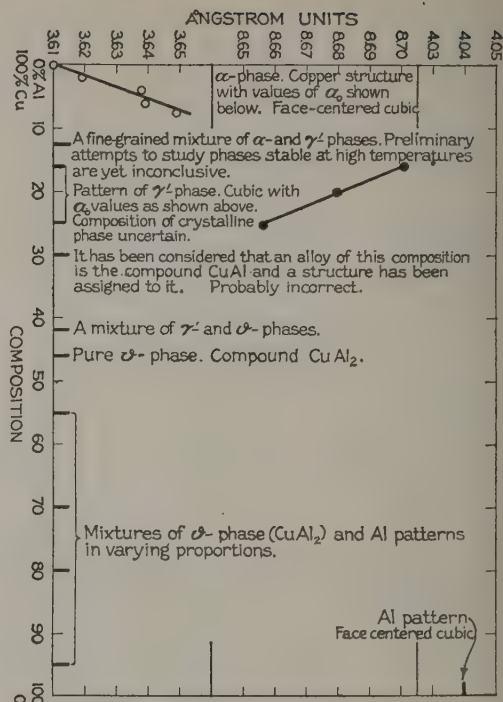


Fig. 14.—The diffraction data on Cu-Al alloys.

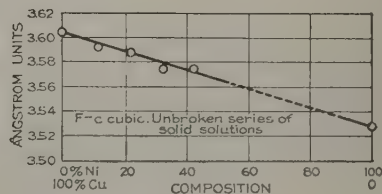


Fig. 15.—The diffraction data on Cu-Ni alloys.

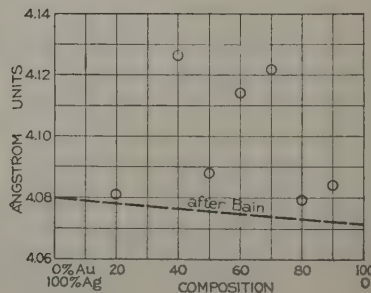


Fig. 16.—The diffraction data on Ag-Au alloys.

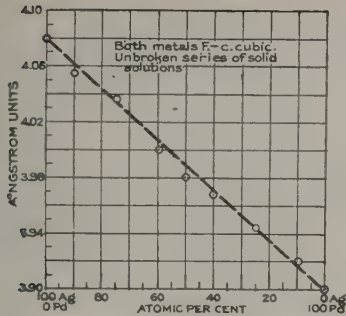


Fig. 17.—The diffraction data on Ag-Pd alloys.

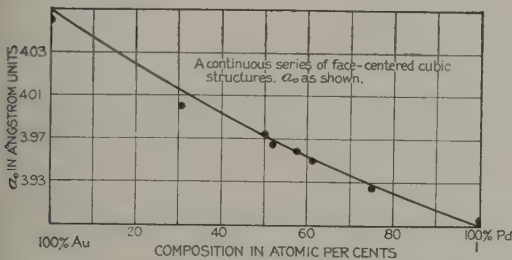


Fig. 19.—The diffraction data on Au-Pd alloys.

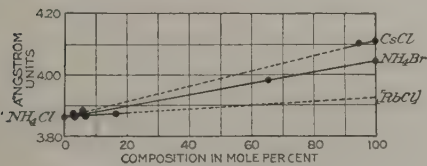


Fig. 21a.—The diffraction data on solid solutions of the alkali halides.

e-Mn.—These alloys are said to have the following structures. No numerical data available (18).

atomic % Mn.	0-30	30-60	60-100
structure.....	B.-c. cubic (2a)	F.-c. cubic (4b)	Complex Mn

e-Co.—No numerical data available (12).

Weight % Co...	0-80	85	90-98	98-100
structure.....	B.-c. cubic (2a)	B.-c. (2a) with F.-c. (4b)	F.-c. cubic (4b)	F.-c. (4b) with C.-p. hex.

e-Ni.—The best available data are shown in Fig. 18. The fused alloys were swaged, drawn and rolled into thin tapes. Spacings from photographs of these specimens without further treatment are shown as open circles, results after (1) annealing at 900-950°C followed by slow cooling, black circles; (2) after an additional heating to 600°C followed by rapid cooling in the air, crosses; and (3) after cooling for a time in liquid air following (1), triangles (12, 168).

-Cr.—Interpretation of data uncertain (18).

-W and Fe-Mo.—It is said that Fe dissolves a few atomic percents of each of these metals without apparent alteration in the size of the unit cell. In each case a 1:1 compound is formed. No numerical data available (18).

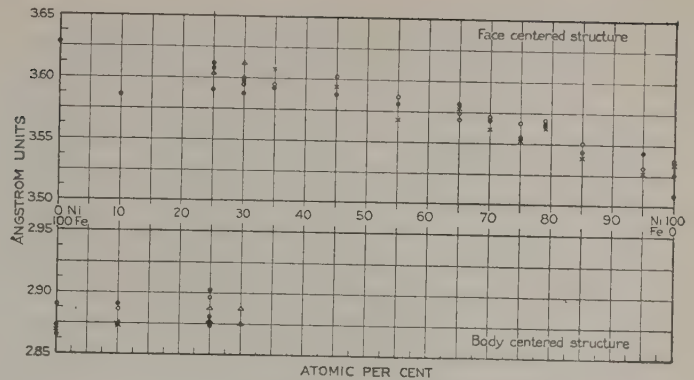


Fig. 18.—The diffraction data on Fe-Ni alloys.

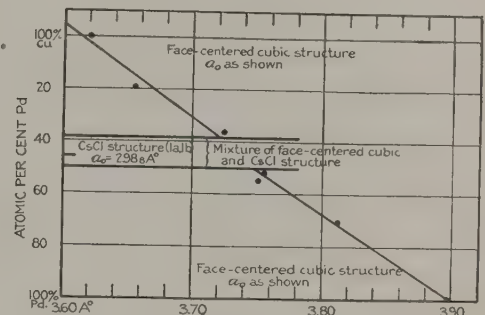


Fig. 20.—The diffraction data on Cu-Pd alloys.

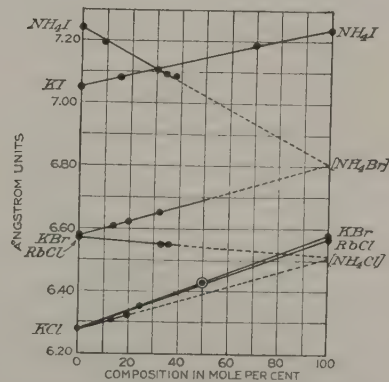


Fig. 21b.—The diffraction data on solid solutions of the alkali halides.

TABLE.—THE POSITIONS OF X-RAY DIFFRACTION BANDS FROM LIQUIDS

Angle of Deviation and Wave Length, λ , of X-rays Used					
Liquid.....	A	N ₂	O ₂		
Angle, deg.....	13.0; 18.9	27	11.3; 17.0	12.5; 19.5	27
λ , in Å.....	0.712	1.54	0.712	0.712	1.54
Lit.....	(304)	(303)	(304)	(303)	(302)

Liquid.....	H ₂ O	CS ₂	HCOOH	CH ₃ CHO
				Acetaldehyde
Angle, deg.....	13.4	29	13.2	24
λ , in Å.....	0.712	1.54	0.712	1.54
Lit.....	(304)	(303)	(304)	(303)

Liquid.....	C ₂ H ₅ OH	C ₄ H ₈ O ₂ Butyric acid	C ₄ H ₈ O ₂ Ethyl acetate	(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ O
Angle, deg....	22	20.7; 36.5	20.7	19
λ , in Å.....	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54
Lit.....	(303)	(373)	(373)	(303)

Liquid.....	C ₆ H ₆		(C ₂ H ₄ O) ₃ Paraldehyde	C ₆ H ₅ CHO Benzaldehyde
Angle, deg.....	8.5	18	23.3	19.3; 44.4
λ , in Å.....	0.712	1.54	1.54	1.54
Lit.....	(301)	(302, 303)	(373)	(373)

Liquid.....	C ₈ H ₁₈	C ₉ H ₁₂ Mesitylene	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ O ₂ Benzyl benzoate
Angle, deg....	8.1	4.1; 6.2	18.3; 42.7; 65.8
λ , in Å.....	0.712	0.712	1.54
Lit.....	(301)	(301)	(373)

F-TABLE.—DATA ON SOLID SOLUTIONS OF SALTS

Alkali Halides.—For data on the solutions NH₄I-NH₄Br, NH₄I-KI, NH₄Br-KBr, RbCl-NH₄Cl, NH₄Cl-KCl, KCl-RbCl, KCl-KBr, CsCl-NH₄Cl, NH₄Br-NH₄Cl, RbCl-NH₄Cl see Fig. 21 (120). For additional data on KBr-KCl see (387, 388).

AgCl-NaCl (387).—Broken series of solid solutions. Quenched preparations: Both patterns present together.

Annealed	Composition mol % AgCl	a_0 Å
	100	5.53
	75	5.54
	50	5.57

AgCl-AgBr (402).—Both structures like NaCl (4b, 4c). Unbroken series of solid solutions.

Composition mol % AgCl	a_0 Å
0	5.77
20	5.72
40	5.68
50	5.65
60	5.63
80	5.59
100	5.54

AgBr-AgI (402).—Broken series of solid solutions.

Com- position mol % AgI	a_0				
	Fused and slowly cooled		Fused and quenched		Precipi- tated
	Structure (4b, 4c)	Structure (4b, 4d)	Structure (4b, 4c)	Structure (4b, 4d)	
0	5.768		5.768		5.768
10	5.814		5.816		5.806
20	5.842		5.854		5.84
30	5.86		5.876		5.878
40	5.896	(6.47)	5.908		
50	5.912	(6.47)	5.932		
60	5.918	6.47	5.96	(6.48)	
	6.014				
70	5.946	6.48	5.956	6.48	
	5.994				
80	5.916	6.47	(5.892)	(6.48)	
90		6.472	5.898	6.483	
95		6.481		6.487	
100		6.493		6.493	

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

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(88) Debye and Scherrer, 63, 17: 277; 1. (89) Debye and Scherrer, 63, 18: 291; 17. (90) Dennison, 2, 17: 20; 21. 135, 122: 54; 21. (91) Dickinson, 1, 42: 85; 2. (92) Dickinson, 1, 44: 276; 22. (93) Dickinson, 1, 44: 774; 22. (94) Dickinson, 1, 45: 958; 23. (95) Dickinson and Friauf, 1, 46: 2457; 24. (96) Dickinson and Goodhue, 1, 43: 2045; 21. (97) Dickinson and Pauling, 45, 1466; 23. (100) Dickinson and Raymond, 1, 45: 22; 23. (101) Eastman, 1, 46: 917; 2. (102) Espig, 211, 38: 53; 21. (103) Ewald, 3, 44: 257; 14. (104) Ewald, 63, 15: 399; 14. (105) Ewald, 213, 1914: 325. (106) Ewald and Friedel, 3, 44: 1183; 14. (107) Gerlach, 68, 22: 557; 21. (108) Gerlach, 68, 23: 114; 22. (109) Gerlach, 96, 9: 184; 22. (110) Gerlach and Pauli, 96, 7: 116; 21. (111) Goldschmidt and Thomase, 214, No. 2: 5; 23. (112) Gonell and Mark, 7, 107: 181; 23. (113) Gross, 3, 48: 654; 24. (114) Gross, 189, 1919: 201. (115) Gross and Gross, 190, 48: 113; 23. (116) Hadding, 215, 17: No. 6; 20. (117) Hassel and Mark, 96, 27: 89; 24. (118) Hassel and Mark, 96, 23: 269; 24. (119) Hassel and Mark, 96, 25: 317; 24. (120) Havighurst, Mack and Blake, 1, 46: 2368; 24. (121) Hedvall, 19, 8: N 11; 22. 93, 120: 327; 22. (122) Heindhofer, 2, 24: 426; 24. (123) Hentschel, 189, 1923: 609. (124) Herzog, Jancke and Polanyi, 96, 186, 343; 20. (125) Holgersson, 95, 126: 179; 23. (126) Hull, 2, 9: 34; 2. (127) Hull, 2, 9: 564; 17. (128) Hull, 2, 10: 661; 17. (129) Hull, 19, 3: 470; 17. (130) Hull, 2, 13: 292; 19. (131) Hull, 2, 14: 540; 19. (132) Hull, 119, 3: 1171; 19. (133) Hull, 2, 15: 545; 20. (134) Hull, 169, 52: 227; 20. (135) Hull, 2, 17: 42; 21. (136) Hull, 2, 17: 571; 21. (137) Hull, 2, 18: 88; 21. (138) Hull, 2, 20: 113; 22. (139) James, 3, 42: 193; 21. (140) James and Tunstall, 3, 40: 233; 20. (141) Jette, Phragmen and Wegren, 47, 31: 193; 24. (142) Kahler, 2, 18: 210; 21. (143) Karssen, 2, 42: 904; 23. (144) Kibby, 96, 17: 213; 23. (145) Kirchner, 8, 69: 59; 2. (146) Kolkmeijer, 64P, 25: 125. 64V, 31: 155; 22. (147) Kolkmeijer, Bijvoet and Karssen, 64P, 23: 644; 21. (148) Kolkmeijer, Bijvoet and Karssen, 96, 14: 291; 23. (149) Kolkmeijer, Bijvoet and Karssen, 96, 22: 82; 23.

- (150) Kolkmeijer, Bijvoet and Karsen, 70, 43: 677; 24. (151) Kolkmeijer, Bijvoet and Karsen, 70, 43: 894; 24. (152) Kulasewski, 211, 38: 81; 21. (153) Kustner and Remy, 63, 24: 25; 23. (154) Lehmann, 94, 60: 379; 24. (155) Leonhardt, 189, 1923: 641. 94, 59: 216; 24. (156) Levi, 69, 1: 137; 24. (157) Levi, 72, 57: 619; 24. (158) Levi, 216, 6: 333; 24. (159) Levi and Ferrari, 22, 33: 397; 21.
- (160) Levi and Ferrari, 22, 33: 516; 24. (161) Levi and Quilico, 56, 54: 154; 24. (162) McKeehan, 197, 8: 254; 22. (163) McKeehan, 197, 8: 270; 22. (164) McKeehan, 2, 20: 82; 22. (165) McKeehan, 2, 20: 424; 22. (166) McKeehan, 143, 195: 59; 23. (167) McKeehan, 2, 21: 334; 23. (168) McKeehan, 2, 21: 402; 23. (169) McKeehan, 2, 21: 503; 23.
- (170) McKeehan, 2, 19: 444; 22. (171) Mark, 26, 57: 1820; 24. (172) Mark and Polyani, 96, 18: 75; 23. (173) Mark and Polyani, 96, 22: 200; 24. (174) Mark, Polyani and Schmid, 218, 11: 256; 23. (175) Mark and Weissenberg, 96, 16: 1; 23. (176) Mark and Weissenberg, 96, 17: 301; 23. (177) Mark and Weissenberg, 96, 17: 347; 23. (178) Mark and Weissenberg, 96, 24: 68; 24. (179) Mauguin, 54, 176: 1331; 23.
- (180) Mauguin, 54, 176: 1483; 23. (181) Mauguin, 54, 178: 785; 24. (182) Mauguin, 54, 178: 1913; 24. (183) Meehling, 211, 38: 37; 21. (184) Müller, 4, 123: 2043; 23. (185) Müller and Shearer, 4, 123: 3156; 23. (186) Niggli, 63, 19: 225; 18. (187) Niggli, 94, 56: 213; 22. (188) Niggli, 94, 57: 253; 22. (189) Nishikawa, 219, 8: 199; 15.
- (190) Nishikawa, 219, 8: 194; 17. (191) Nishikawa and Hudinuki, 219, 9: 197; 17. (192) Ogg and Hopwood, 3, 32: 518; 16. (193) Ogg, 3, 42: 163; 21. (194) Ott, 63, 24: 209; 23. (195) Ott, 86, 22: 201; 24. (196) Owen and Preston, 67, 55: 101; 23. (197) Owen and Preston, 67, 56: 14; 23. (198) Owen and Preston, 67, 56: 49; 23. (199) Owen and Preston, 67, 56: 94; 23.
- (200) Patterson, 45, 16: 689; 24. (201) Patterson, 2, 25: 581; 25. (202) Pauling, 1, 45: 2777; 23. (203) Pauling, 1, 46: 2738; 24. (204) Pauling and Dickinson, 1, 46: 1615; 24. (205) Pauling and Hendricks, 1, 47: 781; 25. (206) Phebus and Blake, 2, 35: 107; 25. (207) Phragmen, 280, 1923: 121. (208) Piper and Grindley, 67, 35: 269; 23. 36: 31; 23. (209) Posnjak and Wyckoff, 128, 13: 248; 22.
- (210) Rinne, 221, 69: 57; 17. (211) Rinne, Hentschel and Leonhardt, 94, 58: 629; 23. (212) Rinne, Leonhardt and Hentschel, 94, 59: 548; 24. (213) St. John, 197, 4: 193; 18. (214) St. John, 2, 21: 389; 23. (215) Scacchi, 222, 1: 187; 90. (216) Scacchi, 63, 19: 23; 18. (217) Scherrer, 94, 57: 186; 22. (218) Scherrer, 268: 387. (219) Scherrer and Stoll, 93, 121: 319; 22.
- (220) Scherrer and Stoll, 149, 4: 232; 22. (221) Schiebold, 211, 36: 65; 19. (222) Schiebold, 94, 56: 430; 21. (223) Schneiderhohn, *Mikroskopische Bestimmung von Erzen*, p. 196 (Berlin, 22). (224) Schumacher and Lucas, 1, 46: 1167; 24. (225) Shearer, 4, 123: 3152; 23. (226) Siegbahn and Dolejak, 96, 10: 159; 22. (227) Simon and von Simson, 96, 25: 160; 24. (228) Simon and von Simson, 96, 21: 168; 24. (229) von Simson, 7, 109: 183; 24.
- (230) Slattery, 2, 20: 84; 22. (231) Slattery, 2, 21: 213; 23. (232) Slattery, 2, 21: 378; 23. (233) de Smedt and Keesom, 64V, 117: 24. (234) Sponsler, 223, 5: 757; 23. (235) Steinberg, 2, 21: 22; 23. (236) Stoll, 149, 3: 546; 21. (237) Terada, 219, 7: 292; 14. (238) van Arkel, 64V, 32: 107; 23. 64P, 37: 97; 24. (239) van Arkel, 208, 4: 33; 24.
- (240) Vegard, 3, 31: 83; 16. (241) Vegard, 3, 32: 65; 16. (242) Vegard, 3, 32: 505; 16. (243) Vegard, 3, 33: 395; 17. (244) Vegard, 96, 5: 17; 21. (245) Vegard, 96, 9: 395; 22. (246) Vegard, 96, 12: 289; 22. (247) Vegard, 96, 18: 379; 23. (248) Vegard, 8, 44: 146; 18. (249) Weber, 94, 57: 398; 22.
- (250) Westgren, 140, 103: 303; 21. (251) Westgren, 220, 105: 401; 21. (252) Westgren, 224, 1923: 223. (253) Westgren and Lindh, 7, 98: 181; 21. (254) Westgren and Phragmen, 140, 105: 241; 22. (255) Westgren and Phragmen, 7, 102: 1; 22. (256) Westgren and Phragmen, 220, 1923: 449. (257) Westgren and Phragmen, 140, 109: 159; 24. (258) Westgren and Phragmen, 59, 113: 122; 24. (259) Wever, 226, 3: 45; 21.
- (260) Wever, 226, 3: 17; 22. (261) Wever, 226, 4: 67; 22. (262) Wever, 226, 4: 81; 22. (263) Williams, 5, 93: 418; 17. (264) Wilsey, 3, 42: 262; 21. (265) Wilsey, 3, 46: 487; 23. (266) Wulff, 94, 57: 190; 22. (267) Wyckoff, O. (268) Wyckoff, 1, 42: 1100; 20. (269) Wyckoff, 2, 16: 149; 20.
- (270) Wyckoff, 12, 50: 317; 20. (271) Wyckoff, 12, 1: 138; 21. (272) Wyckoff, 12, 3: 239; 21. (273) Wyckoff, 128, 11: 429; 21. (274) Wyckoff, 1, 44: 1239; 22. (275) Wyckoff, 1, 44: 1260; 22. (276) Wyckoff, 1, 44: 1994; 22. (277) Wyckoff, 12, 3: 184; 22. (278) Wyckoff, 12, 4: 188; 22. (279) Wyckoff, 12, 4: 193; 22.
- (280) Wyckoff, 12, 4: 469; 22. (281) Wyckoff, 12, 5: 15; 23. (282) Wyckoff, 12, 5: 209; 23. 94, 57: 595; 23. (283) Wyckoff, 12, 6: 277; 23. (284) Wyckoff, 94, 59: 55; 23. (285) Wyckoff, 128, 14: 121; 24. (286) Wyckoff, 12, 9: 145; 25. 94, 61: 425; 25. (287) Wyckoff, 12, 10: 107; 25. (288) Wyckoff, 12, 9: 448; 25. (289) Wyckoff and Merwin, 12, 8: 447; 24.
- (290) Wyckoff and Merwin, 12, 9: 286; 25. 94, 61: 5; 25. (291) Wyckoff and Merwin, 12, 9: 379; 25. (292) Wyckoff and Posnjak, 1, 43: 2292; 21. (293) Wyckoff and Posnjak, 1, 44: 30; 22. (294) Wyckoff and Posnjak, 128, 13: 393; 23. (295) Yamada, 3, 45: 241; 23. (296) Yardley, 5, 106A: 451; 24. (297) Young, 3, 46: 291; 23. (298) Owen and Preston, 67, 56: 341; 24. (299) Levi and Tacchini, 36, 55: 28; 25.
- (300) Levi, 69, 1: 335; 24. (301) Holgersson and Sedstrom, 8, 75: 143; 24. (302) Hewlett, 2, 20: 688; 22. (303) Debye and Scherrer, 188, 16: 16. (304) Keesom and DeSmedt, 64P, 25: 118; 22. (305) Keesom and DeSmedt, 64P, 26: 112; 23. (306) Becker and Ebert, 96, 31: 268; 25. (307) Havighurst, Mack and Blake, 1, 47: 29; 25. (308) Slattery, 2, 25: 333; 25. (309) Gibbs, 4, 125: 2622; 24.
- (310) Bernal, 5, 106A: 749; 24. (311) Hassel, 94, 61: 92; 25. (312) Wasastjerna, 138, 2, No. 14: 2; 25. (313) Schiebold, 94, 57: 579; 25. (314) Mark and Wigner, 7, 111: 398; 24. (315) Hoffman and Mark, 7, 111: 321; 24. (316) Hassel and Mark, 7, 111: 357; 24. (317) Keesom and DeSmedt, 64V, 33: 571; 24. (318) Mark and Pohland, 94, 61: 293; 25. (319) Saville and Shearer, 4, 127: 591; 25.
- (320) Müller and Saville, 4, 127: 599; 25. (321) Friedel, 34, 180: 269; 25. (322) Wyckoff and Crittenden, 1, 47: 2876; 25. (323) Yardley, 269, 20: 296; 25. (324) Hevesy, 286, 2: 1; 25. (325) Bozorth and Pauling, 1, 47: 1561; 25. (326) Rinne, Hentschel and Schiebold, 94, 61: 164; 25. (327) Pauling and Emmett, 1, 47: 1026; 25. (328) Buckley and Vernon, 3, 49: 945; 25. (329) Davey, 2, 25: 753; 25.
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- (350) Westgren and Phragmen, 96, 33: 77; 25. (351) Goldschmidt, Barth and Lunde, *Skifter Norske Videnskaps Akademi*, No. 7; 25. (352) Goldschmidt, Ulrich and Barth, *Skifter Norske Videnskaps Akademi*, No. 5; 25. (353) Brentano, 67, 37: 52; 25. (354) Trillat, 54, 180: 1329; 25. (355) Trillat, 54, 180: 1838; 25. (356) Alsen, 207, 47: 19; 25. (357) Ramsdell, 228, 10: 281; 25. (358) de Smedt and Keesom, 64V, 33: 888; 24. (359) Bragg, 105, 9: 272; 25.
- (360) Clark, Asbury and Wick, 1, 47: 2661; 25. (361) Lange, 8, 76: 476; 25. (362) Blake, 2, 26: 60; 25. (363) Knaggs, 269, 20: 346; 25. (364) Aminoff, 94, 62: 113; 25. (365) Buckley and Vernon, 269, 20: 382; 25. (366) Olshausen, 94, 61: 463; 25. (367) Ferrari, 22, 1: 664; 25. (368) Bradley, 3, 50: 1018; 25. (369) Lunde, 7, 117: 51; 25.
- (370) Sacklowski, 8, 77: 241; 25. (371) Westgren and Phragmen, 5, 50: 311; 25. (372) Weiss, 5, 108A: 643; 25. (373) de Smedt, 188, 10: 366; 24. (374) Davey and Wilson, *Proc. Am. Phys. Soc.*, Nov. 27, 1925. (375) Nakamura, 210, 2: 287; 25. (376) Osawa, 159, 14: 43; 25. (377) Wyckoff, 94, 62: 189; 25. (378) Broomé, 94, 62: 325; 25. (379) Noethling and Tolksdorf, 94, 62: 255; 25.
- (380) Selyakov, Strutinskii and Krasnikov, 96, 33: 53; 25. (381) Ulrich and Zachariasen, 94, 62: 260; 25. (382) de Smedt and Keesom, 94, 62: 312; 25. (383) Ott, 94, 62: 201; 25. (384) Patterson, 2, 23: 552; 24. (385) Yardley, 5, 108A: 542; 25. (386) Ferrari, 22, 3411: 186; 25. (387) Broomé, 93, 143: 60; 25. (388) Sasahara, 22, 2: 277; 25. (389) Phragmen, 77, 45: 299; 25.
- (390) Ott, 218, 13: 644; 25. (391) Jong, 203, 5: 194; 25. (392) Linck and Jong, 93, 147: 288; 25. (393) Goldschmidt, Barth and Lunde, *Skifter Norske Videnskaps Akad. Oslo 1, Mat. Nat. Kl.*: No. 7; 25. (394) Wyckoff and Crittenden, 1, 47: 2866; 25. (395) Huggins and Hendricks, 1, 43: 164; 26. (396) Hendricks and Pauling, 1, 47: 2904; 25. (397) Havighurst, 12, 10: 556; 25. (398) Yardley, 5, 50: 864; 25. (399) Yardley, 4, 127: 2207; 25.
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SOME NUMERICAL DATA PERTAINING TO DISPERSOIDOLOGY

P. P. VON WEIMARN

From the large and heterogeneous mass of numerical data recorded in the literature of "Colloids," it seems desirable to present here only some selected illustrative examples of results of physical measurements which meet the following requirements: (1) The composition of the system is definite, reproducible, and exactly known; (2) all of the essential variables which affect the system are understood and are accurately controlled or measured; (3) the system, its behavior, and the resulting quantitative data are reproducible in the hands of any investigator working under these same controllable conditions; and (4) the examples selected shall be illustrative of some general law describing the behavior of dispersed systems.

As meeting the above conditions, the following examples have been selected and are presented in graphical form. Concise explanations are given in connection with the graphs. For a detailed description, explanation, discussion, and bibliography, the reader is referred to von Weimarn, *Chem. Rev.* **2**: 217; 25.

THE PRECIPITATION LAWS

Figures 1-9 illustrate the following precipitation laws: With increasing concentration of the reacting solutions, the average size of the precipitated crystalline individuals (*not their aggregates*) (1) passes through a maximum during, and (2) decreases continually after the completion of, the process of direct crystallization; (3) for the same absolute concentration of the reacting solutions (*other conditions being equal*), with decreasing solubility of a substance (Fig. 4; cf. Fig. 13), the average size of the precipitated crystals also decreases.

Figures 10-13 show that, if the aggregation of the individual ultramicrocrystals has not proceeded too far, the second law of precipitation remains valid; and besides they illustrate the law: (4) With increasing viscosity of the dispersion medium, the average size of the particles decreases (Fig. 12) (3, 4); cf. (1).

The following general remarks apply to the figures: (1) The dispersion medium is indicated thus (60 vol. % C_2H_5OH); (2) mixing was brought about in all cases by pouring and shaking. The direction of pouring is indicated by the arrow. (3) In Figs. 1-9, the volumes mixed in each experiment satisfied the relation, concentration \times volume = a constant (approx.), for a given dispersion medium; (4) the time, t_0 , represents the period (ca. 10-15 min) required for the operations of sampling and photomicrographing; (5) all data shown are the averages of at least two independent experiments.

1. Precipitation of Ag_2SO_4 .—*Reaction*.— $2AgNO_3 + MnSO_4 = Ag_2SO_4 + Mn(NO_3)_2$ (Figs. 1-7). In Figs. 4-5, per liter of final

solution, $C = Ag_2SO_4$ produced by the reaction and $S =$ its solubility, both in g-equivalents (8).

2. Precipitation of $AgC_2H_3O_2$.—*Reaction*.— $AgNO_3 + KC_2H_3O_2 = AgC_2H_3O_2 + KNO_3$ (Figs. 8-9) (6). These curves show the effect of time; the periods of time for the four curves are the same in both figures.

3. Precipitation of Se.—*Reaction*.—(a) 5 cc of aniline (an.) containing m mg of Se are poured into 100 cc of 93.5 wt. % C_2H_5OH (alc.) or (Fig. 13) mixtures thereof with an. or (Fig. 12) glycerol (gl.). $t = 20^\circ$ (Figs. 10-13 *a* curves) (7). (b) As in (a) but with quinoline (q.) instead of aniline and using 90 wt. % C_2H_5OH (Figs. 10-13 *b* curves) (7).

4. Effects of Salts Dissolved in the Dispersion Medium on the Duration of Life of Dispersoidal Solutions.—(a) *BaSO₄ Reaction*.—50 cc ($2a + 2x$ equiv.) $BaR_2 + 50$ cc ($2a$ equiv.) $MnSO_4 = 1$ equiv. $BaSO_4 + 1$ equiv. $MnR_2 + x$ equiv. BaR_2 . Dispersion medium, 63 wt. % C_2H_5OH (Figs. 14-17) (5).

(b) *S*.—Dispersoidal solution of sulfur prepared by the method of grinding with grape-sugar. Ca. 25 mg S per liter of H_2O ; particles ca. 85μ (Figs. 18-23). $C =$ millimols salt per liter. The dotted horizontal is for $C = 0$. To the right of the dotted vertical (Fig. 23) the disperse phase begins to dissolve by chemical action (10); cf. (2).

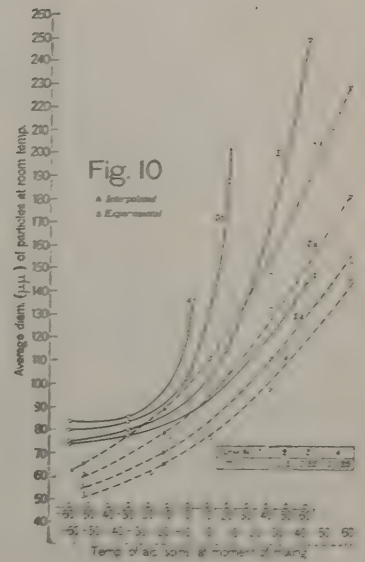
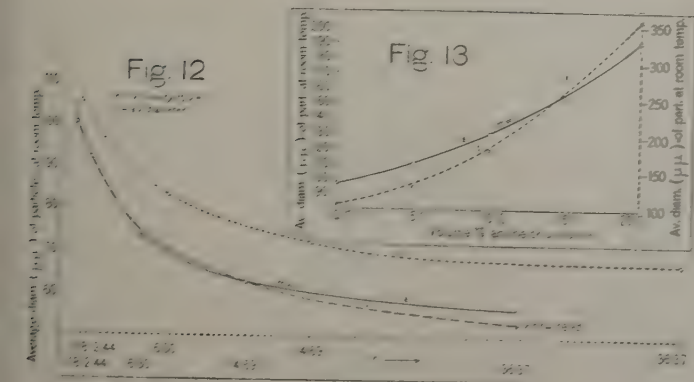
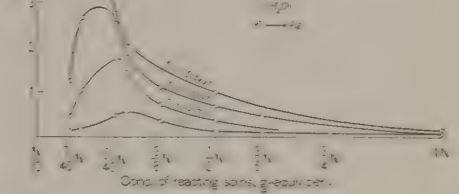
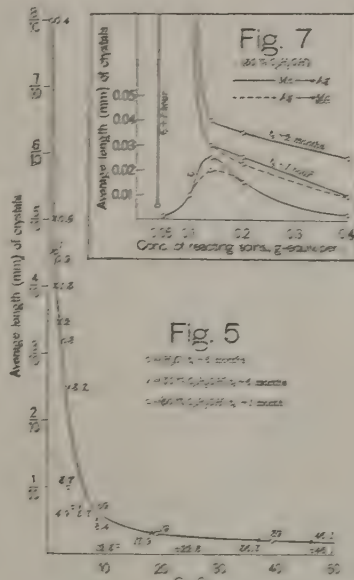
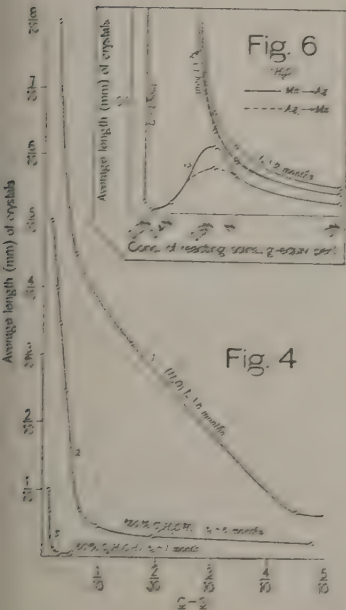
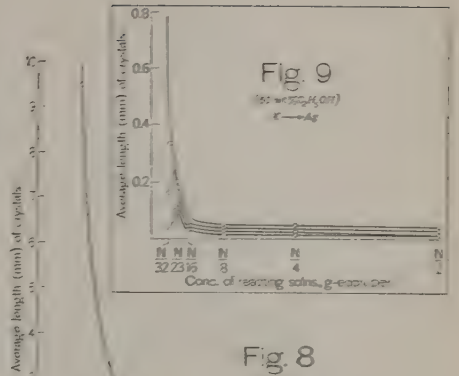
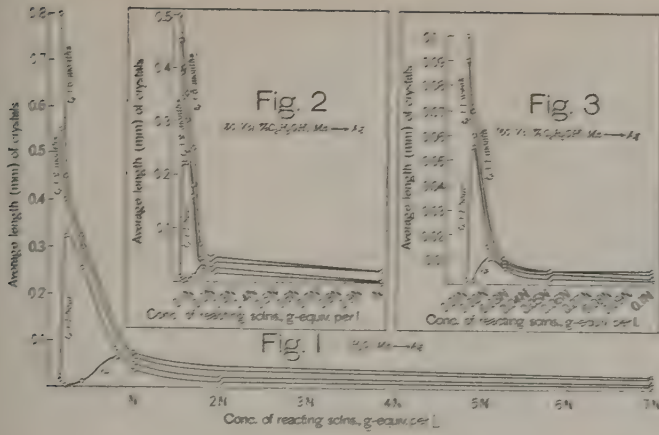
(c) *Al(OH)₃*.—Prepared as in (b) *supra*. Ca. 55 mg $Al_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ per liter of H_2O ; particles ca. 90μ (Fig. 24). The dotted horizontal is for $C = 0$. Dissolving begins at points marked with crosses (11); cf. (2).

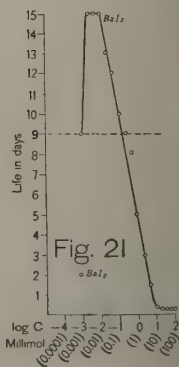
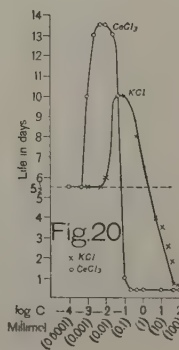
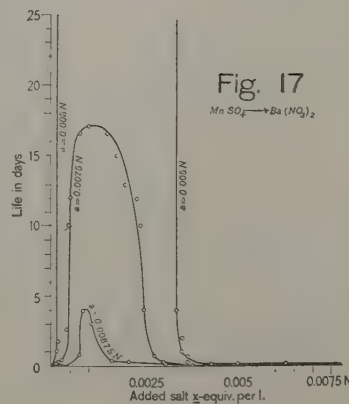
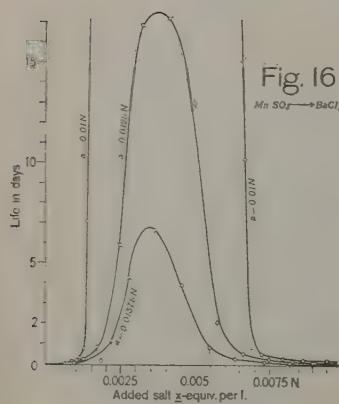
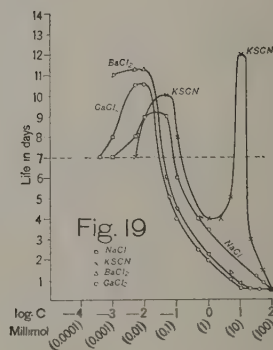
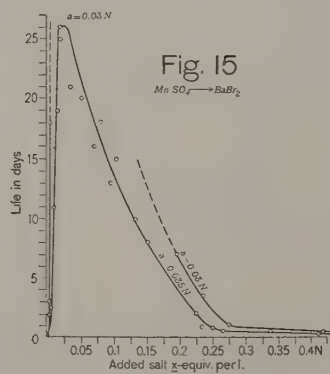
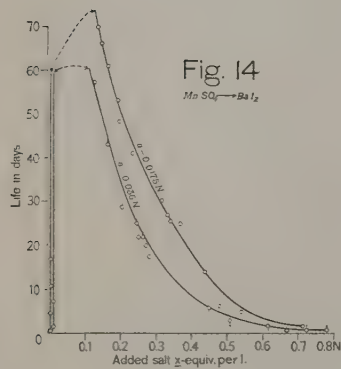
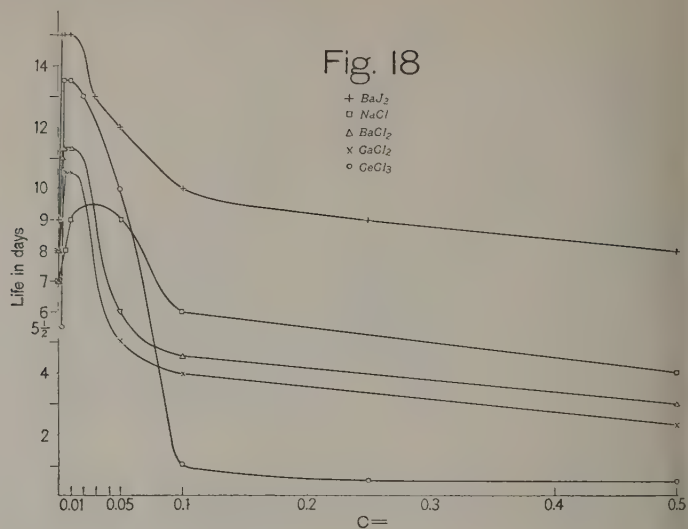
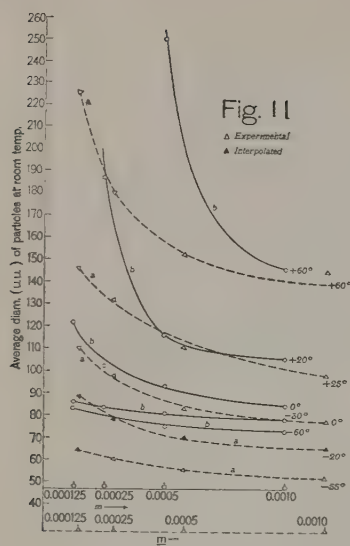
5. Adsorption and Solubility of Salts.—Adsorbent used— $BaSO_4$ extra pure; 20 g used per 100 cc of the salt solution. After shaking the solution with the adsorbent for 10 min, 24 hr. were allowed for the precipitate to settle. Fifty cc of the upper clear layer were used for analysis. Because partial desorption occurred in the case of $BaCl_2$ in dilute C_2H_5OH solutions, these were centrifuged before analysis (Fig. 25) (9).

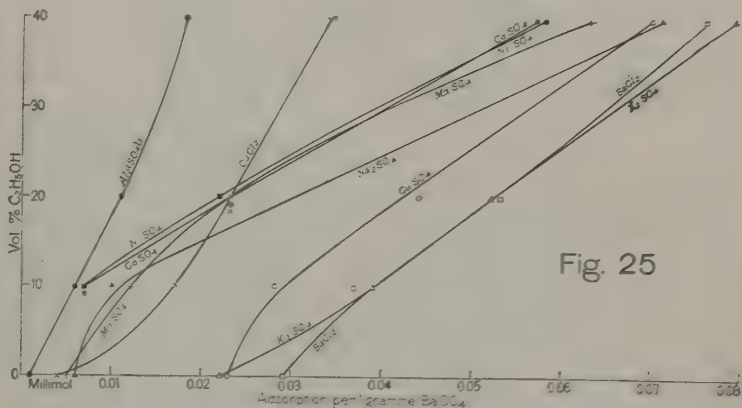
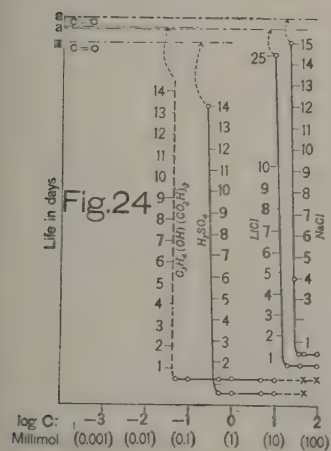
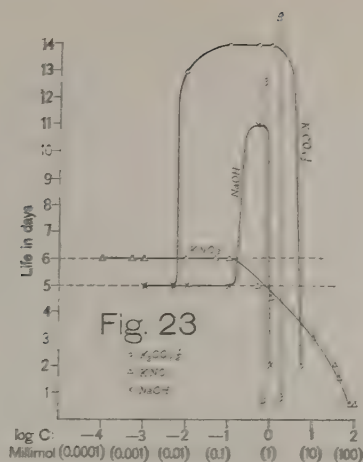
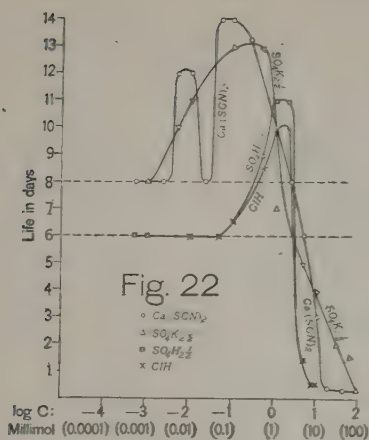
LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

- (1) Odén, *55*, 26: 120; 20. (2) Ostwald, *55*, 26: 28, 69; 20. (3) von Weimarn, *53*, 38: 267, 624; 06. (4) von Weimarn, *53*, 38: 933, 1400; 06. *55*, 2: 76; 07. *287*, 18: 44; 23. (5) von Weimarn, Aoki and Kataoka, *O. In part in von Weimarn*, *288*, 2: 199; 24. (6) von Weimarn and Hori, *O. (7) von Weimarn and Morishima, O. In part in von Weimarn*, *55*, 36: 10; 25. (8) von Weimarn and Otsuka, *O. In part in von Weimarn*, *55*, 33: 234; 23. (9) von Weimarn, Schochara and Takashige, *O. In part in von Weimarn*, *55*, 33: 242; 23. (10) von Weimarn and Utzino, *55*, 36: 265; 25. (11) von Weimarn and Utzino, *O.*







SWEETENING AGENTS. RELATIVE SWEETENING POWER

C. F. WALTON, JR.

The relative sweetness of various substances is usually cited in comparison with sucrose as unity. Since the concentration of the standard sucrose solution employed by different investigators has varied from 1 to 10%, and since the degree of sweetness does not decrease proportionately with dilution, the values reported in the literature vary accordingly, and are difficult to arrange accurately in numerical order. The following table, therefore, indicates only the approximate degree of sweetness, as reported by different investigators employing a variable procedure.

RELATIVE DEGREE OF SWEETNESS
(Sucrose = 1.0)

Name	Formula	Degree of sweetness	Lit.
Lactose	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁	0.27-0.28	(26)
Dulcitol	C ₆ H ₁₄ O ₄	0.41	(26)
Mannitol	C ₆ H ₁₄ O ₄	0.45	(26)
Sorbitol	C ₆ H ₁₄ O ₆	0.48	(26)
Glycerol	C ₃ H ₈ O ₃	0.48	(26)
Glycol	C ₂ H ₆ O ₂	0.49	(26)
Dextrose (d-glucose)	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	0.50-0.60	(19), (26), (29)
Maltose	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁	0.60	(26), (29)

RELATIVE DEGREE OF SWEETNESS.—(Continued)

Name	Formula	Degree of sweetness	Lit.
Invert sugar (dextrose + levulose)	$C_6H_{12}O_6 + C_6H_{12}O_6$	0.78–0.95	(10, 26, 29)
Sucrose.....	$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$	1.00	(10, 26, 29)
Levulose (<i>d</i> -fructose)	$C_6H_{12}O_6$	1.03–1.50	(10, 26, 29)
<i>p</i> -Anisylurea.....	$CH_3OC_6H_4NHCONH_2$	18	(5)
Chloroform.....	$CHCl_3$	40	(31)
Glucin.....	Mixture	100	(11)
<i>p</i> -Methylsaccharin..	$CH_3C_6H_4COSO_2NH$	200	(19)
Dulcin (<i>p</i> -phenetylurea)	$C_6H_5OC_6H_4NHCONH_2$	70–350	(11, 26)
6-Chlorosaccharin...	$ClC_6H_4COSO_2NH$	100–350	(19)
<i>n</i> -Hexylchloromalonalamid	$n-C_6H_{13}CCl(CONH_2)_2$	300	(11)
Saccharin (<i>o</i> -benzosulfonimid)	$C_6H_4COSO_2NH$	200–700	(11, 26)
Perillaldehyde α -anti-aldoxime (peryllartine)	$C_6H_5C(CH_3)CH_2CHNOH$	2000	(16)

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

The following list contains certain general references on methods of testing relative sweetening power, etc.

- (1) Auerbach, *218*, 10: 710; 22. (2) Barral and Ranc, *271*, 56: 712; 19. (3) Barral and Ranc, *283*, 17: 16; 20. (4) Becker and Herzog, *205*, 52: 407. (5) Boedeker and Rosenbuch, *273*, 30: 251; 20. (6) Braun and Rawicz, *26*, 49: 799; 16. (7) Cohn, *Die Organischen Geschmackstoffe* (Siemannroth, Berlin, 1914). (8) Cohn, *196*, 22: 1; 16. (9) Cohn, *55*: 735, 763; 14. (10) Deerr, *276*, 24: 481; 22. (11) Dox and Houston, *1*, 46: 1278; 24. (12) Dyson, *276*, 11: 572; 24. (13) Foerster, *282*, 28: 400; 11. (14) Fränk Arzneimittelsynthese (Springer, Berlin, 1921): 134–53. (15) Furukawa, *Japanese Patent* 35332; 19. (16) Furukawa, *41*, 41: 706, 979; 20. (17) Hermann, *13*, 429: 163; 22. (18) Holleman, *70*, 40: 446; 21. (19) Holleman, *70*, 42: 839; 23. (20) Holleman and Choufoer, *64V*, 33: 307; 24. (21) Kionka and Strätz, *27*, 95: 241; 22. (22) Kodama, *41*, 41: 495; 20. (23) Lasarev, *278*, 194: 29. (24) Oertley and Myers, *1*, 41: 855; 19. (25) Ogilvie, *276*, 24: 28. (26) Paul, *279*, 43: 137; 22. (27) Paul, *280*, 26: 610; 22. (28) Paul, *205*, 125: 97; 21. (29) Sale and Skinner, *45*, 14: 522; 22. (30) Speckam, *273*, 32: 83; 22. (31) Sternberg, *281*, 38: 272; 05. (32) Zuntz, *22*, 23: 385; 10.

ODORIFEROUS MATERIALS

H. ZWAARDEMAKER

The unit used for expressing odor is the *olfacty*, the normal stimulus threshold for a given odor.

The characteristic grouping giving rise to odor is termed odoriphore (8), also called aromatophore (Klimout, 1897) and osmophore (Rupe, 1900). The principal odoriphores are: $\leftarrow C(O)O$, Alkyl-, esters; $\leftarrow C(O)H$, aldehydes; $\leftarrow CO$, ketones; Alkyl-O-Alkyl, ethers; $\leftarrow C=OH$, alcohols; $\leftarrow C(O)OH$, acids; $\leftarrow NO_2$, nitrites; $\leftarrow CN$, nitriles; \leftarrow terpenes; \leftarrow pinenes; $\leftarrow S-S$, sulfides; $\leftarrow As-As$, arsenides; $\leftarrow As-O-As$, cacodyls; $\leftarrow Hal$, halogens; $\leftarrow N$, pyridine; $\leftarrow NH$, pyrrole.

CLASSIFICATION

LINNÉ, MODIFIED BY ZWAARDEMAKER

Type	Key letter
Odores aetherei Lorry (Ethereal).....	A
Odores aromatici Linné (Aromatic):	
1. Almond.....	B
2. Camphoric.....	C
3. Citric.....	D
Odores fragantes Linné (Balsam):	
1. Floral.....	E
2. Lilylike.....	F
3. Vanillin.....	G
Odores ambrosiae Linné (Musk).....	H
Atti <i>Alliacae</i>	I
Cacodylic.....	J
Odores empyreumatici Haller (Empyreumatic).....	K
Odores hircini Linné (Caprylic).....	L
Odores tetri Linné (Narcotic).....	M
Odores nauseosae Linné (Nauseous).....	N

Intensity.—The intensity of the odor of an odorivector (8) depends on (1) its volatility from dilute solution, (2) its rate of diffusion, (3) its absorption by a humid surface and (4) its solubility in liquids. (All odorous substances are soluble in oil (2). The significance of an odor as a reflex stimulus depends on physiological, its pleasing or repulsive value on psychological conditions.

VOLATILITY OF ODOR FROM PARAFFINIC SOLUTIONS (4)

Substance	Concn. per cent	Volatility 10^{-6} g per min
Ethyl sulfide (I).....	1	0.14
Scatole (N).....	1	0.18
Valeric acid (L).....	0.1	0.28
Guaiacol (K).....	1	0.5
Pyridine (M).....	10	0.93
Isoamyl acetate (A).....	5	3.6
Terpineol (C).....	25	7.5
Nitrobenzene (B).....	50	9.2

DIFFUSION IN FREE AIR IN NEIGHBORHOOD OF SOURCE (10)

	cc per sec		cc per sec
Eugenol (C).....	1.3	Ethyl ether (A).....	4.4
Camphor (C).....	2.1	Ethylacetone (A).....	10

Extremes—ethyl acetate (A) and naphthalene (K). The anemodispersibility of odors depends on the size of the cloud and the velocity of the wind.

Spray Electricity.—All odorous substances lower the surface tension of water and therefore produce static electricity by spraying an aqueous solution of the odorivector against a disc well insulated with amber and paraffin. The value is expressed as 10^{-10} coulomb per cc of a saturated solution.

Substance	10^{-10} coulombs	Lit.
Cumidine (K).....	0.2	(12)
Aniline (K).....	0.4	(6)
Toluidine (K).....	0.4	(6)
Xylidine (K).....	0.9	(6)
Scatole (N).....	1.0	(12)
Trinitroisobutyltoluene (H).....	1	(12)
Pseudocumene (K).....	3.4	(2)
Ethyl acetate (A).....	3.5	(2)
Xylene (K).....	3.8	(6)
Aniline (K).....	4.8	(2)
Toluene (K).....	5.1	(2)
Thymol (C).....	6.5	(2)
Benzene (K).....	7.5	(2)
Toluidine (K).....	7.9	(2)
Xylidine (K).....	9.3	(2)
Nitrobenzene (B).....	9.6	(2)
Vanillin (G).....	10	(2)
Dimethylaniline (K).....	11.6	(6)
Benzaldehyde (B).....	12.4	(2)
Anisaldehyde (G).....	14.8	(2)
Phenol (K).....	15.2	(2)

Substance	10^{-10} coulombs	Lit.
Xylenol (K).....	17	(2)
Ethyl alcohol (A).....	17.2	(2)
Cresol (K).....	19.1	(12)
Camphor (C).....	20.3	(12)
Heliotropin (F).....	44	(2)
Vanillin (G).....	47	(12)
Heliotropin (F).....	52	(12)
Acetone (A).....	60	(12)
Guaiacol (K).....	81.1	(2)
Carvacrol (C).....	82.3	(2)
Terpineol (E).....	89.1	(2)
Amyl acetate (A).....	96.4	(2)
Ethyl acetate (A).....	122	(12)
Guaiacol (K).....	289	(12)
Terpineol (E).....	296	(12)
Citral (D).....	360	(12)
Methyl anthranilate (E).....	602	(12)

RELATION BETWEEN SPRAY ELECTRICITY AND CONCENTRATION
OF AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS (12)

CHARGE IN 10^{-10} COULOMBS PER CC							
Degree of saturation.....	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$
Coumarin.....	6.5	2	0.5	0			
Heliotropin.....	52	22	10	2	1.4	1.4	0
Vanillin.....	72	32	6	2	0.5	0	

ADSORPTION OF ODORS BY SURFACES EXPRESSED AS THE DURATION OF THE AFTER EFFECT FOLLOWING AN EXPOSURE TO A CONTINUOUS STREAM OF ODORIFEROUS AIR FOR 5 MINUTES (11). THE TERM sec DENOTES A FEW SECONDS, m = MINUTE, d = DAY, h = HOUR, min = SOME MINUTES

	Aluminum	Copper	Glass	Gold	Iron	Lead	Nickel	Porcelain	Silver	Steel	Tin	Zinc
Ethyl disulfide....	1 m	sec	sec	sec	sec	1 m	sec	2 m	sec	sec	sec	sec
Guaiacol.....	15 m	3 m	1 m	12 m	8 m	sec	5 m	5 m	0	7 m	8 m	25 m
Ionone.....	2.5 d	2 d	sec	.....	4 d	1 d	2 d	sec	sec	4 d	min	
Isoamyl acetate....	0	0	0	0	sec	0	sec	15 m	0	2 m	0	sec
Muscon.....	1 d	4 d	1 d	2 d	min	12 d	4-9 d	sec	2 d	sec	4 d	3 d
Nitrobenzene.....	sec	sec	sec	sec	sec	sec	sec	8 m	sec	sec	sec	sec
Pyridine.....	0	2 m	0	0	45 m	sec	sec	5 m	0	30 m	0.5 m	2.5 m
Scatole.....	9 d	3 d	1.5 h	1.5 d	10 d	10 d	3.5 d	0	1 d	20 d	7 d	14 d
Terpineol.....	0	sec	0	0	sec	0	0	5 m	sec	4 m	0	0
Valeric acid.....	3 m	0	30 m	sec	0	0	sec	0	5 m	0	2 m	0

Destruction of Odors by Ultraviolet Light.—The values are expressed as number of minutes required to reduce the odor in air from 2 to 1 olfactory by the radiation from a quartz mercury lamp (7).

Substance	Time	Substance	Time
Apioi (C).....	0.10	Methyl salicylate (C)...	0.30
Valeric acid (L).....	0.10	Trimethylamine (J).....	0.30
Menthol (C).....	0.15	Methyl nonyl ketone (C)...	0.35
Ethyl sulfide (I).....	0.25	Thymol (C).....	0.40
Carvacrol (C).....	0.25	Borneol (C).....	0.45
Bornyl acetate (C).....	0.30	Isoamyl acetate (A).....	0.45
Caproic acid (L).....	0.30	Pyridine (M).....	0.45

Substance	Time	Substance	Time
Safrol (C).....	0.50	Methylheptenone (A)...	2.30
Salicylaldehyde (C).....	0.50	Eugenol (C).....	3
Scatole (N).....	0.50	Styrone (F).....	3
Citral (D).....	0.55	Coumarin (G).....	3.30
Indole (N).....	1.0	Ethyl isovalerate (A)....	4
Aniline (K).....	1.40	Cresol (K).....	5
Methyl anthranilate (E)...	1.45	Ethyl butyrate (A).....	5
Methyl butyrate (A).....	2.0	Terpineol (E).....	5
Vanillin (G).....	2.0	Chloroform (A).....	6
Citronellol (E).....	2.30	Ethyl succinate.....	6
Eucalyptol (C).....	2.30	Anethol (C).....	6.30
Isobutyl alcohol (K).....	2.30	Linalyl acetate (D).....	7

ODORIMETRY

The olfact of an odor is the threshold or minimum perceptible concentration expressed in gms per cc which multiplied by $6.06 \times 10^{23}/M$, where M is the molecular weight, gives molecules per cc.

The authorities quoted are: Backman (1); Berthelot (2); Fischer and Peuzoldt (3); Henning (4); Hermanides (5); Huyer (6); Ohma (7); Passy (8); Tempelaar (9); van Wartenberg (10); Zwaardemaker (11).

Compound		Molecules per cc = $A \cdot 10^z$		Author- ity
Name	Formula	A	z	
Ionone (F).....	$C_{13}H_{20}O$	16	5	4
Ethyl bisulfide (I).....	$C_4H_{10}S$	32	5	9
Scatole (N).....	C_9H_9N	15	6	9
Vanillin (G).....	$C_8H_8O_3$	16	6	5
Trinitroisobutyltoluene (H).....	$C_{11}H_{13}N_3O_6$	18	6	9
Coumarin (G).....	$C_9H_8O_2$	20	6	8
Citral (D).....	$C_{10}H_{16}O$	21	6	9
Valeric acid (L).....	$C_5H_{10}O_2$	33	6	9
Butyric acid (L).....	$C_4H_8O_2$	40	6	8
Isoamyl alcohol (K).....	$C_5H_{12}O$	69	6	8
Vanillin (G).....	$C_8H_8O_3$	69	6	8
Valeric acid (D).....	$C_5H_{10}O_2$	72	6	9
Heptylic acid (C).....	$C_7H_{14}O_2$	12	7	9
Guaiacol (K).....	$C_7H_8O_2$	16	7	8
Citral (D).....	$C_{10}H_{16}O$	18	7	5
Methyl anthranilate (E).....	$C_8H_9NO_2$	20	7	9
Nitrobenzene (B).....	$C_6H_5NO_2$	20	7	8
Heliotropine (F).....	$C_8H_8O_3$	24	7	9
Coumarin (G).....	$C_9H_8O_2$	32	7	4
Iodoform.....	CHI_3	40	7	4
Bromoform.....	$CHBr_3$	41	7	8
Osmium tetroxide.....	OsO_4	42	7	2
Oenanthal alcohol (C).....	$C_7H_{14}O$	48	7	8
Valeric acid (D).....	$C_5H_{10}O_2$	48	7	10
Cinnamaldehyde (C).....	C_9H_8O	52	7	8
Nonylic acid (E).....	$C_9H_{18}O_2$	59	7	8
Isobutyl alcohol.....	$C_4H_{10}O$	64	7	9
Thymol (C).....	$C_{10}H_{14}O$	77	7	8
Capric acid (L).....	$C_{10}H_{20}O_2$	82	7	8
Heliotropine (F).....	$C_8H_8O_3$	15	8	9
Nitrobenzene (B).....	$C_6H_5NO_2$	18	8	8
Borneol (C).....	$C_{10}H_{18}O$	20	8	8
Coumarin (G).....	$C_9H_8O_2$	20	8	5
Eucalyptol (C).....	$C_{10}H_{18}O$	20	8	9
Citral (D).....	$C_{10}H_{16}O$	21	8	9
Linalyl acetate (D).....	$C_{12}H_{20}O_2$	22	8	9
Lauric acid (C).....	$C_{12}H_{24}O_2$	25	8	9
Pyridine (M).....	C_5H_5N	29	8	8
Pulegon (M).....	$C_{10}H_{16}O$	30	8	8
Eucalyptol (C).....	$C_{10}H_{18}O$	31	8	9
Heliotropine (F).....	$C_8H_8O_3$	33	8	9
Carvacrol (C).....	$C_{10}H_{14}O$	39	8	7
Propionic acid.....	$C_3H_6O_2$	40	8	8
		40	8	9
		41	8	8

Compound		Molecules per cc = $A \cdot 10^z$		Author- ity
Name	Formula	A	z	
Durol (K).....	$C_{10}H_{14}$	41	8	1
Isoamyl acetate (A).....	$C_7H_{14}O_2$	42	8	5
Safrol (C).....	$C_{10}H_{10}O_2$	42	8	9
Citral (D).....	$C_{10}H_{16}O$	48	8	7
Anethol (C).....	$C_{10}H_{12}O$	52	8	7
Methyl butyrate (A).....	$C_6H_{10}O_2$	57	8	9
Terpineol (E).....	$C_{10}H_{18}O$	58	8	9
Eugenol (C).....	$C_{10}H_{12}O_2$	79	8	9
Pseudocumene (K).....	C_9H_{12}	85	8	7
Bornyl acetate (C).....	$C_{12}H_{20}O_2$	10	9	1
Methylheptenone (A).....	$C_8H_{14}O$	14	9	9
Ethyl butyrate (A).....	$C_6H_{12}O_2$	15	9	9
Methyl acetate (A).....	$C_4H_8O_2$	15	9	9
Carvone (C).....	$C_{10}H_{14}O$	16	9	11
Caproic acid (L).....	$C_6H_{12}O_2$	22	9	9
Ethyl succinate (A).....	$C_8H_{14}O_4$	27	9	8
Methyl salicylate (C).....	$C_8H_8O_3$	28	9	9
Xylene (K).....	C_8H_{10}	39	9	9
Cresol (K).....	C_7H_8O	46	9	1
Methylnonyl ketone (C).....	$C_{11}H_{22}O$	50	9	9
Ethyl ether (A).....	$C_4H_{10}O$	61	9	9
Aniline (K).....	C_6H_7N	61	9	4
Camphor (C).....	$C_{10}H_{16}O$	63	9	9
Amyl alcohol (K).....	$C_6H_{12}O$	64	9	8
Safrol (C).....	$C_{10}H_{10}O_2$	69	9	8
Phenol (K).....	C_6H_6O	75	9	9
Butyl alcohol (K).....	$C_4H_{10}O$	77	9	4
Ethyl ether (A).....	$C_4H_{10}O$	82	9	8
Fenchone (C).....	$C_{10}H_{16}O$	82	9	8
Acetaldehyde (A).....	C_2H_4O	92	9	9
Citronellol (E).....	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	96	9	9
Valeric acid (L).....	$C_5H_{10}O_2$	11	10	9
Toluene (K).....	C_7H_8	12	10	5
Ethyl isovalerate (A).....	$C_7H_{14}O_2$	13	10	1
Trimethylamine (J).....	C_3H_9N	21	10	9
Phenol (K).....	C_6H_6O	22	10	9
Benzene (K).....	C_6H_6	26	10	9
Acetone (A).....	C_3H_6O	41	10	1
Acetic acid (L).....	$C_2H_4O_2$	42	10	11
Propyl alcohol (K).....	C_3H_8O	50	10	8
Acetic acid (L).....	$C_2H_4O_2$	51	10	8
Toluidine (K).....	C_7H_9N	71	10	9
Xylidine (K).....	$C_8H_{11}N$	79	10	6
Toluidine (K).....	C_7H_9N	10	11	6
Menthol (C).....	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	15	11	6
Aniline (K).....	C_6H_7N	16	11	6
Formic acid.....	CH_2O_2	26	11	9
Terpineol (E).....	$C_{10}H_{18}O$	30	11	6
Pyridine (M).....	C_5H_5N	33	11	8
Ethyl alcohol (A).....	C_2H_6O	73	11	5
Formic acid.....	CH_2O_2	12	12	5
Methyl alcohol.....	CH_4O	24	12	4
Methyl alcohol.....	CH_4O	33	12	4
Apion (C).....	$C_{12}H_{14}O_4$	84	12	9
		11	13	9
		19	13	8
		17	15	9

VALUE OF AN OLFACTY EXPRESSED AS DEGREE OF SATURATION
OF AIR WITH THE ODORIVECTOR

Substance	% Saturation	Substance	% Saturation
Eucalyptol	0.058	Methyl alcohol	1.388
Eugenol	0.144	Toluidine	1.515
Toluene	0.158	Ethyl alcohol	2.5
Benzene	0.169		

VALUE OF AN OLFACTY IN CM OF THE ZWAARDEMAKER
OLFACTOMETER

The constants of Zwaardemaker olfactometer are: width of cylinder, 0.8 cm; length, 10 cm; contents, 50 cc; air contact per cc of cylinder, 2.5 cm²; velocity of air in the air tube, 100 cc per sec (exposure, 0.33 sec).

MINIMUM PERCEPTIBLE IN CM OF OLFACTOMETER SCALE
Saturated solutions (⁹)

Substance	cm	Substance	cm
Terpineol—H ₂ O	0.01	Caproic acid—H ₂ O	0.10
Ethyl propionate—H ₂ O	0.02	Trinitroisobutyltoluene— H ₂ O	0.10
Ionone—H ₂ O	0.02	Guaiaicol—H ₂ O	0.20
Camphor—H ₂ O	0.07	Trimethylamine—Paraffin	0.20

Aqueous solutions (¹⁰)

Substance	Concentration Wt. %	cm
Pyridine	0.05	0.1
Ethyl disulfide	0.02	0.5
Citral	0.01	0.2

Aqueous solutions (¹⁰).—(Continued)

Substance	Concentration Wt. %	cm
Scatole	0.01	0.4
Valeric acid	0.01	0.5
Isoamyl acetate	0.01	0.7
Guaiaicol	0.0007	1.0

Paraffin solutions (¹¹)

Substance	Concentration Wt. %	cm	Substance	Concentration Wt. %	cm
Borneol	1.0	0.001	Citral	1.0	0.09
Cadaverine	0.1	0.001	Isoamyl acetate	0.5	0.29
Scatole	0.1	0.002	Guaiaicol	0.1	0.62
Ethyl sulfide	0.01	0.01	Ionone	0.0004	0.62
Pyridine	1.0	0.03	Safrol	3.0	1.12
Valeric acid	0.01	0.04	Terpineol	2.5	1.60
Nitrobenzene	5.0	0.06			

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

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(¹⁰) Zwaardemaker, *In Abderhalden, Handb. biol. Arbeitam.* 5, pt. 7: 455; 23.
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RADIOACTIVITY

S. C. LIND, SPECIAL EDITOR

	PAGE
International Table of the Radioactive Elements and their Constants	362
Physical Properties of Radioactive Elements. GEORG HEVESY	364
Artificial Disintegration of the Elements. G. RUDOLF	365
Electron Emission Produced by Radiations from Radioactive Substances. PIERRE AUGER	365
Energy of Radioactive Processes. STEFAN MEYER	366
Chemical Effects of α -Particles. S. C. LIND AND D. C. BARDWELL	366
Saturation Current. Absorption in Liquids and Solids. STEFAN MEYER	367
Radioactive Radiation in Gases. R. D. KLEEMAN	369
Beta Rays: Absorption and Diffusion in Liquids and Solids. PIERRE AUGER	370
Wave Lengths of Gamma Rays. E. VON SCHWEIDLER	371
Ionizing Radiations from Ordinary Substances. R. B. MOORE	372
Distribution of Radioactive Materials in the Atmosphere, the Hydrosphere and the Lithosphere. HERMAN SCHLUNDT	373
Ages of Minerals and Rocks Based on Radioactive Changes. ROGER C. WELLS	381

1923 INTERNATIONAL TABLE

RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS AND THEIR CONSTANTS

λ (sec)⁻¹ is the radioactive constant of transformation.

$$dQ = -\lambda Q dt, \quad Q = Q_0 e^{-\lambda t}, \quad \log_{10} \frac{Q_0}{Q} = 0.4343 \lambda t,$$

in which Q_0 is the initial quantity and Q the quantity remaining after a time t (seconds).

$\lambda = -\frac{dQ}{Q} \frac{1}{dt}$ represents the fraction of the element transformed, reduced to the unit of time.

In the case of a double transformation, the values between brackets [] refer to the constants corresponding with the separate branches; the constant for both branches not being put between brackets.

The sign (?) indicates that the value has been indirectly deduced from the range of the α -rays expelled.

$\theta = \frac{1}{\lambda}$ is the average life of the radioactive atoms.

T is the half period, i.e., the time in which the quantity of radioactive element is diminished to one half:

$$\lambda T = -\log_e 0.5 = 0.69315 \text{ and } \theta = 1.443 T$$

Radiation.—The brackets () indicate that the radiation is relatively feeble.

REMARKS CONCERNING THE NOMENCLATURE

It is desirable that the nomenclature adopted by the international commission should be accepted universally but that now put forward for the present year is provisional, to serve as a basis of discussion with the view to the adoption ultimately of a standard nomenclature.

The most important points are:

1. The three radioactive emanations have been given the names radon, actinon, and thoron, with the symbols Rn, An, Tn, to suggest both their origin and their chemical character as members of the family of the rare gases of which the valency is zero;
2. In the branches which occur at the C members the sign (') has been used to indicate the products resulting from the emission of β -rays (isotopes of polonium) and the sign (") to indicate the products resulting from the emission of α -rays (isotopes of thallium);
3. The ultimate products have been indicated by the letter Ω .

EXPLANATION OF THE NOTES

NOTE 1.—*Uranium I*.—The value given for θ is that obtained from the equation:

$$\theta = \frac{1}{\lambda} = 2440 \times 0.97 \times 3 \times 10^6 \times \frac{226}{238} = 6.75 \times 10^9$$

in which the number 2440 represents the average life of radium in years, the number 0.97 the branching coefficient and $3 \times 10^6 \times \frac{226}{238}$ is the ratio between the numbers of atoms of uranium and radium in equilibrium in minerals.

If the actinium series is independent from that of uranium I, λ cannot be calculated by this method.

The value of λ obtained by the direct counting of the α -particles from a compound of uranium is 4.57×10^{-18} from which $\theta = 7 \times 10^9$ years and $T = 4.8 \times 10^9$ years.

NOTE 2.—*Uranium X₂* is also called brevium.

NOTE 3.—Radon replaces the names *radium emanation* and *niton* (the latter of which was proposed by Sir William Ramsay).

NOTE 4.—*Radium C* undergoes a double disintegration: 99.97% of the atoms emit β -rays and produce the substance Ra-C' which gives α -rays, and 0.03% of the atoms emit α -rays and produce the substance Ra-C'' which gives β -rays.

a_0 is the range in cm of the α -rays in air at 0°C and a pressure of 760 mm of mercury.

The range at τ° C. and under p mm of mercury is

$$a = \frac{a_0(273 + \tau)760}{273p}$$

V is the velocity of α or β -rays relatively to that of light.

To convert to cm per sec multiply by 3×10^{10} .

For the α -rays:

$$V = 0.0342 a^{2/3}$$

$\mu_{\beta Al}$ is the absorption coefficient of the β -rays in aluminium, the thickness being measured in cm.

$\mu_{\gamma Al}$ and $\mu_{\gamma Pb}$ are the absorption coefficients of the γ -rays in aluminium and lead respectively, the thickness being measured in cm; the latter is only given for the most penetrating type of γ -rays.

If I_0 is the initial intensity and I the intensity after the rays have traversed x cm of the absorbent:

$$I = I_0 e^{-\mu x} \quad \log_{10} \frac{I_0}{I} = 0.4343 \mu x$$

If D is the thickness corresponding with the absorption of one-half of the rays:

$$\mu D = 0.693$$

NOTE 5.—*Radium D* is also called radiolead.

NOTE 6.—*Radium C''* is also called radium C₂.

NOTE 7.—*Uranium Y* is the first known member of the actinium series. It may be derived from Uranium I or Uranium II. In this case, 3% of the atoms of Uranium produce the actinium family, and 97% the radium family.

The hypothesis has also been put forward that the actinium series may be produced independently from a third (hypothetical) isotope of Uranium for which the name actinouranium has been proposed.

NOTE 8.—*Protoactinium* is also called eka-tantalum.

NOTE 9.—A new radioactive substance named uranium Z, and isotopic with protoactinium, accompanies uranium in minute quantity. (25, 54B: 1131; 21). Its period is from 6 to 7 hours. It emits a β -radiation for which D_{Al} varies from: 0.0014 to 0.012. Its parent is an isotope of thorium, but it cannot yet be placed in the series.

NOTE 10.—*Actinon* is also called actinium emanation.

NOTE 11.—*Actinium C*. 0.2% of the α -rays emitted by this substance have a range $a_0 = 6.10$, instead of 5.12. From this it has been concluded that 0.2% of the atoms undergo a transformation by the emission of β -rays as is the case in the radium C and thorium C branches (3, 27: 690; 14, 28: 818; 14). Confirmatory evidence appears to be desirable.

NOTE 12.—*Actinium C'* is also called actinium D.

NOTE 13.—*Thorium*. The value given for λ is that obtained from the direct counting of the α -particles emitted by a compound of thorium. All the other values are less; the smallest being 0.55 of that given in the table and giving $\theta = 3.45 \times 10^{10}$ years and $T = 2.37 \times 10^{10}$ years (63, 19: 259; 18).

NOTE 14.—*Thoron* is also called thorium emanation.

NOTE 15.—*Thorium C* undergoes a double disintegration: 65% of the atoms emit β -rays and produce the substance Th-C' which gives α -rays, and 35% emit α -rays and produce the substance Th-C'' which gives β -rays.

NOTE 16.—*Thorium C*. The value $a_0 = 4.69$ is that corresponding with $V = 0.0572$ which has been directly measured.

NOTE 17.—*Thorium C''* is also called thorium D.

NOTE 18.—*Potassium* and *rubidium* emit β -rays but show no other evidence of radioactivity.

T	$\theta = \frac{1}{\lambda}$	λ (sec) ⁻¹	Name	Symbol	Atomic		Isotope	Radiation	α_0	V	β Al	γ Al	β_0 Pb	Notes
					Wt.	No.								

SERIES OF URANIUM AND RADIUM

4.67 × 10 ⁹ yrs	6.75 × 10 ⁹ yrs	4.7 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	Uranium I	U _I	238	92	U	α	2.27	0.0456				
24.6 days	35.5 days	3.26 × 10 ⁻⁷	Uranium X ₁	U-X ₁	234	90	Th	β			463			
1.15 min	1.65 min	0.010	Uranium X ₂	U-X ₂	234	91	Pa	β (γ)			34.4	24; 0.7; 0.15	0.72	2
2 × 10 ⁴ yrs	3 × 10 ⁴ yrs	10 ⁻¹⁴ (?)	Uranium II	U _{II}	234	92	U	α	2.75	0.0479				
6.9 × 10 ⁴ yrs	10 ⁵ yrs	3.2 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	Ionium	Io	230	90	Th	α	2.85	0.0485				
1690 yrs	2440 yrs	1.30 × 10 ⁻¹¹	Radium	Ra	226	88	Ra	α (β-γ)	4.81	0.0550; 0.53; 0.67	101	554; 34; 0.27		
3.85 days	5.55 days	2.085 × 10 ⁻⁶	Radon	Rn	222	86	Rn	α	5.64	0.0566				
2.0 min	4.32 min	3.85 × 10 ⁻⁵	Radium A	Ra-A	218	84	Po	α	4.50	0.0585				
26.8 min	38.7 min	4.30 × 10 ⁻⁴	Radium B	Ra-B	214	82	Pb	β		0.06; 0.41; 0.60; 0.70	11; 0.80	200; 90; 0.15		
										0.74				
19.5 min	28.1 min	5.92 × 10 ⁻⁴	Radium C	Ra-C	214	83	Bi	94; 97%; β and γ		0.784; 0.861; 0.949	51; 1.51	1.111	1.51	4
10 ⁻³ sec	10 ⁻³ sec	10 ⁶ (?)	Radium C'	Ra-C'	214	84	Po	α	6.57	0.0641				
16.5 yrs	23.8 yrs	1.33 × 10 ⁻⁸	Radium D	Ra-D	210	82	Pb	β and γ		0.037; 0.23	5536	43; 0.46		
5.0 days	7.2 days	1.61 × 10 ⁻⁶	Radium E	Ra-E	210	83	Bi	β			43.3			
136 days	196 days	5.90 × 10 ⁻⁸	Radium F	Ra-F	210	84	Po	α	8.68	0.0521				
			(Polonium)	(Po)										
			Radium G	Ra-G	206	82	Pb							
			(Lead)	Pb ²⁰⁶										
1.4 min	2.0 min	[1.8 × 10 ⁻⁷]	Radium C	Ra-C	214	83	Bi	0.03% α	?					
		8.3 × 10 ⁻⁸	Radium C''	Ra-C''	210	81	Tl	β						
			Radium G'	Ra-G'	210	82	Pb							
			(hypothetical)											

SERIES OF ACTINIUM

1.04 days	1.5 days	7.8 × 10 ⁻⁶	Uranium ?	U-?	?	92	Th	α						
1.2 × 10 ⁴ yrs	1.7 × 10 ⁴ yrs	1.9 × 10 ⁻¹²	Uranium Y	U-Y	?	90	Th	β			About 300			
20 yrs	28.8 yrs	1.1 × 10 ⁻⁸	Protoactinium	Pa	?	91	Pa	α	3.314	0.0510				
19.5 days	28.1 days	4.11 × 10 ⁻⁷	Actinium	Ac	?	89	Ac	α						
			Radioactinium	Rd-Ac	?	90	Th	α (β)	4.36	0.0550; 0.28; 0.42; 0.49; 0.53; 0.60; 0.67;	About 170	25; 0.19		
										0.75				
11.4 days	16.4 days	7.06 × 10 ⁻⁷	Actinium X	Ac-X	?	88	Ra	α	4.17	0.0550				
3.9 sec	5.6 sec	0.178	Actinon	An	?	86	Rn	α	5.90	0.0600				
2.0 × 10 ⁻³ sec	2.9 × 10 ⁻³ sec	345	Actinium A	Ac-A	?	84	Po	α	6.16	0.0637				
36.1 min	52.1 min	3.2 × 10 ⁻⁴	Actinium B	Ac-B	?	82	Pb	β and γ			Very large	126; 51; 0.45		
2.15 min	3.10 min	5.87 × 10 ⁻⁵	Actinium C	Ac-C	?	83	Bi	α	5.12	0.0580				
4.71 min	6.83 min	2.44 × 10 ⁻⁴	Actinium C''	Ac-C''	?	81	Tl	β and γ			28.5	0.196	1.00; 0.14	
			Actinium G'	Ac-G'	?	82	Pb							
			(hypothetical)											

SERIES OF THORIUM

5.31 × 10 ¹⁰ yrs	1.89 × 10 ¹⁰ yrs	1.66 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	Thorium	Th	232	90	Th	α	2.56	0.0420				
6.7 yrs	9.67 yrs	3.28 × 10 ⁻⁸	Mesothorium 1	Ms-Th1	228	88	Ra							
6.2 hrs	8.9 hrs	3.12 × 10 ⁻⁵	Mesothorium 2	Ms-Th2	228	89	Ac	β and γ		0.57; 0.57; 0.41; 0.34	20; 1; 0.34	20; 0.34	0.43	
										> 0.75				
2.02 yrs	2.91 yrs	1.09 × 10 ⁻⁸	Radiothorium	Rd-Th	228	90	Th	α (β)	3.67	0.0537; 0.47; 0.51				
3.64 days	5.25 days	2.20 × 10 ⁻⁸	Thorium X	Th-X	224	88	Ra	α	4.06	0.0566				
54 sec	78 sec	0.0128	Thoron	Th	220	86	Rn	α	4.74	0.0574				
0.14 sec	0.30 sec	5.0	Thorium A	Th-A	216	84	Po	α	5.49	0.0600				
10.6 hrs	15.3 hrs	1.82 × 10 ⁻⁵	Thorium B	Th-B	212	82	Pb	β and γ		0.61; 0.71	110	100; 22; 0.35		
60 min	87 min	1.92 × 10 ⁻⁴	Thorium C	Th-C	212	83	Bi	66% β		0.7; 0.7; 0.29; 0.66	14.4			
										0.85; 0.93				
10 ⁻¹¹ sec	10 ⁻¹¹ sec	1.25 × 10 ⁻⁴	Thorium C'	Th-C'	212	84	Po	α	8.16	0.0608				
			Thorium G'	Th-G'	208	82	Pb							
			(Lead)	Pb ²⁰⁸										
		[6.7 × 10 ⁻⁸]	Thorium C	Th-C	212	83	Bi	35% α	4.55	0.0572				
									74.66					
3.1 min	4.5 min	3.70 × 10 ⁻³	Thorium C''	Th-C''	208	81	Tl	β and γ		(See Th-C)	21.6	0.086	0.45	
			Thorium G''	Th-G''	208	82	Pb							
			(Lead)	Pb ²⁰⁸										
			Potassium	K	39.1	19	K	β			22 to 36			
			Rubidium	Rb	85.5	37	Rb	β			206 to 247			

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE RADIOELEMENTS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS (Except Ra, Th, U and Rn)

GEORG HEVESY

1. Atomic Weights.—Io (mixture of Io + Th), 231.51 (2). RaΩ (=U-Pb), 206.04 (2). ThΩ (=Th-Pb), 207.97.

2. Molecular Weights.—An (=Ac-Em), 220-232 (4). Tn (=Th-Em), 201-210 (4). Rate of effusion method.

3. Density (5).—RaΩ, 11.273 g cm⁻³ at 19.94°C.

4. Melting Point (26).—RaΩ', differs from Pb < 0.05°.

5. Boiling Point (32).—Ra-FH₂, 37°C.

6. Solubility.—*S* = solubility mol l⁻¹. $\alpha' = \frac{C_{\text{Air}}}{C_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}$. An (14),

$\alpha' = 2$ at 18°. Tn (15), $\alpha' = 1$ at 18°. Rn (16). *S* = 1.7989 (15b) in H₂O at 25°. *S* [RaΩ'(NO₃)₂] - *S* [Pb(NO₃)₂] < 10⁻⁴.

RELATIVE SOLUBILITY OF AN IN DIFFERENT SOLVENTS AT 18°

H ₂ O	Sat. KCl soln.	Conc. H ₂ SO ₄	C ₂ H ₅ OH	C ₂ H ₅ OH	C ₂ H ₅ CHO	C ₆ H ₆	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₃	Kerosene	CS ₂
1	0.9	0.95	1.11	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1

7. Rate of Solution.

PERCENT DISSOLVED FROM SURFACE AT 18°

By H ₂ SO ₄ in 15 sec (17)					
H ₂ SO ₄ , equiv. per liter =	10 ⁻³	10 ⁻²	10 ⁻¹	1	
Ra-B from glass	80	80	97	88	
Ra-C from glass	28	60	88	99	
By HNO ₃ in 60 sec (18)					
HNO ₃ , equiv. per liter =	0	10 ⁻³	10 ⁻²	10 ⁻¹	1
Th-B from quartz	60	61	60	80	81
Th-C from quartz	37	38	35	61	72
					83
					77
					84

PERCENT RA-B AND RA-C DISSOLVED FROM GLASS SURFACE (17)

By H ₂ O in 5 min					
<i>t</i>	Ra-B	Ra-C	<i>t</i>	Ra-B	Ra-C
0°	0.29	0.19	42°	0.78	0.67
17°	0.47	0.35	70°	0.97	0.91
By H ₂ SO ₄ in 15 sec					
<i>t</i>	Ra-B	Ra-C	<i>t</i>	Ra-B	Ra-C
0°	0.74	0.52	42°	0.895	0.71
17°	0.80	0.60	70°	0.96	0.81

8. Adsorption.—Ratio of molal conc. in gas at equilibrium to moles adsorbed per liter of charcoal at 18°, An (19) 0.05, Tn (20) 0.02. Percent of initial amount present (per 50 cc of solution) adsorbed by 1 g of adsorbent (21). (a) By BaSO₄, from 0.1 N HCl, Th-B 81, Th-C 32; from 0.1 N KOH, Th-B 20, Th-C 64; from 0.1 N NH₃, Th-B 100, Th-C 86. (b) By Cr₂O₃, from 0.1 N HCl, Th-B 2.5, Th-C 69. (c) By AgBr, from 0.1 N HBr, Th-B 81, Th-C 34. (d) By BaSO₄, from 1 N HCl, Ra 80. (e) By Cr₂O₃, from 1 N HCl, Ra 0. (f) By AgCl, from 1 N HCl, Ra 0.

9. Vapor Pressure.—*p*_{700°} for RaΩ' is 2% greater than for Pb (22).

10. Temperature of Volatilization.—Depends on nature of surface and chemical state of the radioactive element. *v.* (23, 24, 25).

11. Coefficient of Diffusion.

(a) IN GASES AT 76 CM AND 15°

An, in.....	Air	H ₂	CO ₂	SO ₂	A
Δ, cm ² sec ⁻¹	0.098-0.123 (6, 7, 8, 9)	0.330 0.412 (7) (8)	0.075 0.062 (7, 8)	0.062 (7)	0.107 (7)
Tn, in.....	Air	A			
Δ, cm ² sec ⁻¹	0.085-0.103 (6, 7, 9)	0.084 (7)			

(b) THE CATIONS IN WATER (10) AT 18°

Ion	UX_i^{++}	Io^{++}	Ra-D^{++}	Ra-E^{+++}	Ra-F^{++}	Ac^{+++}
$\Delta, \text{cm}^2 \text{day}^{-1} \dots$	0.4	0.33	0.65	0.45	0.76	0.46

Ion	AcX^{++}	Rd-Th^{++}	ThX^{++}	Th-B^{++}	Th-C^{+++}
$\Delta, \text{cm}^2 \text{day}^{-1} \dots$	0.69	0.33	0.66	0.67	0.5

Th-CCl₃ in $\frac{1}{2}$ N NH₃, Δ = 0.37. Ra-FCl₂ in $\frac{1}{2}$ N NH₃, Δ = 0.19.

(c) IN METALS. Δ IN CM² DAY⁻¹

	<i>t</i>	Δ
Th-B in Pb.....	343°	2.2 (11)
Ra-D in Pb.....	280°	< 10 ⁻⁴ (12)
Ra-F in Pb.....	280°	< 10 ⁻⁴ (12)
Ra-F in Au.....	470°	ca. 10 ⁻³ (13)
Ra-B + Ra-C in Ag.....	470°	3.8 × 10 ⁻² (13)
Ra-B in Au.....	470°	8.2 × 10 ⁻⁷
Ra-B in Pt.....	470°	3.4 × 10 ⁻⁷

In re diffusion of Th-B in single crystals, in lead foils and in thallium foils *v.* (35).

12. Refractive Index (27).—*n*_D²⁰ for cryst. RaΩ'(NO₃)₂ = 1.7814.

13. X-ray Spectra.—All lines of the L series and the Mα and Mβ lines of RaΩ' differ by less than 5 × 10⁻¹² cm from the same lines for Pb (28).

14. Relative Ionic Mobilities (10).—In capillary tubes by comparison against Ra (Λ = 57.3 mhos).

Cation.....	Ra	Ra-C	Ra-D	Ra-E	Ra-F	AcX	ThX	Th-B	Th-C
Λ	57.3	54.5	61.9	61.9	68.8	56.1	58.0	55.4	54.0

15. Emf.—RaΩ' / N RaΩ'(NO₃)₂ // N Pb(NO₃)₂ / Pb. < 0.1 millivolt (31).

16. Deposition Voltage.—From $\frac{1}{10}$ N HNO₃ containing 10⁻⁴ mole Ra-F, cathodic deposition occurs on Au electrodes at *E*_{Hg} = 0.35 volt, anodic at *E*_{Hg} = 1.05 volt (30).

LITERATURE AND REMARKS

(For the key to periodicals see end of volume.)

- (1) Hönigschmid, *9*, 22: 21; 16. This mixture contained about 30% Io and 70% Th and was probably contaminated with some Th not present in the pure pitchblende (*cf.* Soddy and Hitchens, *3*, 47: 1148; 24. Meyer and Ulrich, *75*, 132: 279; 23). (2) Lowest value found. Higher values probably due to presence of lead. Richards and Lambert, *1*, 36: 1329; 14. 33, 88: 429; 14. Hönigschmid and Horowitz, *75*, 123: 2407; 14. 9, 20: 319; 14. Curie, *34*, 143: 1676; 14. 198, 34: 586; 23. Richards, *Ann. Rep. Smithsonian Inst.*, 1913: 205. Richards and Putzeys, *1*, 48: 2954; 23. (3) Highest value found. Lower values probably due to presence of lead and RaΩ. Hönigschmid, *9*, 25: 91; 19. Soddy, *4*, 105: 1402; 14. 68, 94: 615; 15. 98: 469; 17. 99: 244; 17. (4) Leslie, *4*, 24: 637; 12. 34.

- 183: 328; 11. Marsden and Wood, 4, 25: 943; 13. (7) Richards and Wadsworth, 1, 38: 221; 1658; 16. Cf. Soddy, 58, 107: 41; 21. Egerton and Lee, 5, 103: 487; 23. (8) Rutherford, "Radioactivity," Cambridge, 1913, p. 387. (7) Russ, 4, 17: 540; 09. (8) B. Bruhat, 196, 6: 67; 09. Cf. Debierne, 196, 4: 213; 07. McLennan, 2, 30: 690; 10. Eckmann, 200, 9: 177; 12. Thomsen, 501, 15: 377; 09. Hevesy, 200, 10: 198; 13. (9) Leslie, 34, 153: 323; 11. Rutherford, *Id.*
13. The radioelements probably present in colloidal state. (11) Gröb and Hevesy, 8, 63: 85; 20. Diffusion rate of a mixture of Th-B and Pb in lead. Th-B used as indicator. (12) Gröb and Hevesy, 8, 65: 216; 21. Diffusion rate of a mixture of Ra-D and Pb in lead. (13) Wertenstein and Dobrowolska, 51, 4: 334; 23. Diffusion rate of active deposit (probably of oxides). (14) Hevesy, 63, 12: 1214; 11. 50, 16: 429; 12. (15) Klaus, 63, 6: 820; 05. Boyle. *Macdonald Phys. Build. Bull.*, No. 1: 52; 10. α of short-lived An and Th determined by making assumptions only partly justified. α of An and Th probably practically identical with that of Ra. (16) Richards and Schumb, 1, 40: 1403; 18. The RaD' used contained some common lead, its atomic weight being 206.34. The solubility of common lead (at wt. 207.19) was found by the same authors to be 1.7993. Cf. Fajans and Lambert, 23, 55: 297; 16. (17) Ramsay, 147, II: No. 31; 13. Cf. Arrhenius, 196, 7: 223; 10. Godlewski, 196, 10: 250; 13. Schröder, 4, 24: 131; 12. Hevesy, 9, 13: 291; 12. (18) Hevesy and Rona, 7, 83: 294; 15. *In re* Ra-F, cf. Paneth and Hevesy, 75, 123: 1050; 13. (19) Hevesy, 63, 12: 9; 12. 50, 16: 429; 12.
- (20) Boyle, 4, 17: 339; 09. Ra-B and Th-B between Pb amalgam and Hg(NO₃); cf. Z. Klemensiewicz, 24, 155: 1389; 14. (21) Paneth, 63, 15: 924;

14. Horowitz and Paneth, 75, 123: 1819; 14. *In re* adsorption UX of Ehler and Rhy, 25: 54: 2866; 21. A. C. Brown, 4, 121: 1738; 22. Freundlich and Wreschner, 7, 105: 366; 23. Adsorption of Ra-B, Ra-C, Th-B and Th-C. Hevesy, 75, 127: 1787; 18. Crampton and Burnett, 4, 119: 2036; 21. 121: 2590; 22. Paneth and Vorwerk, 7, 101: 445; 22. Fajans and Frankenberg, 7, 105: 255; 23. Absorption of Ra-F. Paneth, 55, 13: 1, 268; 13. Lacks and Wertheimstein, 53, 23: 318; 22. Eecker, 34, 177: 3, 172; 23. (22) Egerton, 5, 103: 469; 23. (23) Russell, 4, 24: 124; 12. Cf. Schröder, 4, 24: 125; 12. (24) St. Loria, 23, 17: 6; 16. (25) Wood, 5, 51: 543; 15. Cf. Barrat and Wood, 67, 26: 245; 14. Wood, 4, 23: 508; 14. *In re* volatilization of Ta cf. Fleck, 4, 23: 337; 15 and St. Loria, 75, 129: 529; 15. Volatilization of RaFH₃ and of the hydrides of Ra-B, Th-B and Th-C. Paneth, 55, 51: 1704; 19. 53: 1663; 20. 5, 26: 432; 20. (26) Richards and Hall, 1, 42: 1550; 20. Cf. Lambert, 9, 25: 50; 20. (27) Richards and Schumb, 1, 40: 1403; 18. *In re* Ra-B, cf. Fajans and Lambert, 23, 55: 297; 16. (28) Richards and Schumb, 1, 40: 1403; 18. (29) Richards and Schumb, 1, 40: 1403; 18. (30) Hevesy and Paneth, 75, 123: 1050; 13. (31) Martner, 63, 12: 1094; 11. Hevesy, 4, 23: 628; 12. Wertensteinowa, 255, 10: No. 6, 771; 17. On the deposition of Th-B and Ra-E. Paneth and Hevesy, 75, 123: 1037; 13. (32) Hevesy and Paneth, 75, 124: 351; 13. (33) Paneth, O. (34) Fajans and Lambert, 23, 55: 297; 16. (35) Richards and Schumb, *Id.* (36) Hevesy and Obersthever, 53, 115: 674; 23.

ARTIFICIAL DISINTEGRATION OF THE ELEMENTS

G. RUDORF

Disintegration by the splitting off of positively charged hydrogen nuclei by the action of rapidly moving α -particles.

(a) Disintegration obtained with B, N, F, Ne, Na, Mg, Al, Si, S, Cl, A, K (1, 2, 3, 5).

(b) No disintegration obtained with H, He, Li, C, O, Ni, Cu, Zn, Se, Kr, Mo, Pd, Ag, Sn, X, Au, U (2, 3, 5).

(c) Doubtful, Be (4, 5).

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

- 1) Rutherford, 5, 37: 581; 19. 5, 37: 374; 20. (2) Rutherford and Chadwick, 3, 42: 809; 21. (3) Rutherford and Chadwick, 3, 44: 417; 22; also Rutherford, 4, 121: 400; 22. (4) Kirsch and Petterson, 75, 123: 299; 24. 3, 47: 500; 24. (5) Rutherford and Chadwick, 67, 26: 417; 24.

ELECTRON EMISSION PRODUCED BY RADIATION FROM RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

PIERRE AUGER

RELATIVE IONIZATION OF GASES BY PO α -RAYS HAVING A 3.8 CM RANGE (1)

Gas	Air	O ₂	N ₂	CO ₂	Illuminating gas
<i>I</i>	1	1.12	0.97	1.23	0.85

RELATIVE MOLECULAR IONIZATION OF GASES BY β AND γ RAYS (2)

Gas	Air	H ₂	O ₂	NH ₃	N ₂	CO ₂	C ₂ H ₂	CS ₂	C ₂ H ₄
<i>I_β</i>	1	0.161	1.7	0.1	551	1.60	1.86	2.25	3.62
<i>I_γ</i>	1	0.161	1.6	0.1	551	1.58	1.71	2.27	3.66

Gas	C ₂ H ₄	CH ₃ OH	CH ₃ Br	CHCl ₃	CH ₂ I ₂	CCl ₄	C ₂ H ₅ O
<i>I_β</i>	3.95	1.69	3.73	4.94	5.11	6.28	2.12
<i>I_γ</i>	3.94	1.75	3.81	4.93	5.37	6.33	2.17

Gas	C ₂ H ₄	C ₂ H ₅ Br	C ₂ H ₅ I	C ₂ H ₅ NO	N ₂
<i>I_β</i>	3.24	4.41	4.39	5.96	
<i>I_γ</i>	3.19	4.63	4.29	6.47	5.98

RESIDUAL IONIZATION AS DEPENDENT ON THE PRESSURE

Ionization from the walls (a secondary radiation, in air confined for 10 days. *N_f* = number of ions per cm² per sec (3).

RANGE OF EMITTED HYDROGEN NUCLEI (2, 3, 5)

Element	Forward range in		Backward range in	
	cms		cms	
B	58		33	
N	40		18	
F	65		45	
Na	58		36	
Al	90		67	
P	65		49	
Mg, Si, S, Cl, A, K	18-30			
Ne	16			

The forward range of the β -rays is given in cms. The backward range is given in cms. The range of the α -rays is given in cms. The range of the γ -rays is given in cms. The range of the δ -rays is given in cms. The range of the ϵ -rays is given in cms. The range of the ζ -rays is given in cms. The range of the η -rays is given in cms. The range of the θ -rays is given in cms. The range of the ι -rays is given in cms. The range of the κ -rays is given in cms. The range of the λ -rays is given in cms. The range of the μ -rays is given in cms. The range of the ν -rays is given in cms. The range of the ξ -rays is given in cms. The range of the \omicron -rays is given in cms. The range of the π -rays is given in cms. The range of the ρ -rays is given in cms. The range of the σ -rays is given in cms. The range of the τ -rays is given in cms. The range of the υ -rays is given in cms. The range of the ϕ -rays is given in cms. The range of the χ -rays is given in cms. 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SECONDARY β -RAY VELOCITIES

Pb subjected to the action of γ -rays from Ra-B has been found to emit the following secondary β -rays:

$$RH = \frac{mu^2}{e(1-\beta^2)} = 3610, 3250, 2990, 2735, 2225, 2130, 2000, 1935, 1825, 1750, 1620, 1560, 1400, 1240, 1150, 1010, 950, 820, 800 \text{ (}^8\text{)}.$$

ABSORPTION

Absorption of the secondary β -rays emitted by metals when subjected to the radiation from Ra(B + C). μ_h for the hard rays, μ_s for the soft rays. Absorbing screen, Al (7).

Metal.....	Ag	Al	Au	Cu	Fe	Ni	Pb
μ_h , cm ⁻¹	69	14	118	35	41	52	118
μ_s , cm ⁻¹	207	52.5	345	105	165	165	345

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

- (1) F. Hess and M. Horngate, 75, 129: 7; 20. (2) Klemann, 5, 79: 220; 07.
 (3) K. Melvina Downey, 2, 20: 186; 22. (4) H. Becker, 8, 75: 3, 217; 24.
 (5) H. Fonovitz-Smerekker, 75, 131: 355; 22. (6) Ellis, 5, 99: 261; 19.
 (7) A. Enderle, 75, 131: 9; 22. (8) Rutherford, Robinson and Rowlinson, 3, 28: 281; 16.

ENERGY OF RADIOACTIVE PROCESSES

STEFAN MEYER

HEAT PRODUCTION OF RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Joules per hour per gram of the radioactive element and the decay products in equilibrium therewith. (1 Joule = 0.2390 g-cal.)

Substance	Rays	Meyer & Hess(4)	Hess(2)	Rutherford & Robinson(7)
Ra.....	α and recoil	573	105.5	
Rn.....	α and recoil			105.0
Ra-A.....	α and recoil		467.7	119.7
Ra-B + Ra-C.....	α and recoil and β , γ			127.6 211.3
Total.....		573	573	565

Substance	Heat	Lit.
Th.....	10.0×10^{-6}	(5)
U.....	4.2×10^{-6}	(6)
Pitchblende (ca. 64% U).....	27.2×10^{-6}	(6)

Ellis and Wooster (1) have determined the γ -heat effect of Ra-B to be 3.6; Ra-C, 32.2; total, 36 joules/h. Calculations of the heat effect of β - α and γ -rays have been made by Meitner (3) and Thibaud (8).

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

- (1) Ellis and Wooster, 201, Feb. 2, 1925. (2) Hess, 75, 121: 1419; 12. (3) Meitner, 218, 12: 1146; 24. (4) Meyer and Hess, 75, 121: 603; 12. (5) Pegram and Webb, 2, 27: 18; 08. 199, 5: 271; 08. (6) Poole, 3, 19: 31; 10. 21: 58; 11. 23: 183; 12. (7) Rutherford and Robinson, 75, 121: 1491; 12. 3, 25: 312; 13. (8) Thibaud, 34, 180: 1166; 25.

CHEMICAL EFFECTS OF α -PARTICLES

S. C. LIND AND D. C. BARDWELL

M is the total number of molecules reacting (on the left hand of the equation, first column); N is the total number of ion pairs produced in the reactants by α -particles, in the time the α are reacting.

$$\frac{M}{N} = \left(\frac{k\mu}{\lambda} \right)' \cdot V \times 1.66 \times 10^3$$

V = volume in cm³ of, and D = diameter in cm of, the reaction sphere.

F = average intensity of ionization (1). G = specific molecular ionization (air = 1).

$H = (\alpha + R)/\alpha$ where α and R are α -ray and recoil atom effects resp. (2).

$$\left(\frac{k\mu}{\lambda} \right)' = \left(\frac{\log_e P_1}{P_2} \right) \div [E_0(e^{-\lambda t_1} - e^{-\lambda t_2})] \text{ (3)}$$

where E_0 = initial radon (in curies), P = pressure (mm Hg), λ = decay constant of radon (in reciprocal days) and t = time (in days).

Where the quantity of gas in the reaction vessel at atmospheric pressure exceeds the air equivalent of a bulb 2.5 cm in diameter, the ionization is calculated by equations developed by W. Mund (17), slightly modified:¹

¹ The modified equation is derived by correcting the integration of Mund's function $\varphi(r) = \int_0^{2R} (r-x)^{3/2} x^{1/2} dx$ (equation 5, p. 340). In the large bulbs used by Mund no error was introduced by employing his equation since $2R > r$.

$$I = N_0 (1 - e^{-\lambda t}) \left[r^{3/2} + \frac{1}{2} r'^{3/2} + \frac{1}{2} r''^{3/2} - \frac{3}{20R} \left\{ 3r^{5/2} + r'^{5/2} + r''^{5/2} - 3(r-2R)^{5/2} - (r'-2R)^{5/2} - (r''-2R)^{5/2} \right\} + \frac{81r^{1/2}}{3520R^3} - \frac{27}{160} (r-2R)^{3/2} \left\{ \left(\frac{r-2R}{R} \right)^2 + \frac{3}{22} \left(\frac{r-2R}{R} \right) \right\} \right]$$

I = Number of ions produced by the three sets of α -particles in the time t .

N_2 = Number of atoms of radon present initially ($t = 0$) (1 curie = 1.772×10^{16} atoms Rn)

R = Radius of reaction bulb in cms.

λ = Decay constant of radon (as above)

$k = 6.67 \times 10^4 \frac{\text{ions}}{\text{cm}^3} =$ ionization constant per α -particle as a function of the range (5); $i = kr^{3/2}$ or $kr'^{3/2}$ or $kr''^{3/2}$ for Rn, Ra-A, and Ra-C, resp. (air at 760 mm and 0°C)

r, r', r'' = ranges of α -particles from Rn, Ra-A, and Ra-C, resp. Wourzel's (13) M/N values are recalculated by the Mund equation

The values adopted for the number of α -particles per sec per gram of radium, and the total ions from one α -particle of Ra-C in its completed path in air are respectively, for column (a) 3.72×10^{10} (6) and 2.37×10^6 (5), and for (b) 3.40×10^{10} (6, 7) and 2.20×10^6 (8). Other combinations of these numbers give intermediate values of M/N .

Reaction <i>l</i> = liquid, <i>g</i> = gas, <i>s</i> = solid	$\frac{M}{N}$		Lit.	
	(a)	(b)		
2H ₂ g + O ₂ g → 2H ₂ Ol.....	5.13	6.05	(9, 10)	
Dry or moist; at 25°C to -75°C				
2H ₂ Ol → 2H ₂ g + O ₂ g.....	0.86	1.01	(11)	
	1.05	1.24	(11)	
2H ₂ Og → 2H ₂ g + O ₂ g.....	<0.01	<0.01	(11)	
2H ₂ Os → 2H ₂ g + O ₂ g.....	0.05	0.06	(11)	
CO ₂ g → 1% disappearance of gas, no decomposition products.....	5 × 10 ⁻³	6 × 10 ⁻³	(18)	
COg → CO ₂ g + C _n O _m s + C _s	1.85	2.18	(18)	
2COg + O ₂ g → 2CO ₂ g at room temperature.....	5.7	6.7	(18)	
2COg + O ₂ g → 2CO ₂ s at liquid air temp.....	>3.1	>3.7	(18)	
COg + H ₂ g → carbohydrate <i>s</i>	3.13	3.7	(18)	
CO ₂ g + H ₂ g → carbohydrate <i>s</i> + H ₂ Ol.....	1.44	1.70	(18)	
CO ₂ g + CH ₄ g → carbohydrate <i>s</i> + H ₂ Ol.....	0.76	0.90	(10)	
CH ₄ g → H ₂ g + hydrocarbons <i>g, l</i> and <i>s</i>	2.0	2.4	(10)	
C ₂ H ₆ g → H ₂ g + hydrocarbons <i>g, l</i> and <i>s</i>	1.7	2.0	(10)	
C ₂ H ₄ g → H ₂ g + hydrocarbons <i>g, l</i> and <i>s</i>	1.5	1.8	(10)	
C ₂ H ₂ g + H ₂ g + hydrocarbons <i>g, l</i> and <i>s</i>	1.4	1.6	(10)	
CH ₄ g + 2O ₂ g → CO ₂ g + H ₂ Ol.....	4.4	5.2	(10)	
CH ₄ g + 2O ₂ g + [1 mol % (C ₂ H ₆) ₂ Se] → CO ₂ g + H ₂ Ol.....	5.7	6.7	(10)	
C ₂ H ₆ g + 7O ₂ g → CO ₂ g + H ₂ Ol.....	6.8	8.0	(10)	
CN) ₂ g → { 5% to N ₂ g and C _s	7.8	9.2	(12)	
{ 95% to paracyanogen <i>s</i>				
	18°	1.01	1.19	(13)
	25°	1.0	1.2	(10)
NH ₃ g → N ₂ g and 3H ₂ g.....	108°	2.0	2.35	(13)
	220°	2.92	3.44	(13)
	315°	3.15	3.80	(13)
	18°	3.40	4.00	(13)
I ₂ Sg → H ₂ g + S _s	95°	2.80	3.30	(13)
	220°	2.38	2.80	(13)
I ₂ Ss → H ₂ g + S _s	-190°	3.7	4.7	(13)
	-78°	2.74	3.23	(13)
N ₂ Og → { N ₂ g + O ₂ g.....	18°	2.21	2.61	(13)
{ N ₂ g + NOg.....	220°	2.95	3.48	(13)
I ₂ g + Cl ₂ g → 2HClg.....	4000	4700	(14)	
HClg → H ₂ g + Cl ₂ g.....	0.76	0.90	(15)	
	1.24	1.46	(10)	
I ₂ g + Br ₂ g → 2HBrg.....	0.54	0.64	(16)	
HBrI → H ₂ g + Br ₂ g.....	2.6	3.1	(16)	
I in acid soln. → free I.....	0.76	0.90	(16)	

Reaction <i>l</i> = liquid, <i>g</i> = gas, <i>s</i> = solid	$\frac{M}{N}$		Lit.
	(a)	(b)	
xHCN → (HCN) _{xs} + 5% N ₂ g.....	10.5	12.4	(12)
C ₂ N ₂ g + O ₂ g → { 63% → (CNO) _{2s}	7.2	8.5	(10)
{ 37% → CO ₂ g + N ₂ g.....			
C ₂ N ₂ g + { 67% C ₂ N ₂ → (HCN) _{xs} }	6.8	8.0	(10)
H ₂ g → { 33% C ₂ N ₂ → (C ₂ N ₂) _{xs} }	5.0	5.9	(10)
C ₂ H ₄ g → H ₂ g + hydrocarbons <i>g, l</i> , and <i>s</i>	19.5	23.0	(10)
C ₂ H ₂ g → (C ₂ H ₂) _{xs} + 2% H ₂ g.....	20.5	24.2	(19)
C ₂ H ₂ g + H ₂ g → (C ₂ H ₂) _{xs} (11% H ₂ reacted).....	19.6	23.1	(10)

Catalytic Effect of Inert Gases (10, 20, 21)

The $-M/N$ values in the table below give the total number of molecules of reactants disappearing for each ion pair of both catalyst and reactants. Example: $\frac{M_{C_2H_2}}{N_{(C_2H_2)_s} + N_2} = 18.7$, means that 18.7 molecules of C₂H₂ polymerize to (C₂H₂)_{xs} for each ion pair whether formed in the reactant or in the catalyst. With the increasing ratio of catalyst to reactant, a decrease in the $-M/N$ is indicated—probably attributable to exhaustion effects. Values by the (a) method only are given.

Reactants	Catalysts							
	Pure gas	N ₂	H	Ne	A	Xe	CO ₂	H ₂
C ₂ H ₂	19.5	18.7	20.1	19.6	18.2	18.5	17.4	19.6
		to	to	to	to			
		17.8	17.0	16.3	15.0			
C ₂ N ₂	7.2	7.2				7.2		reacts
HCN.....	10.8	10.0				10.0		
2H ₂ + O ₂	5.13	5.0					reacts	
2CO + O ₂	5.7				3.9		none	

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

- (¹) Lind and Bardwell, *1*, 45: 2585; 23. (²) Lind and Bardwell, *1*, 46: 2003; 24. (³) Lind, *50*, 16: 592; 12. (⁴) Hess and Lawson, *75*, 127: 405; 18. (⁵) Geiger, *5*, 82A: 486; 09. (⁶) Rutherford and Geiger, *5*, 81A: 141; 08. (⁷) Geiger and Werner, *96*, 21: 187; 24. (⁸) Fonovits-Smerker, *75*, 131: 355; 23. (⁹) Lind, *1*, 41: 531; 19. (¹⁰) Lind and Bardwell, *0*. (¹¹) Duane and Scheuer, *199*, 10: 33; 13. (¹²) Lind, Bardwell and Perry, *0*. (¹³) Wourtsel, *199*, 289: 332; 19. (¹⁴) Bodenstein and Taylor, *1*, 37: 24; 15. (¹⁵) Cameron and Ramsey, *4*, 93: 965; 08. (¹⁶) Lind, *199*, 8: 289; 11. (¹⁷) Mund, *327*, 44: 336, 25. (¹⁸) Lind and Bardwell, *1*, 47: 2675; 25. (¹⁹) Mund and Koch, *28*, 34: 241; 25. (²⁰) Lind and Bardwell, *199*, 62: 442; 25. (²¹) *Ibid.*, *199*, 62: 593; 25.

SATURATION CURRENT. ABSORPTION IN LIQUIDS AND SOLIDS

STEFAN MEYER

SATURATION CURRENT AND NUMBER OF IONS FOR α -RADIATORS

The saturation current is $I_s = Zke$ where Z = number of α -particles per sec per unit mass, k = number of ion-pairs per α -particle and $e = 4.774 \times 10^{-10}$ es.

Number of Ions, k

Based on the values of Ra-C' and the following alternative Z values for 1 g of Ra: (a) $Z_{Ra} = 3.72 \times 10^{10}$ (19, 25); (b) $Z_{Ra} = 45 \times 10^{10}$ (12).

$$k = A \times 10^4 \text{ (9, 11, 13, 16, 45, 47)}$$

Element	A		Element	A	
	(a)	(b)		(a)	(b)
U _I	1.16	1.25	An.....	1.95	2.10
U _{II}	1.27	1.37	Ac-A.....	2.12	2.28
Io.....	1.31	1.41	Ac-C.....	1.88	2.03
Ra.....	1.36	1.47	Ac-C'.....	(2.09?)	(2.25?)
Rn.....	1.55	1.67	Th.....	1.23	1.32
Ra-A.....	1.77	1.83	Rd-Th.....	1.53	1.64
Ra-C.....	(1.47?)	(1.58?)	Th-X.....	1.61	1.73
Ra-C'.....	2.20*	2.37*	Tn.....	1.78	1.92
Po.....	1.50	1.62	Th-A.....	1.92	2.07
Pa.....	1.44	1.55	Th-C.....	1.71	1.85
Rd-Ac.....	1.69	1.82	Th-C'.....	2.54	2.73
AcX.....	1.61	1.74			

* Basic values.

p. 523; 13. (44) Rutherford, "Radioactivity," p. 156; 04. (45) Rutherford, 3, 10: 193; 05. (46) Sahni, 3, 29: 836; 15. (47) Taylor, 3, 23: 670; 12. (48) Trautenberg and Philipp, 96, 5: 404; 21. (49) Trautenberg, 96, 5: 396; 21.

(50) Trautenberg, 63, 21: 588; 20. (51) Trautenberg, 96, 2: 268; 20. (52) Wertenstein, *Thesis Paris*, 13. (53) Duane, 241, 61: 286; 22. Gudden, 218, 12: 940; 24. *Diss. Göttingen*, 19. 94, 56: 422; 21. 96, 26: 110; 24. Hirsch, 94, 12: 939; 24. 242, 64: 65; 19. 65: 209; 20. Hovermann, *Diss. Göttingen*, 12. 190, Beil., 34: 321; 12. Joly, *Congr. intern. Rad.*

Brussels (1910) 1: 370; 11. "Halley Lecture," Oxford, Clarendon Press; 24. 58, 99: 456, 476, 17. 109: 517, 578, 711; 22. 114: 160; 24. 94, 12: 693; 24. 3, 13: 381; 07. 19: 327; 10. 5, 102: 682; 23. Joly and Fletcher, 3, 19: 630; 10. Joly and Poole, 58, 104: 92; 19. Joly and Rutherford, 3, 25: 644; 13. Mennell, 58, 82: 68; 09. Mügge, 188, 11: 1; 23. 10: 78; 19. 11: 110; 22. 189, 71: 65, 113, 142; 09. 69: 397; 07. Rudge, 58, 88: 167; 11. Rutherford, 3, 19: 192; 10. Rayleigh, 58, 108: 279; 21. Schmidhuber, *Mitt. Oberrhein. geol. Ver. N.F.*, 5: 35; 15. Weber, 189, 75: 388; 23.

RADIOACTIVE RADIATIONS IN GASES

R. D. KLEEMAN

I. RANGE AND VELOCITY OF α -RAYS IN GASES AT 1 ATMOSPHERE

$$\text{At } t^0 \text{ and 1 atm., } R_t = R_0 \frac{T}{273.1}$$

RANGE IN AIR AT 0° AND 1 ATM. (13)

	From	U _I	U _{II}	Io	Ra	Rn	Ra-A
R ₀ , cms.....		2.531	2.910	3.028	3.212	3.907	4.476
	From	Ra-C'	Ra-C' ₁ *	Ra-C' ₂ *	Ra-F, Po	Pa	Rd-Ac
R ₀ , cms.....	6.608	8.8	10.6	3.721	3.482		4.432

* Two new α -rays from Ra-C' by the scintillation method (24).

	From	Ac-X	An	Ac-A	Ac-C	Th	Rd-Th
R ₀ , cms.....		4.141	5.487	6.241	5.224	2.749	3.810
	From	Th-X	Tn	Th-A	Th-C	Th-C'	
R ₀ , cms.....		4.127	4.799	5.387	4.538	8.168	

MEASURED RANGES IN OTHER GASES

	From Ra-C'				From Po		
Gas.....	Air	O ₂	H ₂	He	Air	O ₂	H ₂
R ₁₅	6.93 to 6.97	6.26	30.93	32.54	3.76 to 3.95	3.43	16.8
Lit.....	(12, 15, 17, 27)	(27)	(27)	(27)	(9, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27)	(21, 27)	(21, 27)

	From Po						
Gas.....	He	N ₂	CH ₄	CO	CO ₂	NO	SO ₂
R ₁₅	17.62	3.82	4.18	3.70	2.49	3.41	2.08
Lit.....	(27)	(21)	(21)	(21)	(21)	(21)	(21)

For range of recoil atoms, see p. 368.

Distribution of Ranges.—This follows a probability law. Thus the most probable range for a Ra-F (=Po) α -ray is 3.85 cm at 15° and 1 atm.; 90% lie between 3.75 and 3.95, and 60% between 3.8 and 3.9 (8). For long range particles from Th-C, Ac-C, and Ra-F, v. (2). I. Curie (8.5) found for a very narrow beam for Po, the range $R_{15}^{700} = 3.87$ cm, as against the much greater value of H. Geiger, $R_{15}^{700} = 3.925$ cm.

Velocity of α -particles.—The velocity, u , of any α -ray may be computed from the relation $u^2 = aR$ where a is a constant and R the length of the remaining path (11). Taking $u = 1.922 \times 10^9$ cm sec⁻¹ (25) as the initial velocity of the α -particles from Ra-C', at 0° and 1 atmosphere in air, this becomes $u = 1.0246 \times 10^9 R^{1/2}$ where R is the range.

Example: R_0 for Th-C' in air is 8.168 cm (Table 1, *supra*). Hence $u = 1.0246 \times 10^9 \times \sqrt{8.168} = 2.064$ cm sec⁻¹, the initial velocity.

The following values of $u \times 10^{-9}$ at 0° and 1 atm. have been directly measured: Ra-A, 1.690 (28); Ra-C', 1.922 (25); Po, 1.593 (7); Th-C, 1.714 (30); Th-C', 2.060 (30). S. Rosenblum (22.5) determined directly the ratio of the initial velocities of the α -particles from Th-C—Th-C' = 1.209.

For velocity of recoil atoms see p. 368.

II. NATURE OF PATH

The path of an α -particle may undergo sudden bends (4, 26, 29). The table gives the number of bends (whose angles lie between the limits $\theta_1 - \theta_2$) for path-lengths (between bends) within the limits $l_1 - l_2$, for 281 Ra-F α -rays in air containing 75% A. The unit of l is λ_{26} cm. 0° and 1 atm. (3).

$\theta_1 - \theta_2 =$	20°-30°	30°-40°	40°-50°	50°-60°	60°-70°	70°-80°	80°-90°	90°-180°
3-7	11	20	22	8	13	7	6	8
7-15	21	17	16	5		7		5
15-30	12	8	7	2		5		
$l_1 - l_2$	10°-20°	20°-30°	30°-180°					
30-100	20	3	3					

The ionization along the path of a β particle varies inversely as the square of the velocity of the particle (28.5). The table gives the number, N_1 , of ions produced by a ray per first cm of path (13.5). $e = 4.774 \times 10^{-10}$ es.

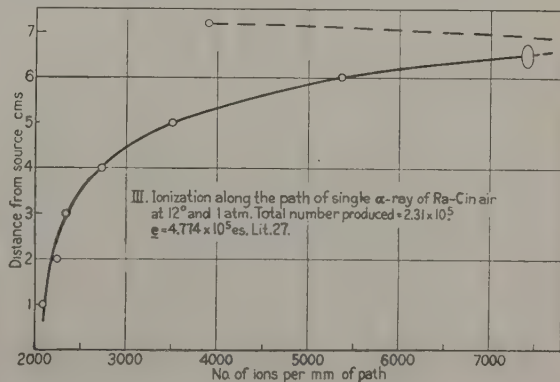
Source	Ac-C''	Th-C''	Ra-B	Ra-C	Ra-E	U
N_1	132	132	130	105	67	76

Coefficients of absorption, λ , of β rays in air and CO₂ at 1 atm. and 22° (18.5).

Substance	Ra-E	Ac-C''	Th-C''	U-X ₂
Air, λ in cm ⁻¹	0.0152	0.0091	0.0068	0.0065
Air, λ in (g/cm ²) ⁻¹	12.70	7.60	5.68	5.43
CO ₂ , λ in cm ⁻¹	0.0297	0.0175	0.0129	0.0114
CO ₂ , λ in (g/cm ²) ⁻¹	16.31	9.62	7.08	6.26

Substance	U-X ₁	Ra-D	Ra-D very soft	Th-B	Ac-B
Air, λ in cm ⁻¹	0.12	0.097	0.64	0.090	0.31
Air, λ in (g/cm ²) ⁻¹	100	81	535	75	260
CO ₂ , λ in cm ⁻¹	0.23	0.183	1.69	0.142	
CO ₂ , λ in (g/cm ²) ⁻¹	126	101	930	78	

Coefficient of absorption λ in cm⁻¹ of γ rays from Ra-C' in air at 1 atm. and 22° is 0.447×10^{-4} (17.5).



IV. STOPPING POWER OF GASES

$$S = \frac{R_{\text{gas}}}{R_{\text{Au}}}$$
 for the same temperature and pressure (0),

 1. Braggian method (4) 2. Thick condensation method using Ra F (4) 3. Scattering method (4) (4) of R_{Au} 0.13 cm¹¹

Gas	S	Method	Gas	S	Method
A	0.001 Ra-A	1	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	1
A	0.001 Ra-A	2	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	2
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	3	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	3
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	4	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	4
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	5	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	5
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	6	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	6
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	7	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	7
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	8	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	8
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	9	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	9
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	10	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	10
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	11	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	11
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	12	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	12
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	13	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	13
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	14	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	14
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	15	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	15
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	16	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	16
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	17	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	17
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	18	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	18
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	19	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	19
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	20	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	20
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	21	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	21
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	22	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	22
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	23	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	23
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	24	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	24
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	25	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	25
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	26	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	26
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	27	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	27
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	28	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	28
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	29	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	29
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	30	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	30
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	31	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	31
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	32	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	32
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	33	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	33
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	34	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	34
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	35	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	35
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	36	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	36
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	37	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	37
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	38	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	38
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	39	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	39
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	40	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	40
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	41	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	41
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	42	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	42
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	43	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	43
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	44	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	44
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	45	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	45
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	46	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	46
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	47	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	47
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	48	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	48
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	49	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	49
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	50	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	50
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	51	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	51
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	52	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	52
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	53	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	53
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	54	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	54
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	55	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	55
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	56	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	56
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	57	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	57
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	58	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	58
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	59	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	59
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	60	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	60
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	61	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	61
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	62	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	62
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	63	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	63
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	64	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	64
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	65	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	65
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	66	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	66
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	67	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	67
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	68	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	68
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	69	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	69
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	70	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	70
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	71	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	71
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	72	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	72
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	73	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	73
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	74	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	74
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	75	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	75
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	76	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	76
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	77	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	77
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	78	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	78
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	79	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	79
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	80	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	80
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	81	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	81
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	82	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	82
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	83	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	83
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	84	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	84
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	85	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	85
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	86	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	86
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	87	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	87
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	88	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	88
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	89	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	89
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	90	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	90
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	91	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	91
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	92	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	92
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	93	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	93
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	94	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	94
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	95	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	95
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	96	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	96
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	97	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	97
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	98	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	98
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	99	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	99
H ₂	0.001 Ra-A	100	(4)	0.001 Ra-A	100

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

- (1) Bates, 3, 109; 1932, 24. (2) Bates and Rogers, 3, 109; 1932, 24. (3) Blad, 3, 109; 1932, 24. (4) Blackett, 3, 109; 1932, 24. (5) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (6) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (7) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (8) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (9) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (10) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (11) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (12) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (13) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (14) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (15) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (16) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (17) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (18) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (19) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (20) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (21) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (22) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (23) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (24) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (25) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (26) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (27) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (28) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (29) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (30) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (31) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (32) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (33) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (34) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (35) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (36) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (37) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (38) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (39) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (40) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (41) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (42) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (43) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (44) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (45) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (46) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (47) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (48) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (49) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (50) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (51) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (52) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (53) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (54) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (55) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (56) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (57) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (58) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (59) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (60) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (61) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (62) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (63) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (64) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (65) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (66) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (67) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (68) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (69) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (70) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (71) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (72) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (73) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (74) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (75) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (76) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (77) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (78) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (79) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (80) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (81) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (82) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (83) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (84) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (85) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (86) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (87) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (88) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (89) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (90) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (91) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (92) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (93) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (94) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (95) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (96) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (97) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (98) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (99) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24. (100) Bragg, 3, 10; 1932, 24.

ABSORPTION AND DIFFUSION OF β -RAYS IN LIQUIDS AND SOLIDS

PIERRE AUGER

Absorption Coefficients—If I_0 be the initial intensity, and I_x the intensity after screen thickness x is traversed, $I_x = I_0 e^{-\mu x}$ where μ the absorption coefficient varies slightly with the thickness traversed. $\mu = \text{Density}$

ABSORPTION BY AL

Screen	Ra F	Ra A	Ra C	Ra D	Ra E	Ra G	Ra H	Ra I	Ra J	Ra K	Ra L	Ra M	Ra N	Ra O	Ra P	Ra Q	Ra R	Ra S	Ra T	Ra U	Ra V	Ra W	Ra X	Ra Y	Ra Z	Ra AA	Ra AB	Ra AC	Ra AD	Ra AE	Ra AF	Ra AG	Ra AH	Ra AI	Ra AJ	Ra AK	Ra AL	Ra AM	Ra AN	Ra AO	Ra AP	Ra AQ	Ra AR	Ra AS	Ra AT	Ra AU	Ra AV	Ra AW	Ra AX	Ra AY	Ra AZ	Ra BA	Ra BB	Ra BC	Ra BD	Ra BE	Ra BF	Ra BG	Ra BH	Ra BI	Ra BJ	Ra BK	Ra BL	Ra BM	Ra BN	Ra BO	Ra BP	Ra BQ	Ra BR	Ra BS	Ra BT	Ra BU	Ra BV	Ra BW	Ra BX	Ra BY	Ra BZ	Ra CA	Ra CB	Ra CC	Ra CD	Ra CE	Ra CF	Ra CG	Ra CH	Ra CI	Ra CJ	Ra CK	Ra CL	Ra CM	Ra CN	Ra CO	Ra CP	Ra CQ	Ra CR	Ra CS	Ra CT	Ra CU	Ra CV	Ra CW	Ra CX	Ra CY	Ra CZ	Ra DA	Ra DB	Ra DC	Ra DD	Ra DE	Ra DF	Ra DG	Ra DH	Ra DI	Ra DJ	Ra DK	Ra DL	Ra DM	Ra DN	Ra DO	Ra DP	Ra DQ	Ra DR	Ra DS	Ra DT	Ra DU	Ra DV	Ra DW	Ra DX	Ra DY	Ra DZ	Ra EA	Ra EB	Ra EC	Ra ED	Ra EE	Ra EF	Ra EG	Ra EH	Ra EI	Ra EJ	Ra EK	Ra EL	Ra EM	Ra EN	Ra EO	Ra EP	Ra EQ	Ra ER	Ra ES	Ra ET	Ra EU	Ra EV	Ra EW	Ra EX	Ra EY	Ra EZ	Ra FA	Ra FB	Ra FC	Ra FD	Ra FE	Ra FF	Ra FG	Ra FH	Ra FI	Ra FJ	Ra FK	Ra FL	Ra FM	Ra FN	Ra FO	Ra FP	Ra FQ	Ra FR	Ra FS	Ra FT	Ra FU	Ra FV	Ra FW	Ra FX	Ra FY	Ra FZ	Ra GA	Ra GB	Ra GC	Ra GD	Ra GE	Ra GF	Ra GG	Ra GH	Ra GI	Ra GJ	Ra GK	Ra GL	Ra GM	Ra GN	Ra GO	Ra GP	Ra GQ	Ra GR	Ra GS	Ra GT	Ra GU	Ra GV	Ra GW	Ra GX	Ra GY	Ra GZ	Ra HA	Ra HB	Ra HC	Ra HD	Ra HE	Ra HF	Ra HG	Ra HH	Ra HI	Ra HJ	Ra HK	Ra HL	Ra HM	Ra HN	Ra HO	Ra HP	Ra HQ	Ra HR	Ra HS	Ra HT	Ra HU	Ra HV	Ra HW	Ra HX	Ra HY	Ra HZ	Ra IA	Ra IB	Ra IC	Ra ID	Ra IE	Ra IF	Ra IG	Ra IH	Ra II	Ra IJ	Ra IK	Ra IL	Ra IM	Ra IN	Ra IO	Ra IP	Ra IQ	Ra IR	Ra IS	Ra IT	Ra IU	Ra IV	Ra IW	Ra IX	Ra IY	Ra IZ	Ra JA	Ra JB	Ra JC	Ra JD	Ra JE	Ra JF	Ra JG	Ra JH	Ra JI	Ra JJ	Ra JK	Ra JL	Ra JM	Ra JN	Ra JO	Ra JP	Ra JQ	Ra JR	Ra JS	Ra JT	Ra JU	Ra JV	Ra JW	Ra JX	Ra JY	Ra JZ	Ra KA	Ra KB	Ra KC	Ra KD	Ra KE	Ra KF	Ra KG	Ra KH	Ra KI	Ra KJ	Ra KK	Ra KL	Ra KM	Ra KN	Ra KO	Ra KP	Ra KQ	Ra KR	Ra KS	Ra KT	Ra KU	Ra KV	Ra KW	Ra KX	Ra KY	Ra KZ	Ra LA	Ra LB	Ra LC	Ra LD	Ra LE	Ra LF	Ra LG	Ra LH	Ra LI	Ra LJ	Ra LK	Ra LL	Ra LM	Ra LN	Ra LO	Ra LP	Ra LQ	Ra LR	Ra LS	Ra LT	Ra LU	Ra LV	Ra LW	Ra LX	Ra LY	Ra LZ	Ra MA	Ra MB	Ra MC	Ra MD	Ra ME	Ra MF	Ra MG	Ra MH	Ra MI	Ra MJ	Ra MK	Ra ML	Ra MM	Ra MN	Ra MO	Ra MP	Ra MQ	Ra MR	Ra MS	Ra MT	Ra MU	Ra MV	Ra MW	Ra MX	Ra MY	Ra MZ	Ra NA	Ra NB	Ra NC	Ra ND	Ra NE	Ra NF	Ra NG	Ra NH	Ra NI	Ra NJ	Ra NK	Ra NL	Ra NM	Ra NN	Ra NO	Ra NP	Ra NQ	Ra NR	Ra NS	Ra NT	Ra NU	Ra NV	Ra NW	Ra NX	Ra NY	Ra NZ	Ra OA	Ra OB	Ra OC	Ra OD	Ra OE	Ra OF	Ra OG	Ra OH	Ra OI	Ra OJ	Ra OK	Ra OL	Ra OM	Ra ON	Ra OO	Ra OP	Ra OQ	Ra OR	Ra OS	Ra OT	Ra OU	Ra OV	Ra OW	Ra OX	Ra OY	Ra OZ	Ra PA	Ra PB	Ra PC	Ra PD	Ra PE	Ra PF	Ra PG	Ra PH	Ra PI	Ra PJ	Ra PK	Ra PL	Ra PM	Ra PN	Ra PO	Ra PP	Ra PQ	Ra PR	Ra PS	Ra PT	Ra PU	Ra PV	Ra PW	Ra PX	Ra PY	Ra PZ	Ra QA	Ra QB	Ra QC	Ra QD	Ra QE	Ra QF	Ra QG	Ra QH	Ra QI	Ra QJ	Ra QK	Ra QL	Ra QM	Ra QN	Ra QO	Ra QP	Ra QQ	Ra QR	Ra QS	Ra QT	Ra QU	Ra QV	Ra QW	Ra QX	Ra QY	Ra QZ	Ra RA	Ra RB	Ra RC	Ra RD	Ra RE	Ra RF	Ra RG	Ra RH	Ra RI	Ra RJ	Ra RK	Ra RL	Ra RM	Ra RN	Ra RO	Ra RP	Ra RQ	Ra RR	Ra RS	Ra RT	Ra RU	Ra RV	Ra RW	Ra RX	Ra RY	Ra RZ	Ra SA	Ra SB	Ra SC	Ra SD	Ra SE	Ra SF	Ra SG	Ra SH	Ra SI	Ra SJ	Ra SK	Ra SL	Ra SM	Ra SN	Ra SO	Ra SP	Ra SQ	Ra SR	Ra SS	Ra ST	Ra SU	Ra SV	Ra SW	Ra SX	Ra SY	Ra SZ	Ra TA	Ra TB	Ra TC	Ra TD	Ra TE	Ra TF	Ra TG	Ra TH	Ra TI	Ra TJ	Ra TK	Ra TL	Ra TM	Ra TN	Ra TO	Ra TP	Ra TQ	Ra TR	Ra TS	Ra TT	Ra TU	Ra TV	Ra TW	Ra TX	Ra TY	Ra TZ	Ra UA	Ra UB	Ra UC	Ra UD	Ra UE	Ra UF	Ra UG	Ra UH	Ra UI	Ra UJ	Ra UK	Ra UL	Ra UM	Ra UN	Ra UO	Ra UP	Ra UQ	Ra UR	Ra US	Ra UT	Ra UJ	Ra UV	Ra UW	Ra UX	Ra UY	Ra UZ	Ra VA	Ra VB	Ra VC	Ra VD	Ra VE	Ra VF	Ra VG	Ra VH	Ra VI	Ra VJ	Ra VK	Ra VL	Ra VM	Ra VN	Ra VO	Ra VP	Ra VQ	Ra VR	Ra VS	Ra VT	Ra VU	Ra VV	Ra VW	Ra VX	Ra VY	Ra VZ	Ra WA	Ra WB	Ra WC	Ra WD	Ra WE	Ra WF	Ra WG	Ra WH	Ra WI	Ra WJ	Ra WK	Ra WL	Ra WM	Ra WN	Ra WO	Ra WP	Ra WQ	Ra WR	Ra WS	Ra WT	Ra WU	Ra WV	Ra WW	Ra WX	Ra WY	Ra WZ	Ra XA	Ra XB	Ra XC	Ra XD	Ra XE	Ra XF	Ra XG	Ra XH	Ra XI	Ra XJ	Ra XK	Ra XL	Ra XM	Ra XN	Ra XO	Ra XP	Ra XQ	Ra XR	Ra XS	Ra XT	Ra XU	Ra XV	Ra XW	Ra XX	Ra XY	Ra XZ	Ra YA	Ra YB	Ra YC	Ra YD	Ra YE	Ra YF	Ra YG	Ra YH	Ra YI	Ra YJ	Ra YK	Ra YL	Ra YM	Ra YN	Ra YO	Ra YP	Ra YQ	Ra YR	Ra YS	Ra YT	Ra YU	Ra YV	Ra YW	Ra YX	Ra YY	Ra YZ	Ra ZA	Ra ZB	Ra ZC	Ra ZD	Ra ZE	Ra ZF	Ra ZG	Ra ZH	Ra ZI	Ra ZJ	Ra ZK	Ra ZL	Ra ZM	Ra ZN	Ra ZO	Ra ZP	Ra ZQ	Ra ZR	Ra ZS	Ra ZT	Ra ZU	Ra ZV	Ra ZW	Ra ZX	Ra ZY	Ra ZZ
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(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

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(⁷) Fournier, *54*, 180: 284; 25. (⁸) Geiger and Bothe, *96*, 6: 205; 21. (⁹) Hahn and Meitner, *63*, 10: 741; 09. (¹⁰) Hahn and Rothenback, *63*, 20: 197; 19. (¹¹) Jungenfeld, *63*, 14: 507; 13. (¹²) Kovarik, *3*, 20: 849; 10. (¹³) Meitner, *63*, 16: 272; 15. (¹⁴) Rawlinson, *3*, 30: 627; 15. (¹⁵) Varder, *3*, 29: 725; 15. (¹⁶) Wilson, *3*, 24: 141; 10.

WAVE LENGTHS OF γ -RAYS

E. VON SCHWEIDLER

GENERAL RELATIONS

A wave length of λ milli-Ångströms ($10^{-3} \text{ Å} = 10^{-11} \text{ cm} = 1 \text{ X-unit}$), corresponds to:

$$\text{A Frequency } (\nu) = 2.9986 \times 10^{21} / \lambda \text{ sec}^{-1}$$

$$\text{An Energy } (E = h\nu) = 1.9653 \times 10^{-8} / \lambda \text{ ergs}$$

$$\text{A Potential } \left(P = \frac{h\nu}{e} \right) = 1.2344 \times 10^7 / \lambda \text{ volts}$$

The equivalent electron velocity as a fraction of the velocity of light,

$$(\beta) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{24.288}{\lambda}\right)^2}}$$

$$h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = E = Pe = c^2 m_0 \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} - 1 \right].$$

See p. 17 for values of basic constants.

WAVE LENGTHS DETERMINED WITH CRYSTAL GRATINGS

φ = angle of reflexion, d = grating space = 2.814 Å for rock salt = 3.028 Å for calcite. $\lambda = 2d \sin \varphi$. Intensity indicated thus, s = small, m = moderate, g = great, vg = very great.

(a) Soft Radiations from Ra-B. Using rock salt (2, 3). Corresponding to L-series of elements of atomic Nos. 82 and 83, according to Swinnee (5) and Wagner (6).

λ , in 10^{-3} Å	1365 m	1349 m	1315 s	1286 s	1266 s	1219 s	1196 m
φ , deg. min....	14° 00'	13° 52'	13° 31'	13° 14'	13° 00'	12° 31'	12° 16'

λ , in 10^{-3} Å	1175 g	1141 m	1100 s	1074 s	1055 s	1029 m	1006 m
φ , deg. min....	12° 03'	11° 42'	11° 17'	11° 00'	10° 48'	10° 32'	10° 18'

λ , in 10^{-3} Å	982 g	953 m	917 s	853 m	838 m	809 m	793 m
φ , deg. min....	10° 03'	9° 45'	9° 23'	8° 43'	8° 34'	8° 16'	8° 06'

(b) Hard Radiations from Ra-B + Ra-C, Sec. 1. Radiations from Ms-Th and its products, Sec. 2.

λ , in 10^{-3} Å	428	(393)	(324)	296	262	242	229	196
φ , deg. min....	4° 22'	4° 00'	3° 18'	3° 00'	2° 40'	2° 28'	2° 20'	2° 00'
Remarks.....	I. Using rock salt (4)	Probably 2nd order spectrum to 196 and 159		K-series				

λ , in 10^{-3} Å	169 g	159 g	137	116	99 g	71	72	66
φ , deg. min....	1° 43'	1° 37'	1° 24'	1° 11'	1° 06'	43'	41'	37.5'
Remarks.....	K-line		Using calcite (18)					
	Ra-C? Ra-B?							

λ , in 10^{-3} Å	58	48	37	28	168 g	145 g	62 s	52 m
φ , deg. min....	33'	27.5'	21'	16'				
Remarks.....	Using calcite (18)				to Rd-Th		to Th-B	

WAVE LENGTHS CALCULATED FROM THE ENERGY OF β -RAYS

Primary γ -rays of energy E_γ produce in the disintegrating atom itself, or in other atoms, secondary β -rays of energy $E_\beta = E_\gamma - A$, where A is the work of removal and depends upon the level from

which the β -rays originate. Sometimes it is assumed that the β -rays are primary and produce secondary γ -rays of energy $E_\gamma = E_\beta$. The energy of the β -rays is obtained from their magnetic deflections.

λ , in 10^{-3} Å		66	230	174	155	51.9	51.3 m
Lit.....	Ra	(14, 28)	(28)	(26)	(28)	(22)	(26, 29)

λ , in 10^{-3} Å	48.0 s	42.6	42.0 m	35.6	35.2 g	$\frac{1}{2} \text{ Ra-C} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ Ra-D}$	209?	52.1?
Lit.....	(29)	(22)	(26)	(22)	(28)		(26)	(26)

λ , in 10^{-3} Å	49.8?	44.4?	28.9?	45.4	37.5	32.0	30.2	29.0
Lit.....	(28)	(26)	(26)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(22)	(29)

λ , in 10^{-3} Å	24.9	24.3	21.2	20.6	20.4	20.3	16.2?	10.93 g
Lit.....	(16)	(29)	(29)	(22)	(29)	(26)	(28)	(29)

λ , in 10^{-3} Å	10.0 s	9.93 g	7.00 s	6.94 g	5.56?		209
Lit.....	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)		Ra-D (12)

λ , in 10^{-3} Å		171	59.7	53.0	37.1	37.0	29.7	26.9 g
Lit.....	Ms-Th	(22)	(22)	(22)	(29)	(22)	(22)	(29)

λ , in 10^{-3} Å		147	52.9 g	52	41.6	41.3 s		15.2 s
Lit.....	Rd-Th	(12)	(29)	(13)	(16)	(29)		(29)

λ , in 10^{-3} Å	24.5	21.3	13.6 g	13.5 g	12.8 m	$\frac{1}{2} \text{ Th-B} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ Th-C}$	1.84	1.71
Lit.....	(16)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)		(44)	(44)

EFFECTIVE WAVE LENGTHS CALCULATED FROM ABSORPTION AND SCATTERING

The ordinary or "apparent" absorption coefficient, $\mu' = \mu + \sigma$, where μ is the "true" or "fluorescent" absorption coefficient, and σ the coefficient of scattering. For dependence on wave length ν , Glocker (8); Compton (12); Wingårdh (23); Warburton and Richtmyer (24); Jauney (28); and Allen (30).

 γ -RAYS FROM RA-C

λ_{eff} , in 10^{-3} Å	<63	<60	120-60	80-30
Calc. from.....	Abs.	Abs.	Scat.	Abs.
Lit.....	(7)	(9)	(12a)	(10b)

λ_{eff} , in 10^{-3} Å	30-25	21	24	8	19	19.5
Calc. from.....	Scat.	Abs.	Abs.	Scat.	Scat.	Scat.
Lit.....	(12b)	(21)	(23)	(22a)	(22b)	

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(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

(¹) Shaw, *3*, 26: 190; 13. (²) Rutherford and Andrade, *58*, 92: 297; 13. (³) Rutherford and Andrade, *3*, 27: 854; 14. (⁴) Rutherford and Andrade,

5, 28: 263; 14. (5) Swinnee, 63, 17: 481; 16. (6) Wagner, 63, 18: 405; 432, 461; 468; 17. (7) Rutherford, 3, 34: 153; 17. (8) Glocker, 63, 19: 66; 18. 249, 26: 421; 19. (9) Kohlrusch, 63, 19: 345; 18.

(10a) Treitel, *Diss. Heidelberg*; 20. (10b) Prelinger, 75, 130: 279; 21. (11) Ellis, 5, 99: 261; 21. (12) Compton, 2, 13: 296; 19. 3, 41: 749; 770, 21. (13) Meitner, 96, 9: 131, 145; 22. (14) Meitner, 218, 10: 381; 22. (15) Smekal, 96, 10: 275; 22. (16) Ellis, 5, 101: 1; 22. 201, 21: 121; 22. 96, 10: 303; 22. (17) Meitner, 96, 11: 35; 22. (18) Kovarik, 2, 19: 433; 22. (19) Madgwick, 248, 6: 136; 21.

(20) Meitner, 96, 17: 54; 23. (21) Hahn and Meitner, 96, 17: 157; 23. (22)

de Broglie and Cabrera, 54, 174: 939; 22. 54, 176: 295; 23. (23) Wingårdh, 96, 20: 315; 23. (24) Warburton and Richtmyer, 2, 22: 539; 23. 2, 23: 291; 24. (25) Jaunoy, 2, 22: 233; 23. (26) Ellis and Skinner, 5, 105: 60, 165, 185; 24. (27) Smekal, 96, 25: 265; 24. (28a) Hahn and Meitner, 96, 26: 161; 24. (28b) Meitner, 96, 26: 169; 24. (29) Thibaud, 54, 178: 1706; 24. 54, 179: 165, 815, 1052, 1322; 24. 54, 180: 138; 25. 250, 209: 8; 24.

(30) Allen, 2, 23: 291; 24. (31) Owen, Fleming and Fage, 67, 36: 355; 24. (32a) Ahmad, 5, 105: 507; 24. (32b) Ahmad and Stoner, 5, 106: 8; 24. (33) Gray, 58, 115: 13, 86; 25. (34) Black, 58, 115: 226; 25.

RADIOACTIVE RADIATIONS FROM ORDINARY METALS

R. B. MOORE

1. POTASSIUM AND RUBIDIUM

β -rays only are emitted spontaneously, the emission being an atomic property independent of the temperature.

ACTIVITY OF K IN ARBITRARY UNITS (4)

Salt	K ₂ SO ₄	KI	KBr	KCl	KF	KClO ₃	KNO ₃
%K.....	44.91	23.58	32.87	52.48	67.32	28.91	28.69
Activity.....	37.8	21	27.8	42.2	54.0	25.5	30.6
K/Act.....	118	112	118	124	123	110	126

ABSORPTION OF THE β -RADIATION (6)

λ = absorption coefficient cm⁻¹, d = density of absorbent

λ/d for β -rays from K	λ/d for β -rays from Rb
By K ₂ SO ₄	11.32
By Sn (90 % of the rays)...	14
By Sn (10 % of the rays)...	90
By Rb ₂ SO ₄	96.7
By paper (90 % of the rays).....	162
By paper (10 % of the rays).....	950

ABSORPTION OF β -RAYS FROM Rb BY PAPER (5)

W = wt. paper/cm². I_0 , intensity of the initial radiation; I_p , that of the emergent radiation.

$W \dots$	0.0	0.0153	0.00305	0.00458	0.00764	0.0107	0.0153	0.0198
$I_p/I_0 \dots$	1.0	0.725	0.545	0.422	0.260	0.159	0.087	0.034

2. CAESIUM, SODIUM, LEAD, IRON AND ZINC

Cs and Na are not radioactive (8, 9, 10). Ordinary Pb shows a slight, very old Pb only a trace of activity. On account of their exceptionally small activity Fe and Zn are recommended for

construction of sensitive instruments for radioactive measurements. Ca, Ba, Sr, C, Cl, Br, Cu, Fe, Pb, Mg, Mn, Ni, Ag, Zn, W, Ta, La, Se, As, Sn, Au, Sb, Al and Hg are inactive (10).

3. NOTES

O. Hahn and M. Rothenbach (3) compared Rb salts of various ages but no difference in activity was detected. The Rb rays were found to be more penetrating than the β -rays of UX₁, but not so penetrating as those of Ra. The ratio of the intensity of the Rb rays to those of UX₁ is 1:15. The half-life of rubidium is calculated to be 10¹¹ years and that of potassium 3 to 7 times greater. The absorption coefficient in Al of K is from 39.6 to 55.4 as foil thickness increases from 0.0135 to 0.0405 cm. Rb decreases from 593 to 522 as foil increases from 0.0017 to 0.0051 cm.

According to Bergwitz (1) the velocity of the Rb rays is 1.85 $\times 10^{10}$ cm-sec⁻¹.

Ringer (7) states that pure K and Rb give off homogeneous β -rays, the K rays having 10 times the penetrating power of the Rb rays. Harkins and Guy (10) give this figure as from 10 to 15 and state that the radiation from Rb is slightly heterogeneous.

Geiger (2) found that the saturation current from RbCl is the same at room temperature and at liquid-air temperatures.

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(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

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DISTRIBUTION OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS IN THE ATMOSPHERE, THE HYDROSPHERE AND THE LITHOSPHERE

HERMAN SCHLUNDT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Atmosphere.....	372
The Hydrosphere.....	
Springs and well waters and gases.....	373
The Lithosphere.....	
Minerals.....	377
Rocks.....	
Igneous Rocks.....	377
Metamorphic Rocks.....	379
Sedimentary Rocks, Earthy Materials, Coals, Salt.....	379
Oceanic Oozes, etc.....	379
Rocks from Tunnels.....	379
Spring Deposits.....	380
Meteorites.....	380
Natural Gases.....	380

RADON IN THE ATMOSPHERE

Method A: Rn absorbed in charcoal.

Method B: Rn condensed with liquid air.

Method C: Rn directly determined in large ionization chamber.

Method D: Rn computed from active deposit on negatively charged wire.

Place	Micro-micro Curies (10 ⁻¹²) Rn per cubic meter	Method	Number of determinations	Lit.
Montreal, Can.....	24-127, Mean, 80	A		(21)
Montreal, Can.....	Mean, 60	A	50 during 1907-8	(22)
Cambridge, Eng.....	35-350, Mean, 105	A	60 during 6 mos	(93)

Place	Micro-micro Curies (10 ⁻¹² Curies) Rn per cubic meter	Method	Number of determina- tions	Lit.
Chicago, U. S. A.....	45-200, Mean, 100	B	6	(1)
Manila, P. I.....	71	A	30 during 1 year	(136)
Freiburg, Switzerland	54-305, Mean, 131	A or B		(78)
Innsbrück, Austria...	40-1110, Mean, 433	C	49	(137)
Seeham, Austria.....	188	C		(116)
Tokyo, Japan.....	5	D		(49)
Pacific Ocean.....	1.3	D	Mean of 169, 1915-21	(66)
Atlantic Ocean.....	1.7	...	Mean of 79	(66)
Indian Ocean.....	1.3	...	Mean of 37	(66)
Southern Ocean S. of lat. 50°.....	0.3	...	Mean of 48	(66)
All accessible ocean areas.....	1.2	...	Mean of 333	(66)
High seas.....	2.6	...	Mean of ca. 400*	(66)

* Includes some made relatively near large bodies of land.

RADIOACTIVITY OF SPRING AND WELL WATERS AND SPRING GASES

m μ Cl⁻¹ = Millimicrocuries (10⁻⁹ Curies) per liter

Ra, μ g⁻¹ = Dissolved radium, micro-micro-grams (10⁻¹² g) per
liter

NORTH AMERICA

Source	t°C	m μ Cl ⁻¹		Ra, μ g ⁻¹	Lit.
		Water	Gas		
CANADA					
Quebec					
Maskinonge.....	8	0.079	0.250	0.5	(99)(96)
Radnor Forges.....	10	0.345		0.3	(99)(96)
St. Benoit.....	11	0.028		0.0	(99)(96)
St. Leon (Lupien).....	8	0.148	0.46	0.8	(99)(96)
St. Hyacinthe (Philudor).....	8	0.106		46	(99)(96)
St. Severe.....	8	0.087		2.8	(99)(96)
Varennes.....	9	0.224	0.81	9.2	(99)(96)
Ontario					
Borthwick, near Ottawa.....	11	0.140		8.4	(99)(96)
Sulfur Spring, Caledonia Spr.	8	0.073		5.6	(99)(96)
				15.0	(23)
Duncan Spring, Caledonia Spr.....	9	0.053	0.204	5.6	(99)(96)
Duncan Spring, Caledonia Spr.....	9		0.42	18.0	(23)
Gas Spring, Caledonia Spr..	8	0.090	0.306	8.4	(99)(96)
Gas Spring, Caledonia Spr..	8		0.62	15	(23)
White Sulfur Spring, Cars- bad.....	9	0.09		0.8	(99)(96)
Magic Spring.....	9	0.087		25	(99)(96)
Soda Spring.....	9	0.081	0.23	1.1	(99)(96)
Russell Lithia, Bourget.....	10	0.056		5.9	(99)(96)
Alberta (Banff)					
Upper Hot Spring.....	46	0.221		8.6	(99)(96)
Kidney Spring.....	39	0.392		8.5	(99)(96)
Cave Spring.....	30	0.470	3.34	8.5	(99)(96)
Basin Spring.....	35	0.232	2.37	8.5	(99)(96)
Auto Road Spring.....	19	0.640		23.5	(99)(96)

Source	t°C	m μ Cl ⁻¹		Ra, μ g ⁻¹	Lit.
		Water	Gas		
British Columbia					
Fairmont Springs.....		3.5		100	(11)
Sinclair.....		4.0		tr.	(11)
UNITED STATES					
Arlington, R. I.					
Graphite Mine Spr.....		8.78			(79)
Williamstown, Mass.					
Wampanoag.....	22	0.22	7.3		(118)
Sherman Spring.....		0.04			(118)
Saratoga Spr., N. Y.					
Emperor.....	10	0.07	0.221	68	(71)
Hathorn No. 1.....	10	0.142	0.213	42	(71)
Geyser.....	10	0.039	0.034		(71)
Pump Well No. 4.....	12	0.231	0.678	21	(71)
Crystal Rock.....	10	0.88	0.847	9	(71)
Indiana					
Mean of 27 sprs.....	cold	0.75			(89)
French Lick					
Pluto Spring.....	13	0.54			(5)
Bowles Spring.....	10	1.78			(5)
Illinois					
Dixon Spr. No. 2.....		2.93			(115)
Creal Spr. No. 3.....		0.84			(115)
Well, Joliet.....		0.39			(115)
Mt. Vernon Spring.....		0.18			(115)
Yellowstone Nat. Pk.					
Mammoth Hot Spr.,					
Hot River.....	51	1.44		2.5*	(104)
Main Spring.....	71	none	none	3.8*	(104)
Apollinaris Spr.....	9	1.08			(104)
Nymph Spring, Tower Falls.		0.23	6.5		(104)
Upper Geyser Basin, Bench Spring.....	86	0.22		124	(104)
Fish Cone, West Thumb....				41.8	(104)
Lower Geyser Basin, Firehole Lake.....	85	0.28		294	(104)
Missouri					
Sweet Springs.....		0.81			(103)
Rollins Spring, Columbia....		0.15			(103)
Hot Springs, Ark.					
Imperial Spring.....	61	9.03			(9)
Palace Spring.....	61	0.12			(9)
Avenue Spring.....	62	0.89			(9)
Twin Spring.....	62	2.22			(9)
Arsenic Spring.....	54	0.49			(9)
Horseshoe Spring.....	60	0.18			(9)
Liver Spring.....	8	0.59			(9)
Kidney Spring.....	13	3.63			(9)
Madison, Wisconsin					
Merrill Springs.....		0.49			(101)
Manitou, Colo.					
Shoshone Spring.....	15	3.38	12.7		(102)
Manitou Soda.....	15	1.25			(102)
Manitou Soda.....	15	0.268	1.62		(54)
Shoshone.....		1.66	15.52		(54)
Iron Soda Spring.....	15	0.24	1.15		(54)
Iron Soda Spring.....	15	1.53	1.07		(102)
Navajo Spring.....		1.37	3.4		(102)
Navajo Spring.....	22	1.21	3.3		(54)
Steamboat Springs, Colo.					
Soda.....	15	0.18	1.42		(102)
Soda.....	15	1.36	6.03		(54)

* Ra in 10⁻¹² g per g of residue.

Source	t°C	mμCl ⁻¹		Ra, μμgl ⁻¹	Lit.
		Water	Gas		
UNITED STATES.—(Cont'd)					
Steamboat Springs, Colo.— (Cont'd)					
Bath House.....	40	0.08	0.54		(102)
Bath House.....	40		0.79		(54)
Iron.....	24	0.99	3.71		(102)
Iron.....	24	0.91	3.50		(54)
Craddock, Glenwood Springs, Colo.....		2.21			(54)
Virginia					
Mean of 11 springs.....		0.21			(120)
Ohio					
Mean of 9 springs.....	cold	0.34			(89)
Bloomington, Ind.					
Hottle Spring*.....		0.806			(90)

* Mean of 37 tests during 9 months.

EUROPE

Source	t°C	mμCl ⁻¹		Lit.
		Gas	Water	
AUSTRIA				
Tauern Tunnel.....		3.81*		(62)
Böckstein Valley.....		3.20†		(62)
Near Vienna				
Johannesbad.....	30	1.86	6.8	(63)
Haupt Quelle, Vöslau.....	23	0.29	1.07	(63)
Tyrol				
Magenquelle, Froy.....	6	17.6		(2)
Eisenquelle, Froy.....	8	4.5		(2)
Badequelle, Steinhof.....	9	0.8		(2)
Herrenbadquelle, Fischau.....	19	0.23	0.80	(63)
Gastein				
Grabenbäckerquelle.....	36	55.5		(60, 61)
Elizabethstollen, Hauptquelle..	47	53.3		(61)
Nordquelle.....	44	9.0		(61)
Rudolfsstollen.....	47	21.3		(61)
Franz Josephstollen.....	41	34.6		(60, 61)
Reissacherstollen.....	36	84		(61)
Teichquelle, Tanbach.....		21.3		(61)
Melaniequelle, Radegund.....		5.3		(132)
Annenquelle, Mariatrost.....		0.36		(132)
Johannesbrunnen, Semmering....	5	1.27		(3)

* Mean of 101 springs; highest 23.7.

† Mean of 3 springs.

Source	μCl^{-1}		Lit.
	Water Gas	Gas Water	
BELGIUM			
Delcor Spa.....	1.45		(34)
Marie-Henriette Spa.....	1.45		(34)
Prince de Conde I. Spa.....	1.44	1.74	(34)
Tounelet, Spa.....	1.67	2.58	(34)
La Fraineuse Spa.....	2.43		(34)
Claire-Fagne Spa.....	2.1		(34)
Salmon E. superieure Spa.....	3.31		(34)

Source	$t^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\text{m}\mu\text{Cl}^{-1}$	
		Water	Gas
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (20, 51, 63, 139)			
Loimannsquelle, Franzenbad.....	11	0.39	0.27
Salzquelle, Franzenbad.....	11	0.05	
Mine water, St. Joachimsthal 60 m depth.....	6	13.5	
375 m depth.....	14	75.9	
500 m depth.....		163.8	448.0

Source	t°C	mμCl ⁻¹		Lit.
		Water	Gas	
Bernhardsbrunnen, Karlsbad.....	61	0.65	1.14	
Mühlbrunnen, Karlsbad.....	39	12.9	38.6	
Schlossbrunnen, Karlsbad.....	30	7.1	20.6	
		3.61		
Hospitalquelle, Karlsbad.....	12	0.96		
Sprudel, * Karlsbad.....	71	0.16	0.36	
Eisenquelle, Karlsbad.....	8	15.7		
		19.5		
Ferdinandsbrunnen, Marienbad....	10	0.27		
Kreuzbrunnen, Marienbad.....	8		3.56	
Marienquelle, Marienbad.....		0.71		
Waldquelle, Marienbad.....	7	1.87	4.47	
Augenquelle, Teplitz Schönau.....	22	1.28		
Riesenquelle, Dux.....		3.58		
Urquelle, Dux.....	46	2.03	9.0	

* 55 × 10⁻¹² Ra per liter.

Source	$m\mu\text{Cl}^{-1}$		Lit.
	Water	Gas	
ENGLAND			
Nine Wells, Cambridge.....	0.130		(94)
Well, Dale's Brewery, Cambridge...	0.196		(94)
King's Well, Bath.....	1.73	33.65	(88)
Cross Spring, Bath.....	1.19		(88)
Hetling Spring, Bath.....	1.70		(88)
Hospital Natural Baths, Buxton....	0.83	7.70	(64)
Gentlemen's Natural Baths, Buxton..	1.10		(64)

Source	t°C	m μ Cl ⁻¹		Lit.
		Gas	Water	
FRANCE				
Choussy, La Bourboule.....		22.9	141.5	(52)
Choussy, La Bourboule.....		20.5	161.4	(53)
de la Grange, Beaucens.....		3.03	10.36	(52)
Chaude, Audinac.....		0.14	0.59	(52)
Rivière, Chaudéau.....		6.51	39.5	(12)
Dames, Plombières.....		10.76		(12)
Lambinet, Plombières.....		15.96		(12)
Savonneuse, No. 2, Plombières.....		7.47	35.1	(12)
Vauquelin, Plombières.....		4.83	86.4	(12)
Chaudes-Fontaines, Reherry.....		4.1	19.8	(12)
Celestins, Vichy.....	44	0.653	4.1	(52)
Chomel, Vichy.....	44	0.653	4.1	(52)
Boussange, Vichy.....	42	0.103	0.60	(52)
Hôpital, Vichy.....	34	0.022	0.14	(52)
Condanny, Usson.....		0.563	34.5	(65)
Plaies, Usson.....		0.663	1.9	(65)
d'Alun, Aix-les-Bains.....		4.1	25.8	(16)
Le Lymbe, Bourbon-Lancy.....		1.5	14.6	(16)
Pavillon, Coutreville.....		0.51		(16)
Bordeu (Grande Source), Luchon...	43	16.1	134.8	(73)
Main Spring (Saline and H ₂ S), Uri- age-les-Bains.....		0.113		(8)
Gasseng, Columbières-sur Orb.....			6.69	(18)
Cabanel, Columbières-sur Orb.....			2.22	(18)
Crémieu, Columbières-sur Orb.....			1.49	(12)
Viguerie, Ax.....			16.8	(72)
Savonneuse, Bains-les-Bains.....			25.6	(72)
Vielle, Eaux-Bonnes.....			3.7	(72)
La Chalnette.....			93.7	(72)
Romaine, Maizières.....			10.8	(72)
Souveraine, Vals-les-Bains.....		1.047	5.08	(6)
Dominique, Vals-les-Bains.....		8.80		(6)

Source	t°C	m μ Cl ⁻¹		Lit.
		Gas	Water	
Caroline, Mont-Doré.....		0.34	2.49	(57)
Lepape, Bagnères-de-Luchon.....		41.5		(53)
Providence, Vernet-les-Bains.....	38	15.7	115.9	(53)
Santé, Vernet-les-Bains.....	37	2.7		(53)
Pastural, Les Escalades.....	27	3.5		(53)
Bassin Carré, Thuès-les-Bains.....	74	1.04	17.7	(53)
Saint-Victor, Royat.....	21	15.35	35.2	(53)
Hamel, Sail-les-Bains.....	34	11.5	50.2	(53)
Rouge, Saint-Nectair.....	21	0.54	2.2	(53)
Grande Source, Bagnoles-de-l'Orne.....		0.74		(56)
Chaud fontaine, Antoigny.....		3.86		(56)
Saint-Ursin, Lignières.....		1.57		(56)
Fontaine Minérale, St. Michel.....		0.44		(56)

Source	t°C	m μ Cl ⁻¹		Lit.
			Water	
GERMANY				
Schwarzwald Region				
Antoniusquelle, Antogast.....	cold	6.6	(20)	
Büttquelle, Baden-Baden.....	24	51.3	(20)	
Murquelle, Baden-Baden.....	59	9.8	(20)	
Kirchenquelle, Baden-Baden.....	56	1.35	(20)	
Hauptquelle, Badweiler.....	28	3.1	(20)	
Gemeindequelle, Badweiler.....	23	4.2	(20)	
Badquelle, Griesbach.....	cold	10.6	(20)	
Sofienquelle, Petersthal.....	cold	1.76	(33)	
Wenzelquelle, Rippoldsau.....	cold	0.86	(33)	
Warme Quelle, Wildbad.....	36	1.35	(20)	
Kalte Quelle, Wildbad.....	cold	0.08	(20)	
Well, Heidelberg.....	27	2.15*	(7)	
Württemberg				
Göppinger, Sauerbrunnen.....		1.27	(50)	
Göppinger, Staufbrunnen.....		0.57	(50)	
Kursaal, Kanstatt.....		0.22	(50)	
Karlsquelle, Mergentheim.....		0.98	(50)	
Hirschquelle, Feinach.....		0.42	(50)	
Wildbad.....		0.76	(50)	
Hessen and Adjoining Regions				
Sprudel XII, Bad Nauheim.....	33	5.8†	(105)	
Karlsbrunnen, Bad Nauheim.....	15	9.6†	(105)	
Bad Homburg, Elizabethbrunnen.....	11	1.46†	(105)	
Luisebrunnen.....	11	0.84†	(105)	
Wilhelmsbrunnen, Bad Soden.....	14	6.62†	(105)	
Solbrunnen, Bad Soden.....	16	1.56†	(105)	
Inselquelle, Kreuznach.....	13	7.42†	(105)	
Theodorshalle, Kreuznach.....	7	3.06†	(105)	
Hauptbrunnen, Münster am Stein.....	31	8.5†	(105)	
Kochbrunnen, Wiesbaden.....	68	0.43†	(39)	
Adlerquelle, Wiesbaden.....	64	2.23†	(39)	
Schützenhofquelle, Wiesbaden.....	50	0.29†	(39)	
Racoezy, Kissingen.....		1.04†	(42)	
Maxquelle, Kissingen.....		1.58†	(42)	
Maxquelle, Dürkheim a.d. Haardt.....	20	0.69	(7)	

* 1620 × 10⁻¹² g Ra per liter of water.

† Values obtained by multiplying Maché units by 3.64 × 10⁻¹⁰.

‡ Values obtained by multiplying Maché units by 4.1 × 10⁻¹⁰.

Source	m μ Cl ⁻¹ Water	No. of samples	Lit.
Bavaria			
Alexanderbad.....	7.73	2 spr., 6 wells, 1 reservoir	(38)
Ebermannstadt and env.....	0.43	18 spr., 2 w.	(38)

Source	m μ Cl ⁻¹ water	No. of samples	Lit.
Epprechstein and env.....	1.17	2 spr., 7 w., 2 reservoirs	(38)
Fichtelgebirge, Neubau.....	1.55	5 spr., 8 w.	(38)
Leinleiterthal.....	0.36	21 spr., 5 w.	(38)
Leupoldsdorf and env.....	25.0	6 spr., 2 w., 5 reservoirs	(38)
Schwarzenfeld and env.....	0.64	3 spr., 6 w.	(38)
Weisenthau.....	1.32	15 spr., 6 w.	(38)
Wolsenberg and env.....	4.87	17 springs	(38)
Wundsiedel and env.....	7.7	13 spr., 6 w., 1 reservoir	(38)
Saxony			
Wettingquelle, Brambach.....	826 2		(31)
	650 to 754		(59)
Trinkquelle, Oberschlema.....	688 to 920		(59)
Marx Semler Stollen, Ober- schlema.....	288 to 330 at 10°C		(98)
Himmelfahrtstollen, Georgen- thal.....	24.1		(98)
Olga Brunnen, Schneeberg.....	13.1		(98)
Rockelmann Quelle, Schwar- zenberg.....	12.3		(98)

Source	t°C	m μ Cl ⁻¹		Lit.
		Water	Gas	
HUNGARY				
Budapest				
Rakocsy, St. Lucasbad.....	42	7.40		(134)
Composite, 17 spr. Lucasbad.....		3.35	9.08	(128)
Trinkquelle, Kaiserbad.....	60	0.31		(134)
Grosse Quelle, Ritzenbad.....	43	3.16		(134)
Kerekmalom Quelle.....	20	0.11		(32)
Arpadquelle.....	23	0.046	0.624	(32)

Source	t°C	m μ Cl ⁻¹ Water	Lit.
ITALY			
Sorgente Montirone, Abano near Padua...	87	2.05*	(20)
Upper Sulfur Therm, Aqui Piemont.....	72	0.28*	(20)
Fiuggi, Anticoli.....		8.02*	(20)
Surgonne Grotta, Battaglia near Padua...	74	3.34*	(20)
Acidola, Castellamare.....	13	9.27*	(20)
Domenico Tricarico, Bagnoli near Naples...	52	0.79*	(20)
Purgativo, Agnano near Naples.....	90	0.79*	(20)
Stabilimento, Porto d'Ischia.....	65	1.93*	(20)
Manzi I, Cassamicciola, Ischia.....	85	0.57	(20)
Old Roman Spring, Lucco Ameno, Ischia...	57	152.5*	(20)
Fonte di Castello, Santa fiera.....	12	3.01	(77)
Fonte della Casella, Casteldelpiano.....	12	1.85	(77)
Acqua dei Bagnoli, Acidoso.....	14	3.29	(77)
Polla di Sotto, Bagnore.....	20	1.52	(77)
Sambuco, Montagna.....	8	2.08	(77)
Baleno Carcaiole, Uliveto.....		1.09.	(75)
		Gas = 8.6	
Pozzo delle Saline, Salsomaggiore.....		4.41	(76)
Bagni di Casciana.....		0.0	(77)
		Gas = 1.8	
Parlanti, Monsummano.....	31	0.064	(92)

* Values obtained by multiplying Maché units by 4.1 × 10⁻¹⁰.

Source	t°C.	mμCl ⁻¹ Water
NORWAY (86)		
Nasodden.....	17.9	
Sandsvar.....	12.9	
Jellum, near Modum.....	31.2	
Tandberg estate, Simoa Valley.....	67.4	
PORTUGAL (81)		
Sabroso, Sabroso (Vidago).....	3.29	
Fonte Romana, Fonte Romana.....	2.05	
Da Bica, Ferez.....	8.20	
Das Lamas, Cucos.....	10.4	
RUMANIA (58)		
Orsova		
Hercules, Baile Herculane.....	46	0.19*
Regina Maria, Baile Herculane.....	60	0.22
RUSSIA (68)		
Essentuky No. 6, Caucasus.....		3.5
Batalinsky, Caucasus.....		0.6
SPAIN (15)		
Rivas, Gerona.....		0.33
Buitre, Seirra de Fuensante, Murcia.....		0.05
Garganton y Pianolon, Sierra de Guadarrama.....		12.5
La Raja, Mazarron, Murcia.....		0.46
El Tubo, Mazarron, Murcia.....		0.48
Posa de Levante, Mazarron, Murcia.....		0.36
Medica Catalan, Mazarron, Murcia.....		0.68
SWEDEN (91, 119)		
Slottskallan, Upsala.....	7	1.8
Bourbrum, Upsala.....	6	1.55
Birjerjarlsk No. 120, Stockholm.....	6	14.6
Gamla (spring), Porla.....	7	1.77
Sofia (spring), Helsingborg.....	10	3.00
Villastaden (drilled well), Lidingon.....	8	17.06
Norrb, L. (well), Bodens fastning.....	5	70.6
Stockh l. (well), Vinterviken.....	10	67.2
Hermelinsgruf (well), Malmberget.....	3	2.75
Kalmar, l. (spring), Sodra Vi.....	6	14.1
Sanatorie parken (spring), Mosseberg.....	7	0.90

* Emanation content changes with season and even on same day.

Rock formation of source	No. samples	mμCl ⁻¹ Water
SWEDEN.—(Continued)		
Boulders, morainal deposits.....	110	2.40
Diabase.....	10	0.70
Granite (Archean).....	53	13.24
Granite (gneissic).....	20	5.66
Granulite.....	14	10.2
Gray gneiss with granite intrusives.....	6	6.11
Gneiss (granitic).....	20	2.99
Iron-bearing gneiss.....	12	9.31
Limestone.....	42	0.78
Peat.....	16	1.18
Quartz porphyry.....	5	2.09
Sandstone.....	37	2.91
Slate.....	42	1.11
Syenite and granulitic syenite.....	15	15.46

Source	t°C	mμCl ⁻¹ Water	Lit.
SWITZERLAND			
St. Placidus Spring, Disentis.....		4.66	(127)
Val Lunpegnia, Disentis.....	8	3.75	(117)

Source	t°C	mμCl ⁻¹ Water	Lit.
Leuk.....	51	0.12	(127)
Waadt, Lavey.....		4.51	(117)
Paracelsusquelle, Engadine, St. Moritz.....	5	0.57	(117)
Stollenquelle, Pfafers-Ragaz.....	36	0.29	(117)
Sotsassquelle, Schuls.....		0.42	(117)
Carolaquelle, Tarast.....	7	0.46	(117)
Kurhaus, Acquarossa.....	25	1.24	(117)
Thomas, Val Sinestra.....	8	0.26	(117)
Les Trois Pigeons, Valangin.....		0.24	(80)
Come Girard, Locle.....		0.26	(80)
Vioulou, Paturage, Locle.....		0.37	(80)
Eplatures.....		0.15	(80)

ASIA		
Source	t°C	mμCl ⁻¹ , Water
INDIA (122)		
Kaira District, Bombay		
Hot Spring.....	67	33.0 to 62.1
Cold Spring.....	28	33.9

Source	t°C	mμCl ⁻¹	
		Water	Gas
JAPAN (43) (71)			
Kami-no-yu, Tamatsukuri.....	64	1.08	10.18
Kami-no-yu, Misasa.....	71	51.69	
Kabu-yu, Misasa.....	45	3.72	22.82
Kaminoyu, Dogo.....	47	1.45	8.5
Tama-no-i, Dogo.....	cold	0.39	
Hirano, Tansan-sen.....	26	0.07	0.21
Gosho-no-yu, Kinotsaki.....	60	3.06	
Ko-no-yu, Kinotsaki.....	57	0.94	
Fuosen, Beppu.....	58	0.07	
Kamigawara No. 1, Masutomi.....	22	301.2	
Kuridaira No. 1, Masutomi.....	16	214.7	550.6
Yunosawa-Onsen, Innai-Yunosawa.....	41	0.43	
Takinoyu, Noboribetsu.....	72	0.074	
Yojo-Kwan-no-yu No. 1, Togo.....	50	1.12	
Jizo-no-yu, Kusatsu.....	57	0.057	0.065
Akakura-Onsen, Akakura.....	62	0.43	
Ji-no-yu, Isobe.....	9	1.55	0.74
Arima-Onsen, Arima.....	52	0.92	
Maruyama-Kosen, Arima.....	19	3.01	
Zui-hoji-Onsen, Arima.....	31	13.8	
Arifuku-Onsen, Arifuku.....	43	0.80	
Kizu-no-yu, Asama.....	44	0.51	
O-yu, O-yu.....	57	1.13	trace
Kami-no-yu, Oyu.....	58	0.4	
Shimo-iyaya-no-yu, Sekigane.....	44	10.95	
Soto-no-yu, Katsura.....	29	0.31	
Yuatsumi-no-yu, Atsumi.....		0.40	
Awazu-Onsen, Awazu.....	54	0.35	
Kami-no-moto-yu, Bobata.....	14	4.35	
Goshiki-Onsen No. 2, Goshiki.....	39	0.80	
Tsubataya-uchi-yu, Shibu.....	48	0.11	
Hie-no-yu, Kaminoyana.....	62	0.86	5.5
Shiotsu-no-Tsubo, Katayamazau.....	79	0.47	8.79
Gosho-no-yu A, Kinotsaki.....	63	2.67	
Koyabara-Onsen, Koyabara.....	38	1.37	2.95
Murasugi-Kosen No. 1.....	26	18.04	
Osakaya-no-yu, Musashi.....	45	1.17	11.8
Shirataki-no-yu, Nakabusa.....	60	0.59	
Tsuru-no-yu, Nikko-Yumoto.....	62	0.85	
Shin-yu, Unzen.....	38	0.85	

Source	t°C	m μ Cl ⁻¹	
		Water	Gas
Ogawa-Onsen No. 2.....	49	1.01	
Omaki-Onsen, Omaka.....	49	0.48	
Taki-no-yu, Onogawa.....	70	2.37	
Umeka-no-yu, Owani.....	62	4.21	
Shigaku-Onsen, Shigaku.....	47	0.43	0.64
Ena-Kosen, Takayama.....	10	102.2	
Takarazuka-Tansan-sui, Takarazuka.....	19	1.20	0.72
Tochiomata-no-yu, Tochiomata.....	39	9.40	
Wakazaki-no-yu No. 1, Wakura.....	93	2.52	33.9
Yamanaka-Onsen, Yamanaka.....	45	0.62	
Yamashiro-Onsen.....	69	0.25	
Tottori-Onsen, Yoshikata.....	48	1.19	
Kasuga-Onsen, Teramadu.....	29	0.22	0.88
Kabu-yu, Yudani.....	32	1.54	8.65
Sento, Yukiku.....	67	0.23	3.34
Kabu-yu, Yummra.....	91	0.31	
Sagi-no-yu, Yunogo.....	38	0.31	1.95
Taki-no-yu, Yunokawa.....	50	0.74	8.23
Shinyu, Yunotsu.....	4	1.8	0.49

Source	t°C	m μ Cl ⁻¹ Water	Lit.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS			
Sibul Springs, Bulacan.....		1.28	(135)
Pansol Springs, Laguna.....		none	(135)
Bambangan Spr., Laguna.....		0.15	(135)
Adukpung Spr., Kiangnan.....		1.33	(37)
Artesian Well, Batangas.....		2.11	(135)
Sinaba Spring, Laguna.....		1.3	(37)
Mairut Salt Spr., Bontoc.....	100	none	(37)
Salinas Salt Spring, Nueva Vizcaya.....	31	0.095	(37)

AFRICA

Source	t°C	m μ Cl ⁻¹ Water
ALGERIA (85)		
Bains de la Reine, near Oran.....	50	13.1
Louise, A Hammam Bou Hadjar.....	44	22.4
Hotel de Vichy, A Bou Hanifia.....	55	1.3
d'Alma T ^h zoumoulal.....	17	5.3

THE LITHOSPHERE

Uranium and Thorium Radioactive Minerals

The numbers following the name of the mineral represent weight percent of U, resp. Th. The qualitative chemical composition is indicated in parentheses (), the locality in brackets [], R = "rare earths;" aq. = "hydrous."

A. Aeschynite: U 0.3, Th 0-20 (RNbTiO₂). Auerlite: Th 61 (ThSiPO₄). Autunite: U 50 (UCaPO₄aq.).

B. Becquerelite: U 70 (UO₂aq.) [Belg. Congo] (111). Blomstrandite: U 22 (TaNbUO₄).

C. Calcioclathrate: Th 53 (RCaSiO₂aq.). Carnotite: U 53 (KUVO₂aq.). Chalcokite: (See Torbernite). Cleveite: U 60; Th 4 (UTHYO₂). Curite: U 73 (UPbO₂aq.) [Belg. Congo] (106).

D. Dewindite: U 50 (PbUPO₂aq.) [Belg. Congo] (108). Dumontite: U 56 (PbUPO₂aq.) [Belg. Congo] (114).

E. Ebigite: Fluetherite (See Uranothallite). Eliasite: also Pit-tinite (See Gummite). Erdmanite: Th 9 (FeCaThBSiO₂). Euzenite: (Polycrase) U 5-15 (RNbTaO₂aq.).

F. Fergusonite: (Bragite, Tyrite, Yttrotantalite) U 1-7, Th 2-5 (RNbTaO₂). Freyelite: Th 24 (RThSiO₂aq.). Frützschelite: (UMnVO₂aq.).

G. Gadolinite: Th < 1 (RO₂SiO₂). Gummite: (Eliastite, Pit-tinite) U 60 (UPbCaSiO₂aq.).

H. Hatchettolite: U 13 (UCaNbTaO₂). Hokutolite: (PbBaSO₄) [Japan] (42). (†)

J. Johannite: U 56 (CuUSO₄aq.).

K. Kasolite: U 40 (PbUSiO₂aq.) [Belg. Congo] (107). Kochelite: (See Fergusonite).

L. Liebigite: U 31 (UCaCO₂aq.).

M. Mackintoshite: U 20; Th 42 (RUTHSiO₂aq.). Medjidite: (A variety of Uranopilite). Mendeleefite: U 20 (UNbTiO₂) [Transbaikalia] (129). Microlite: U 1.6 (CaTaO₂). Monazite: Th 7-20 (RPO₂).

N. Naëgite: U 2.5; Th 45 (ZrRSiO₂) [Japan] (44). Nivenite: (See Uraninite). Nohite: (See Samarskite).

O. Orangite: U 1-10; Th 65 (A variety of Thorite).

P. Parsonite: U 32 (PbUPO₂) [Belg. Congo] (112). Phosphuranylite: U 60 (UO₂PO₄aq.). Pilbarite: (PbUTHSiO₂aq.). Plumbonitobate: U 12 (PbUYNbO₂). Pitchblende: (See Uraninite). Polycrase: (See Euxenite). Priorite: (See Blomstrandite). Pyrochlore: Th 0-6 (RCaNbO₂).

R. Randite: (See Voglite). Rowlandite: U 0.4 (YSiO₂). Rutherfordine: U 65 (UO₂CO₃). Rutherfordite: (A variety of Fergusonite).

S. Samarskite: U 1-3 (RUNbTaO₂). Schoepite: (UO₂CO₃) [Belg. Congo]. Schrockingerite: (A variety of Voglite). Sipylite: U 3 (ErNbO₂). Soddite: U 71 (USiO₂aq.) [Belg. Congo] (110). Stasite: U 50 (PbOPO₂aq.) [Belg. Congo] (109). Suckaleite: U 55 (MgUSiO₂aq.) [Belg. Congo] (113).

T. Thorogummite: U 18; Th 36 (UTHPbSiO₂). Thorianite: U 12; Th 65 (RThUO₂). Tritomite: Th 5-8 (Th, Ce, Ca, Ta, B, F, SiO₂). Torbernite: U 50 (UCaPO₂aq.). Trögerite: U 53 (UAsO₂aq.). Tscheffkinite: Th 1-17 (RFeSiTiO₂). Thysonite: U 65 (U(OH)₂SO₄).

U. Uraninite: (Pitchblende) U 65-80; Th 1-8 (UO₂RUPbO₂). Uranochalcite: (A variety of Uranopilite). Uraconite: (A variety of Uranopilite). Uranocircite: U 47 (BaUPO₂aq.). Uranophane: U 55 (UCaSiO₂aq.). Uranopolite: U 64 (UO₂CaSO₄aq.). Urano-sphaerite: U 42 (UO₂BiO₂UO₂aq.). Uranospite: U 49 (UCaAsO₂aq.). Uranothallite: U 32 (CaUCO₂aq.). Uranothorite: U 8; Th 52 (ThSiO₂).

V. Voglianite: (A variety of Uranopilite). Voglite: U 34 (CaCuUCO₂aq.).

W. Walpurgite: U 16 (BiUAsO₂aq.).

X. Xenotime: U 3; Th 0-2 (YPO₄).

Y. Yttrocraite: U 2; Th 0-8 (YTiO₂). Yttrotantalite: U 0.5-2 (YNbTaO₂).

Z. Zuenerite: U 50 (CuUAsO₂aq.).

RADIOACTIVITY OF ROCKS

Ra unit = 10⁻¹² g Ra (element) per g. Th unit = 10⁻⁶ g Th (element) per g

IGNEOUS ROCKS

Name and locality	No. specimens	Ra mean	Lit.
Acidic Intrusives			
Charnockite			
Mysore State, India.....	3	0.09	(121)
Granite			
Mysore State, India.....	11	1.03	(121)
Dutch East Indies.....	5	4.9	(13)
Eisenach, Germany.....	1	3.5	(67)
Germany.....	7	9.8	(13)
France(1) Holland(2).....	3	8.8	(13)
St. Francois Co., Mo., U. S. A.....	1	1.5	(100)
Ireland.....	10	2.0	(46)
Leinster, Ireland.....	28	1.7	(28)
Th mean =	28	7.0	

Name and locality	No. speci- mens	Ra mean	Lit.	Name and locality	No. speci- mens	Ra mean	Lit.
Antartic region.....	2	0.4	(29)	Acid Extrusives			
Th mean =	2	2.6		Ash			
South Sea Islands.....	2	1.76	(26)	Krakatoa near Sumatra Th mean =	1	9.0	(82)
Sumatra (1) Bohemia (1).....	2	26.1	(35)	Kenyte			
Loetschberg Tunnel, Switz.....	7	2.3	(83)	Antartic region.....	4	2.29	(29)
Various localities.....	63	2.7	(48)	Th mean =	4	12.0	
	1	1.63	(62)	Lavas			
Th mean =	11	2.56	(123)	Various localities.....	18	3.4	(43)
Monzonite	86	20.5	(82)	Th mean =	15	24.0	
Bella Monte, Tyrol, Austria.....	1	3.5	(13)	Liparite.....	2	4.7	(13)
Pegmatite				Phonolite			
Mysore State, India.....	2	4.17	(121)	Kirchberg, Germany.....	1	0.9	(13)
Porphyry				Pitchstone			
Campbell Is., New Zealand.....	1	2.8	(26)	Auckland Island, New Zealand.....	1	1.9	(26)
Various localities.....	10	2.8	(13)	Dutch East Indies.....	2	0.6	(13)
Quartz				Isle of Eigg, Scotland.....	1	1.53	(123)
Germany.....	3	16.0	(13)	Meissen, Germany.....	1	3.0	(13)
Sumatra.....	1	1.3	(13)	Rhyolite			
Syenite				Yellowstone Park, U. S. A.....	6	2.21	(104)
Borneo and Molucca Island.....	13	1.58	(13)	Trachite			
Mount Royal, Canada.....	1	1.1	(25)	Mt. Erebus, Antartic region.....	3	2.16	(29)
Vosges, France.....	1	13.2	(36)	Th mean =	3	13.0	
Norway.....	3	2.46	(123)	Continental Europe.....	2	3.4	(13)
Various localities.....	8	8.3	(13)	New Zealand.....	3	2.11	(26)
	23	3.9	(48)	Transandine Tunnel.....	7	0.58	(27)
Tinguait				Th mean =	7	4.4	
Mount Royal, Canada.....	2	3.65	(25)	Various localities.....	18	3.0	(48)
Tinguait porphyry				Tuff.....	2	2.9	(46)
Germany.....	2	8.2	(13)	Transandine Tunnel.....	12	0.92	(27)
				Th mean =	10	5.87	
Basic Intrusives				Basic Extrusives			
Diabase				Anamesite			
Borneo.....	2	0.85	(13)	Germany.....	2	1.8	(13)
Diabases and dolerites.....	8	1.0	(48)	Andesite			
New Zealand.....	1	0.43	(26)	Borneo and Molucca Is.....	13	1.58	(13)
Diabase and gabbro				Basalt			
Germany.....	5	2.8	(13)	Deccans and Antartic.....	14	2.0	(48)
Diorite				Mt. Erebus, Antartic region.....	1	2.13	(29)
Borneo and Sumatra.....	4	0.78	(13)	Th mean =	1	14.5	
Various localities.....	8	1.6	(48)	Hebrides (mainly).....	11	0.5	(48)
Dolerite				New Zealand.....	2	1.21	(26)
Isle of Canna, Scotland.....	1	0.57	(123)	Various localities.....	6	0.47	(123, 125)
New Zealand.....	2	0.66	(26)		6	2.2	(46)
Dunite					4	0.35	(126)
Loch Seavaig, Scotland.....	1	0.31	(123)	Lava			
Essexite				Antartic region.....	7	0.58	(29)
Mount Royal, Canada.....	1	0.26	(25)	Th mean =	7	4.7	
Gabbro				Vesuvius (1631-1906).....	7	12.6	(43, 46)
New Zealand.....	2	0.34	(26)	Th mean =	6	53.4	(82)
Gabbro and Norite.....	5	1.3	(48)	Limburgite			
Greenstone				Germany.....	1	2.9	(67)
Garrick Du, St. Ives, Eng.....	1	0.52	(123)	Melaphyre			
Hypersthene.....	1	0.06	(121)	Oberstein, Germany.....	1	1.9	(13)
Peridotite				Tephartite.....	3	8.7	(67)
Isle of Rum, Scotland.....	1	0.63	(123)	Trap			
Porphyry				Mysore State, India.....	43	0.21	(121)
New Zealand.....	1	0.99	(26)				

METAMORPHIC ROCKS

Name and locality	Ra		Th		Lit.
	No. specimens	Mean	No. specimens	Mean	
Amphibolite India					
Mysore State.....	1	0.82			(121)
Gneiss					
Freiburg, Ger.....	1	2.9			(67)
Various localities.....	14	2.1	14	8.7	(48, 82)
Gneiss (granitic)					
Tauern Tunnel.....	11	3.41	7	17.7	(62)
Gneiss (porphyritic)					
Tauern Tunnel.....	9	4.34	9	41.0	(62)
Quartzite					
Various localities.....			6	3.4	(45)
Villnos Gulch, Austria....	1	54.7	1	5.79	(133)
Schist					
Lustre, Simplon Tunnel...			1	10.4	(45)
St. Gothard Tunnel.....	33	3.4	33	11.6	(47)
Schist (chlorite)					
Mysore St., India.....	1	0.27			(121)
Schist (hornblende)					
Mysore St., India.....	11	0.19			(131)
From mines, Mysore St., India.....	17	0.25			(121)
Slate					
England.....	2	1.17			(124)
European.....			10	13.5	(45)
Germany.....	2	1.3			(13)
Tauern Tunnel.....	3	2.53	3	24.3	(62)
Slate (mica)					
From well boring, Beachville, Can.....	1	1.6			(25)

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Name and locality	No. specimens	Ra mean	Th mean	Lit.
Clay				
Montreal, Canada.....	2	1.17		(24)
England.....	3	0.79		(124)
England(1), Germany(1).....	2		10.2	(45)
Coal				
Alabama, U. S. A.....	11	0.166		(55)
Lens, France.....	1	0.97	3.3	(74)
Frankenholz.....	1	0.04	0.3	(74)
Coal ash				
Alabama coals.....	11	2.15		(55)
Lens, France.....	1	8.8	30.	(74)
Frankenholz.....	1	2.0	15.	(74)
Flint				
Terling, Essex, Eng.....	1	0.49		(124)
Grauwacke				
Wipperfurth, Germany.....	1		24.	(45)
Limestone				
Beachville, Ont., Can.....	6	1.02		(25)
Montreal, Canada.....	2	0.91		(25)
Deccan, India.....	1	0.25		(124)
England.....	7	1.13		(124)
Germany(2), Ireland(1).....	3		2.3	(44)
New Zealand.....	2	0.37		(26)
Various localities.....	30		0.4	(44)

Name and locality	No. specimens	Ra mean	Th mean	Lit.
Limestone (oölitic)				
Yellowstone Park, U. S. A.....	2	2.9		(104)
Marble and limestone				
Various localities.....	8	1.3		(12)
Sand (Saxicava)				
Montreal, Canada.....	1	0.16		(24)
Sandstone				
From 850 ft. borehole, Baarlo, Limburg, Holland.....	2	1.04		(124)
Beachville, Canada.....	8	1.66		(13)
Various localities.....	1	0.50		(25)
	8		6.3	(45)

OCEANIC DEPOSITS

Oceanic Deposits. Data from (133) have been superseded by the author's later work (July, 3, 24:894;12) and should read:

Name and locality	specimens	Ra mean	Lit.
Blue mud			
1240 fath.....	1	1.5	(138)
"Ooze"			
720 fath.....	1	1.7	(138)
Globigerina ooze.....	1	2.2	(138)
199 to 2493 fath.....	1	3.1	(138)
3 of above samples.....	2	13.1	(138)
Radiolarian ooze.....	2	13.1	(138)
2600 to 2750 fath.....	1	11.0	(138)
Red clay.....	1	11.0	(138)
Radiolarian ooze			
Central Pacific.....	4	43.9	(138)
Red clay			
2740 fa. N. Atlantic, coast of Africa.....	4	17.6	(138)
2350 fa. Central Pacific.....	3	47.4	(138)
"Salt Lime" (gypsum from evap. sea water).....	1	0.016	(130)
Sea Salt.....	1	0.07	(124)
From evap. water of high seas.....	15	none	(40)

SOILS

Gravel—fine siftings			
Terling, Essex, Eng.....	2	0.65	(124)
Surface loams			
7 localities in E. and S. parts of U. S.....	7	1.97	(69)
Th mean =	5	4.5	(69)
Subsoils of above.....	7	1.52	(69)
Highest value for surface soils, 2.88; Lowest, 0.93.....			(69)
Highest value for subsoil, 3.8; Lowest 0.93.....			(69)
Loess, Heidelberg, 10.4×10^{-6} g Th per g.....			(45)
Mark, Ireland, 1.4×10^{-6} g Th per g.....			(45)

ROCKS FROM TUNNELS

Rock and section of tunnel	No. of specimens	Units	
		10 ⁻¹² g Ra per g	10 ⁻⁶ g Th per g
The St. Gothard (47)			
Granites and gneiss			
Finsteraarhorn Massif.....	20	6.7	21.5
Altered sediments			
Unsernmulde.....	18	3.8	13.4
Tessinmulde.....	18	2.7	4.8
Schists, etc.			
St. Gothard Massif.....	33	3.4	11.6
The Tauern, Austria (62)			
Granitic gneiss.....	Ra 10, Th 7	3.41	17.7
Porphyritic granitic gneiss.....	Ra 13, Th 9	4.34	41.0

ROCKS FROM TUNNELS.—(Continued)

Rock and section of tunnel	No. of specimens	Units	
		10 ⁻¹² g Ra per g	10 ⁻⁶ g Th per g
Slate.....	Ra 3, Th 3	2.53	24.3
The Loetschberg, Bernese Oberland, Switzerland ⁽⁸³⁾			
Anhydrite.....	2	3.4	
Aplite Aplite.....	2	2.5	
Granite.....	7	2.3	
Limestone.....	16	1.5	
Quartz porphyry.....	1	2.5	
Quartz sandstone.....	1	4.3	
Schists			
Feldspathic.....	3	2.7	
Hornblende.....	2	3.1	
Lustre.....	2	3.4	
Mica.....	2	2.1	
Quartz.....	12	2.4	
Talc.....	16	1.5	
(Unclassified).....	16	2.5	
The Transandine, Argentine-Chile ⁽²⁷⁾			
Andesites.....	Ra 2, Th 1	0.71	4.1
Mean Ratio, Th-Ra = 7 × 10 ⁶		0.79	5.6
Feldspathic Tuff.....	2	1.24	3.0
Trachytes.....	7	0.58	4.4
Tuff.....	Ra 8, Th 7	0.90	6.94

SPRING DEPOSITS

Country, name of spring, location	No. of specimens	Ra content*	Th content†	Remarks	Lit.
Austria					
Elizabethstollen, Gastein.....	1	2920	3970	Reissacherite	(62)
Rudolphstollen, Gastein.....	1	447	4988		(62)
Vilnos Gulch.....	4	75	37.7	A sinter	(133)
England					
Hot Springs, Bath.....	1	381			(124)
France					
Chomel, Vichy.....	1	250		Ferruginous	(52)
Hôpital, Vichy.....	1	700		Black	(52)
Carnot, Santenay.....	1	1500			(52)
Neris.....	1	950	5100	Black	(52)
Luxeuil.....	1	660	1100	Manganous	(52)
Germany					
Badochquelle.....	1	4		Surface scum	(67)
Ems, Hessen-Nassau.....	4	0.63	35		(133)
Johanngeorgenstadt, Saxony.....	3	681	89	Mainly hydromorphic; Range of Ra content, 10-1300	(4)
Italy					
Fiuggi.....	1	5		Tufa	(84)
Russia.....	2	13.9	147		(14)
Borzhom Spring.....	2	13.9	147		(14)
United States					
Hatborn No. 1, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	1	769			(71)

Country, name of spring, location	No. of specimens	Ra content*	Th content†	Remarks	Lit.
Geyser, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	1	17			(71)
Pump Well No. 4, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	1	63			(71)
Palace Spring, Hot Springs, Arkansas.....	1	1724			(99)
Avenue Spring, Hot Springs, Arkansas.....	1	140			(99)
Horseshoe Spring, Hot Springs, Arkansas.....	1	2.3			(99)
Various springs, Hot Springs, Arkansas.....	11	175			(99)
Main Springs, Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone.....	1	8.8		Travertine	(104)
Hot River, Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone.....	1	8.1			(104)
Bench Springs, Upper Geyser Basin, Yellowstone.....	1	0.95			(104)
Fish Cone, West Thumb, Yellowstone.....	1	0.19			(104)
Fire Hole Lake, Lower Geyser Basin, Yellowstone.....	1	6.7			(104)
Doughty Springs, Delta Co., Colorado.....	2	1654			(100)

* Unit, 10⁻¹²g Ra per g.† Unit, 10⁻⁶g Th per g.

METEORITES

Class and locality	Ra in 10 ⁻¹² g per g	Remarks	Lit.
Stony			
Dhurmshala, India.....	0.53		(123)
Coahuila, Coahuila, Mex.....	7.69	Normal hexahedrite	(87)
Toluca, Xiquepelco, Mex.....	0.21	Medium octahedrite	(87)
Iron			
Augusta Co., Va., U. S. A....	0.0022		(125)
none		2 specimens	(123)
Stone			
Various localities.....	0.75	Mean of 16 Range 2.17-0.073	(87)
Iron			
Various localities.....	0.69	Mean of 2	(87)
none		Mean of 3	(87)

NATURAL GASES

Source and Locality	No. samples	Milli-micro-Curies (10 ⁻³ Curies) Ra per liter	Lit.
Canada			
Medicine Hat, Alberta.....	3	0.064	(97)
Suffield-Brooks Calgary.....	6	0.064	(97)

Source and Locality	No. samples	Milli-curies (10 ⁻⁹ Curies) Ra per liter	Lit.
3 British Columbia wells.....		0.47	(97)
Brant, Onondaga, Ontario	4	0.42	(97)
Tilbury, Ontario.....		0.016	(97)
England			
Marsh gas, environs of Cambridge...	10	0.3	(95)
France			
Alsace.....		7.1	(17)
Germany			
Nuengamme, Hamburg		0.24	(17)
Hungary			
Well No. 14, Bazna		0.043	(17)
Japan			
Well No. 22, Takiya		0.035	(41)
Rumania			
Well No. 103, Campina			(17)

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

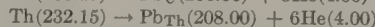
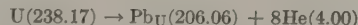
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AGES OF MINERALS AND ROCKS BASED ON RADIOACTIVE CHANGES

ROGER C. WELLS

There are a number of ways of estimating the ages of minerals by combining chemical and radioactive data, all based on the assumption that the law of each radioactive change is expressed by its constant, λ , over the periods and for the quantities of each element involved. The two principal methods employ the ratios of helium to uranium and thorium and of lead to uranium and thorium. The helium ratio is admitted to give minimum values on account of the loss of helium with lapse of time; and the lead ratio involves the assumption, or actual proof by means of an atomic weight determination, that the lead is wholly of radioactive origin. Associated rocks are generally assumed to be as old or older than the minerals found in them. Attempts have also been made to calculate the ages of rocks from determinations on bulk samples (Russell).

For the two methods mentioned the fundamental changes and data are:



One gram of uranium in equilibrium with its products gives 9.4×10^4 alpha particles per sec (15) or 1.96×10^{-11} gram He and 1.26×10^{-10} gram PbU per year.

One gram of thorium in equilibrium with its products gives 2.7×10^4 alpha particles per sec, or 5.5×10^{-12} gram He and 4.8×10^{-11} gram PbTh per year.

The ages of minerals may be calculated from the analytical data and the preceding information by simple proportion in the case of helium (equation 1) and also in the case of lead with sufficient accuracy for most purposes (equation 2), but if the percentage of lead is relatively large the theoretical relation is given by equation 3, where U, Th, Pb = percentage U, Th, Pb in the mineral.

$$(1) \text{ Age} = \frac{\text{cm}^3 \text{ He/g}}{\text{U} + 0.28\text{Th}} \times 910 \text{ million years}$$

$$(2) \text{ Age} = \frac{\text{Pb}}{\text{U} + 0.38\text{Th}} \times 7900 \text{ million years}$$

$$(3) \text{ Age} = \frac{\log(\text{U} + 0.38\text{Th} + 1.156\text{Pb}) - \log(\text{U} + 0.38\text{Th})}{6.5 \times 10^{-5}}$$

million years

Thorium minerals with Th/U greater than 3 are secondary

and younger than uranium minerals from the same geologic horizon⁽¹⁹⁾. Low lead ratios have little significance on account of the ease with which certain minerals abstract lead from circulating natural waters. The atomic weight of the lead should be determined whenever possible in order to make certain that the lead is of radioactive origin. In general, only primary minerals are suitable for age determinations.

AGES OF MINERALS FROM HELIUM RATIOS BY EQUATION (1)
(The values in parenthesis are calculated from the lead ratios for comparison)

Mineral	Geologic horizon	He cm ³ /g	U Percent	Th Percent	Age million years	Lit.
Phosphatic shark's teeth, Florida.....	Pliocene	1.7×10^{-6}	0.021	0	0.07	(23)
Phosphatic shark's teeth, Felixtowe, Eng.....	Pliocene	1.6×10^{-6}	0.013	0	0.11	(23)
Phosphatic nodules, Felixtowe, Eng.....	Pliocene	1.0×10^{-6}	0.0041	0	0.22	(23)
Carnotite, Montrose Co., Colo.....	Post Tertiary	0.01	2.53	0	3.6	(23)
Zircon, Campbell I., New Zealand.....	Tertiary	8.1×10^{-6}	0.029	0.07	1.5	(23)
Pitchblende, Joachimsthal.....		0.107	62.4	0	1.6	(23)
Sphaerosiderite, Germany.....	Oligocene	1.65×10^{-6}	0.00015	0.00017	7.6	(23)
Zircon, Mayen, Eifel.....	Tertiary	1.14×10^{-4}	0.0108	0.00073	9.4	(23)
Hematite, Co. Antrim, Ireland.....	Eocene	1.21×10^{-6}	0.00022	0.00073	26	(23)
Zircon, Auvergne.....	Tertiary	2.12×10^{-4}	0.031	0	6.2	(23)
Phosphatic nodules, Cambridge, Eng.....	Upper Cretaceous	3.0×10^{-6}	0.0091	0	3.0	(23)
Phosphatic nodules, Bedfordshire.....	Lower Cretaceous	2.1×10^{-6}	0.0049	0	3.9	(23)
Zircon, Cheyenne Canon, Colo.....	Paleozoic	0.0193	0.109	0.10	128	(23)
Hematite, Cumberland, Eng.....	Above Carboniferous	1.6×10^{-4}	0.0011	0	130	(23)
Limonite, Forest of Dean.....	Carboniferous	1.5×10^{-4}	0.00087	0.00043	140	(23)
Sipilite, Little Friar Mt., Va.....	Carboniferous (?)	0.59	2.42	4.33	147	(23)
Euxenite, Arendal, Norway.....	Pre-Cambrian	0.73	2.41	2.39	210(1240)	(23)
Samaraskite, Mitchell Co., N. C.....	Carboniferous (?)	1.5	8.73	1.28	160	(23)
Phosphatic nodules, Bala, England.....	Silurian	1.5×10^{-4}	0.0028	0	49	(23)
Phosphatic limestone, Chirbury, Shropshire, Eng.....						
Uraninite, Katanga.....	Silurian	5.6×10^{-6}	0.0067	0	76	(23)
Zircon, Brevig, Norway.....	Pre-Silurian	8.88	77.76	0	104(665)	(4)
Hematite, Caen.....	Post-Devonian	0.0099	0.113	0.288	46	(23)
Zircon, Green River, N. C.....	Devonian	9.8×10^{-6}	0.00037	0.0013	120	(23)
Zircon, Ural Mts.....	Paleozoic	0.0255	0.11	0.264	126	(23)
Uraninite, Colo.....	Paleozoic	0.030	0.0538	0.408	160	(23)
Uraninite, N. C.....	Tertiary	0.15	72.62		18(58)	(11)
Thorianite, Sab. Province, Ceylon.....	Post-Cambrian	2.96	77.0	2.44	34(380)	(11)
	Pegmatite in Charnokite Series	1.5	9.87	63.54	50(460)	(5)
Thorianite, Galle Province, Ceylon.....	Pegmatite in Pre-Cambrian	9.3	20.6	57.55	230(400)	(23)
Uraninite, Ånneröd.....	Pre-Cambrian (?)	9.4	66.2	5.27	120(890)	(11)
Uraninite, Portland, Conn.....	Devonian (?)	19.2	72.0	8.79	230(290)	(11)
Uraninite, Branchville, Conn.....	Silurian (?)	21.0	74.3	5.72	250(400)	(11)
Microlite, Amelia Court House, Va.....	Carboniferous (?)	0.05	1.60	0	280	(23)
Cuprouranite, Cornwall.....	Devonian	0.10	50.9	0	1.8	(23)
Orangite, Brevig, Norway.....	Middle Devonian	0.11	0.85	42.6	7.9(22)	(23)
Zircon, Ural Mts.....	Paleozoic	0.030	0.053	0.409	160	(23)
Thorianite, Ceylon.....	Balangoda series	8.9	11.0	67.7	270(500)	(23)
Zircon, Kimberly.....	Paleozoic	0.032	0.091	0.012	310	(23)
Phosphatic nodules, Loch Broom.....	Pre-Cambrian	8.3×10^{-6}	0.084	0	9.0	(23)
Gadolinite, Ytterby.....	Pre-Cambrian (?)	2.43	2.50	7.56	480	(23)
Aeschynite, Ural Mts.....		0.98	2.12	7.19	210	(23)
Cyrtolite, Llano Co., Texas.....	Pre-Cambrian (?)	1.15	3.11	4.44	240	(23)
Uraninite, S. Dak.....	Pre-Cambrian (?)	4.35	66.90	1.89	59(540)	(4)
Zircon, Ceylon.....	Ancient	0.0283	0.086	0.010	290	(23)
Zircon (?), Renfrew Co., Ontario.....	Archaeon	0.0114	0.0155	0.0008	660	(23)
Aeschynite, Hitteroe, Norway.....		1.09	7.98	1.11	1200	(23)

AGES OF MINERALS FROM LEAD RATIOS BY EQUATION (3)

Mineral	Geologic horizon	Pb Percent	U Percent	Th Percent	Th/U	Age million years	Lit.
Carnotite, Montrose Co., Colo.	Tertiary	0.17	45.6			29	(12)
Johannite, Colo.	Tertiary	0.76	47.2			123	(18)
Brannerite, Idaho	Tertiary	0.18	46.97	4.1	0.11	29	(9)
Uraninite, Gilpin Co., Colo.	Tertiary	0.65	72.60			69	(11)
Thorite, Ceylon	Young mineral in pegma- tite in Pre-Cambrian	2.86	72.00	8.79	0.12	280	(11)
Hatchettolite, Hybla, Ont.	Pre-Cambrian (?)	0.50	13.72	0.46	0.03	270	(24)
Polycrase, Brazil	Pre-Devonian	0.59	5.49	4.59	0.84	600	(8)
Allanite, Blueberry Mtn., Mass.	Young mineral in pegma- tite	0.036	0.11	2.01	18.3	310	(17)
Freyalite, Brevig, Norway	Post-Devonian (Lawson)	0.0028	0.0526	6.330	120.3	8.8	(19)
Tritomite, Brevig, Norway	Post-Devonian (Lawson)	0.0026	0.0631	5.150	81.6	9.9	(19)
Thorite, Brevig, Norway	Post-Devonian (Lawson)	0.0196	0.4072	29.20	71.7	13.3	(19)
Thorite, Brevig, Norway	Post-Devonian (Lawson)	0.0810	0.7200	49.43	68.6	32.0	(19)
Thorite, Brevig, Norway	Post-Devonian (Lawson)	0.0760	0.7000	47.25	67.5	31.4	(19)
Orangite, Brevig, Norway	Post-Devonian (Lawson)	0.0570	1.2437	49.44	39.7	22.1	(19)
Orangite, Brevig, Norway	Post-Devonian (Lawson)	0.0542	1.1825	45.03	38.1	22.8	(19)
Homolite, Brevig, Norway	Post-Devonian (Lawson)	0.0121	0.2442	2.900	11.9	69.1	(19)
Mosandrite, Brevig, Norway	Post-Devonian (Lawson)	0.0024	0.0432	0.287	6.64	112	(19)
Eudidymite, Brevig, Norway	Middle Devonian	0.0007	0.0090	0.036	7.00	230	(19)
Eucolite, Brevig, Norway	Middle Devonian	0.0012	0.0170	0.040	2.35	280	(19)
Thorite, Brevig, Norway	Middle Devonian	0.4279	10.1040	14.20	1.41	210	(19)
Zircon, Brevig, Norway	Middle Devonian	0.0055	0.1460	0.114	0.78	220	(19)
Zircon, Brevig, Norway	Middle Devonian	0.0085	0.1941	0.082	0.42	280	(19)
Pyrochlore, Brevig, Norway	Middle Devonian	0.0093	0.1855	0.075	0.40	330	(19)
Aegerine, Brevig, Norway	Middle Devonian	0.0015	0.0253	0.007	0.28	400	(19)
Zircon, Brevig, Norway	Middle Devonian	0.0370	0.9310	0.141	0.15	280	(19)
Biotite, Brevig, Norway	Middle Devonian	0.0069	0.1602	0.017	0.11	310	(19)
Uraninite, Spruce Pine, N. C.	Post-Cambrian (?)	3.90	77.01	2.44	0.03	380	(11)
Thorianite, Galle Province, Ceylon	Pegmatite in Pre-Cambrian	2.41	24.13	55.95	2.32	400	(19)
Betafite, Madagascar	Pegmatite, uncertain	0.35	22.58	0.98	0.04	120	(16)
Thorianite, Sa. Province, Ceylon	Pegmatite in Pre-Cambrian	2.09	9.87	63.54	6.45	460	(5, 19)
Uraninite, Branchville, Conn.	Silurian (?)	4.03	73.00	6.09	0.81	400	(11)
Uraninite, Katanga	Pre-Silurian	6.51	77.76	0		620	(4)
Polycrase, Slättåkra, Sweden		0.85	8.45	3.08	0.36	650	(2)
Uraninite, Ånnerød, Norway	Pre-Cambrian (Moss dis- trict)	8.39	66.21	5.28	0.08	890	(11)
Uraninite, Elvestad	Pre-Cambrian (Moss dis- trict)	9.35	65.82	7.46	0.11	970	(11)
Ånnerødite	Pre-Cambrian (Moss dis- trict)	2.22	15.25	2.08	0.14	990	(2)
Mackintoshite, Llano Co., Tex.	Pre-Cambrian (?)	3.47	19.75	39.83	2.02	730	(1)
Yttrocrasite, Llano Co., Tex.	Pre-Cambrian (?)	0.45	2.28	7.69	3.38	640	(1)
Uraninite, Llano Co., Tex.	Pre-Cambrian	9.43	56.45	6.65	1.18	1130	(1)
Uraninite, Llano Co., Tex.	Pre-Cambrian	9.35	55.18	5.88	1.07	1150	(1)
Ytttrialite, Llano Co., Tex.	Pre-Cambrian	0.74	1.45	9.53	6.5	1040	(1)
Ytttrialite, Llano Co., Tex.	Pre-Cambrian	0.79	0.69	10.55	15.3	1190	(1)
Fergusonite, Ytterby, Sweden	Middle Pre-Cambrian	0.18	1.06			1200	(1)
Gadolinite, Ytterby, Sweden	Middle Pre-Cambrian	0.36	2.41			1100	(1)
Zircon, Ceylon	Pre-Cambrian	0.092	0.56	0.01	0.02	1150	(14)
Uraninite, Villeneuve, Quebec	Middle Pre-Cambrian	10.46	64.74	6.41	1.00	1110	(11)
Uraninite, Parry Sound, Ontario	Middle Pre-Cambrian	10.83	69.19	2.83	0.04	1090	(6)
Uraninite, Arendal, Norway	Pre-Cambrian (Arendal district)	10.16	61.27	3.65	0.06	1150	(11)
Uraninite, Black Hills, S. Dak.	Pre-Cambrian	15.24	66.90	1.89	0.03	1540	(4)

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(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

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SELECTED PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF STARS AND NEBULAE

ALFRED H. JOY

CONTENTS.—(A) Classification of stellar and nebular spectra; (B) Stellar temperatures, masses, and densities; (C) Stellar diameters. (Data pertaining to the solar spectra will be found with other spectroscopic data; consult index.)

A. CLASSIFICATION OF STELLAR AND NEBULAR SPECTRA

The system¹ is that developed at Harvard College Observatory, as used by Miss Cannon in the Henry Draper Catalogue. Except where the exact nature of the spectral changes is not fully understood, decimal sub-classes, representing progressive steps toward the succeeding class, are used. In denoting objects by their catalogue numbers, the following abbreviations are used: B. D. = Bonn Durchmusterung; C. D. M. = Cordoba Durchmusterung; I. C. = Dreyer's Index Catalogue of nebulae and clusters; N. G. C. = New General Catalogue by Dreyer. The number, or numbers, following the abbreviation is the catalogue designation of the object.

Class *P* includes practically all the gaseous nebulae. Its unique characteristic is the appearance of lines from an unknown origin (nebulium). In addition there are many lines of H, He, C, He+, C+, and N+. All lines are bright and usually sharp. (The order of the Harvard (²) subdivisions should probably be reversed to indicate decreasing intensity of radiation.)

Class	Typical object	Spectral criteria
Pa	I. C. 418	$\lambda 5007$ and $\lambda 4959$ faint, $\lambda 3869$ not seen
Pb	Orion nebula	$\lambda 5007$ and $\lambda 4959$ stronger
Pc	I. C. 4997	$\lambda 4363$ conspicuous
Pd	N. G. C. 6826	$\lambda 5007$ and $\lambda 4959$ strong
Pe	N. G. C. 7662	$\lambda 4686$ present
Pf	N. G. C. 40	$\lambda 4686$ strong

Wright (¹¹) has divided these spectra into three classes: Class I, having $\lambda 4686$ present, Class II, with $\lambda 4686$ absent but $\lambda 3869$ present, and Class III with both $\lambda 4686$ and $\lambda 3869$ absent.

Class *O* is distinguished by the presence of the Pickering series of ionized helium, upon a strong continuous spectrum with maximum intensity far in the violet. The elements present are H, He, He+, C+, N+, Mg+, O+, CIII, NIII, SiIII, OIII, SiIV. Broad emission bands occur in the earlier subdivisions. Few absorption lines are found in sub-classes Oa, Ob, Oc, which make up the group known as Wolf-Rayet stars. (The Harvard sub-classes Od, Oe, and Oe5 which have absorption lines and in some cases narrow emission lines as well, are included in the subclasses O5 to O9 as suggested by H. H. Plaskett (⁷), the basis of classification being the absorption lines.)

¹ Adopted by International Astronomical Union. It defines a temperature scale which is linear within the present errors of measurement.

Class	Typical object	Spectral criteria
Oa	B. D. +35° 4013	Band $\lambda 4648$ stronger than $\lambda 4686$
Ob	B. D. +35° 4001	$\lambda 4686$ stronger than $\lambda 4648$
Oc	C. D. M. -41° 10972	Bands narrower. $\lambda 4686$ twice $\lambda 4638$
O5	B. D. +4° 1302	Pickering series very strong. H lines weak, $\lambda 4634$ and $\lambda 4640$ (NIII) present
O6	B. D. +44° 3639	Neutral helium appears
O7	9 Sagittae	$\lambda 4471$ (He), $1.4 \times \lambda 4541$. $\lambda 4089$ (SiIV), $0.8 \times \lambda 4097$ (NIII)
O8	λ Orionis	$\lambda 4481$ (Mg+) appears
O9	10 Lacertae	H stronger, He weak. $\lambda 4471$. $2.7 \times \lambda 4541$. $\lambda 4089$, $1.4 \times \lambda 4097$

Class *B* is characterized by the presence of helium, which has its maximum intensity in B2. The principal elements are those of class *O*, with the addition, in the later sub-classes, of lines of the ionized atom of several of the metals, such as Sr, Ba, and Fe. The H and K lines of calcium are found in increasing strength in this class. The hydrogen lines increase through the sub-classes reaching a strong maximum at Ao of the following class.

Class	Typical object	Spectral criteria
B0	ϵ Orionis	Pickering series weak, $\lambda 4649$ (OII), $\lambda 4116$ (SiIV), and $\lambda 4089$ (SiIV) maximum intensity
B1	β Canis Majoris	He more prominent than O and Si.
B2	γ Orionis	$\lambda 4116$ not seen. $\lambda 4089$ and $\lambda 4649$ faint
B3	η Aurigae	Strongest lines are helium
B5	q Tauri	$\lambda 4128$ and $\lambda 4131$ (SiII) stronger than $\lambda 4121$ (He). $\lambda 4481$, $0.7 \times \lambda 4471$
B8	β Orionis	$\lambda 4481$ equal to $\lambda 4471$
B9	λ Aquilae	H strong. He weak. Several prominent enhanced metallic lines

Classes *A*, *F*, *G*, *K* and *M*, which contain the largest number of the stars, show a gradual increase in the number and intensity of the lines of neutral metallic elements of the lower atomic weight, and a decrease in the intensity of lines due to ionized elements. Compounds produce bands in the later classes. The sun's spectrum is Go, and is intermediate between that of the white and the red stars.

Class	Typical object	Spectral criteria
Ao	α Lyrae	H maximum strength. Very few other lines except $\lambda 4481$ (Mg+)
A5	ρ Sagittarii	K (Ca+) stronger than H δ . $\lambda 429$ well marked. $\lambda 4481$ weaker
Fo	σ Bootis	K $3.0 \times$ H δ and equal to H + He

Class	Typical object	Spectral criteria
F5	α Canis Minoris	Fraunhofer band G first seen. Numerous solar lines
Go	α Aurigae	Solar type. H not conspicuous. G band well defined, $H\delta = \lambda 4226$.
G5	η Piscium	$H\gamma$ fainter than $\lambda 4325$
Ko	α Bootis	G band conspicuous, $\lambda 4226$ strong. Hydrogen weaker
K5	α Tauri	$\lambda 4226$ very wide. $\lambda 4254$ and $\lambda 4274$ (Cr) strong. Titanium bands very faint
Mo	β Andromedae	Titanium bands well marked
M5	α Herculis	Titanium bands very strong. Metallic lines fewer

Class R and N stars show the carbon bands in increasing strength. The more advanced stars of class N have very little light in the violet or blue portions of the spectrum. They are the reddest stars known. Typical stars: Class R, B. D. $-10^\circ 5057$; Class N, 19 Piscium.

Class S spectra resemble those of class K5 except for the presence of bands of zirconium, and other peculiarities in the region near $\lambda 4650$. The line $\lambda 4554$ of Ba + is conspicuous.

Class Q stars are the novae. Near maximum of outburst their spectra are characterized by numerous wide emission bands of hydrogen and helium, and by absorption lines of ionized elements, especially titanium and iron. As the star decreases in light, both absorption and emission lines of N and O become more prominent. In the later stages, bright nebular bands appear; these are ultimately superseded by the bright bands of the Wolf-Rayet spectrum.

B. STELLAR TEMPERATURES, MASSES, AND DENSITIES

Giant stars are characterized by large mass, low density, and great total luminosity. Dwarf stars have smaller mass, higher density, and less total luminosity. Both are found in all classes, but the greatest contrasts between the two are found in the cooler stars of classes K and M. The continuous spectrum of dwarfs has its maximum shifted towards the violet, as compared with that of giants of the same spectral class, indicating that their absolute temperature is about 15% higher than that of the giants. Even with small dispersion, pronounced differences between giants and dwarfs may be noticed in the distribution of intensity in their line spectra. These differences probably arise from differences in the density gradients; they show a correlation with the absolute magnitude and mass of the stars. The low densities of giants favor the enhancement of those lines (absorption) which are produced under conditions of high excitation, such as the spark lines of the metals; the high density of dwarfs favor those produced by low excitation, such as the resonance lines of neutral atoms. The lines $\lambda 4077$, $\lambda 4215$ (ionized Sr) are much strengthened in giants, and weakened in dwarfs; the reverse is true of $\lambda 4226$ (Ca), $\lambda 4454$ (Ca), $\lambda 4607$ (Sr).

STELLAR TEMPERATURES, MASSES AND DENSITIES

Units: Temperature, 1000°C abs.; Mass, Mass of Sun; Density, g/cm^3 .

Class	Effective temperature (giants*)					Mean mass (g)		Mean density (g)	
	A†	P†	C‡	S‡	F‡	Giants	Dwarfs	Giants	Dwarfs
Oa		23		23					
O5					30	50 (6)			
Bo		20	13	18	19	10			
B3					16	9			0.22
B8	16					7.3			0.24
Ao	14	11	8	12	10	7.06	0.16		0.36
A5		9				5.64	0.071		0.40
Fo		7.5		9	7.5	4.32	0.025		0.40
F5	6	7.2	6			3.21	0.0078		0.39
Go	5.8	6.5	6	7	6	2.61	0.0025		0.68
G5		4.5				2.80	0.00087		1.2
Ko		3.7	4		4.5	3.00	0.00018		1.3
K5	3	3.5	3.5		3.9	2.60	0.00026		1.4
Mo		3	3	5	3	2.00	0.00059		5.4
M5	2.5	2.95		4					
N		2.3							

* Temperatures of dwarfs are 10% to 20% higher than giants of same class (indirect methods).

† Abbot (1). By radiometer.

‡ Potsdam observations. Wilsing *et al.* (10).

§ Coblenz (3). By thermocouple.

|| Saha (8). Calculated from initial appearance of certain spectral lines under pressure of 0.1 atmosphere. (See note ¶.)

¶ Fowler and Milne (4). Calculated from maximum intensity of certain spectral lines under pressure of 1.31×10^{-4} atmospheres, assuming $10,000^\circ$ corresponds to maximum of Balmer lines of H. These temperatures, and those of Saha, are for the reversing layer; true effective temperature is somewhat higher.

STELLAR DIAMETERS

Unit: Linear Diameter, 10^6 km.

Star	Class	Parallax	Diameter	
			Angular*	Linear
α Tauri.....	K5	0.055"	0.022"	60
α Orionis.....	M2	0.019	0.044	347
α Bootis.....	Ko	0.088	0.022	37
α Scorpii.....	M1	0.017	0.040	353

* Measured by means of interferometer (5).

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

- (1) Abbot, *21*, 60: 105; 24. (2) Cannon, *Harvard College Obs. Annals*, 76: 19; 16. (3) Coblenz, *31A*, 17: 725; 22. (4) Fowler and Milne, *Monthly Notices, R. A. S.*, 83: 403; 23. (5) Michelson and Pease, *21*, 53: 249; 21. Pease, *Publ. Ast. Soc. Pacific*, 33: 171, 204; 21. 34: 346; 22. (6) J. S. Plaskett, *Publ. Domin. Astron. Obs.*, 2: 298; 24. (7) H. H. Plaskett, *Ibid.*, 1: 366; 22. (8) Saha, *5*, 99: 151; 21. (9) Seares, *21*, 55: 202; 22. (10) Wilsing, Scheiner and Münch, *Publ. Astron. Obs. Potsdam*, 24: 21; 19. (11) Wright, *Publ. Lick Obs.*, 13: 262; 18.

DISTRIBUTION OF STARS

FREDERICK H. SEARES

Restriction.—No account is here taken of globular star clusters nor of stars included in spiral nebulae, many of which contain objects whose essentially stellar character can no longer be doubted.

Apparent Distribution and Number.—Statistically considered, the stars are distributed over the face of the sky with a high degree of regularity, their numbers gradually increasing as the Milky

Way is approached from either side. The Milky Way defines what is very nearly a plane of symmetry, and for a first approximation, systematic difference between the two hemispheres, progressive changes in galactic longitude, and all local irregularities can be ignored. The resulting mean distribution, as found by Seares and van Rhijn, is shown in Table 1.

To apparent magnitude (see p. 39) $m = 13.5$ the results depend on data covering a large portion of the sky. From $m = 13.5$ to 18.5 they are derived from counts of stars on photographs of the 139 Selected Areas of Kapteyn between the North Pole and declination -15° . For still higher values of m , the values of $\log N_m$ are extrapolated, but the uncertainty consequent to the extrapolation itself is probably small. Excepting in low galactic latitudes, there is little or no systematic uncertainty arising from the particular choice of fields used for the counts. To $m = 16$ the magnitude scale is the mean of several closely accordant determinations made at different observatories, and is probably accurate within a few hundredths of a magnitude. Below this limit the scale depends wholly upon observations made at the Mount Wilson Observatory. Although this part of the scale has not been confirmed by independent measures made elsewhere, it

has been established by methods successfully used for the brighter stars.

The indicated total, to the twenty-first photographic magnitude, of all stars in the sky is 890 000 000, and to the twentieth visual magnitude, 1 000 000 000. Barring losses of light by absorption, scattering etc., the increase in $\log N_m$ for a uniform distribution of stars throughout space would be 0.6 per unit of magnitude. The observed increase nowhere attains this value; the stars thin out with increasing distance from the sun, and at great distances the thin out more rapidly than near the sun; these changes are most pronounced in the direction of the poles of the Milky Way. If the law of decreasing space density indicated by the stars accessible to observation holds for those beyond present telescopic reach, the total number of luminous stars in the galactic system must be of the order of 3×10^{10} .

TABLE 1.—LOGARITHMS OF NUMBERS (N_m) OF STARS, OF MAGNITUDES LESS THAN m , PER SQUARE DEGREE IN DIFFERENT GALACTIC LATITUDES (l)

Units: Last column; m = visual magnitude; average $N_m = 1$, if $m = 8$. Other columns; m = international photographic magnitude (2); $N_m = 1$, if $m = 8$, Lat. = 0. Galactic pole: R. A. $12^h 41^m 20^s$, Dec. $+27^\circ 21'$ (1875) (Gould).

m	$\text{Log}_{10} N_m$ at latitude															Log_{10} (average N_m) between latitudes				
	0°	5°	10°	15°	20°	25°	30°	35°	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°	0°- 20°	20°- 40°	40°- 90°	0°- 90°	0°- 90° (v)	
4.0	2.19	2.17	2.12	2.05	3.99	3.93	3.87	3.82	3.78	3.74	3.71	3.69	3.67	3.66	2.12	3.88	3.73	3.94	2.11	
4.5	2.42	2.40	2.35	2.28	2.22	2.16	2.10	2.05	2.01	3.97	3.94	3.92	3.90	3.88	2.35	2.11	3.96	2.17	2.35	
5.0	2.65	2.63	2.58	2.51	2.45	2.39	2.33	2.28	2.24	2.20	2.17	2.15	2.13	2.12	2.58	2.34	2.19	2.40	2.60	
5.5	2.88	2.86	2.80	2.74	2.68	2.62	2.56	2.51	2.47	2.43	2.40	2.38	2.36	2.34	2.80	2.57	2.41	2.63	2.83	
6.0	1.11	1.08	1.03	0.97	2.90	2.84	2.79	2.74	2.70	2.65	2.62	2.60	2.58	2.57	1.03	2.80	2.64	2.85	1.07	
6.5	1.33	1.31	1.26	1.19	1.13	1.07	1.01	0.97	0.92	2.88	2.85	2.83	2.80	2.79	1.26	1.03	2.86	1.08	1.31	
7.0	1.56	1.53	1.48	1.42	1.35	1.29	1.24	1.19	1.15	1.10	1.07	1.05	1.02	1.01	1.48	1.25	1.09	1.30	1.54	
7.5	1.78	1.76	1.70	1.64	1.57	1.52	1.46	1.41	1.37	1.32	1.29	1.27	1.24	1.23	1.70	1.47	1.31	1.52	1.77	
8.0	0.00	1.98	1.92	1.86	1.79	1.74	1.68	1.64	1.59	1.54	1.51	1.48	1.46	1.44	1.92	1.69	1.53	1.74	0.00	
8.5	0.23	0.20	0.14	0.08	0.01	1.95	1.90	1.85	1.81	1.76	1.73	1.69	1.67	1.65	0.14	1.91	1.74	1.96	0.23	
9.0	0.45	0.42	0.36	0.29	0.22	0.17	0.12	0.07	0.03	1.98	1.94	1.90	1.88	1.86	0.36	0.13	1.96	0.18	0.45	
9.5	0.67	0.64	0.57	0.50	0.44	0.38	0.33	0.28	0.24	0.19	0.15	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.58	0.34	0.16	0.39	0.68	
10.0	0.89	0.85	0.79	0.72	0.65	0.59	0.54	0.50	0.45	0.40	0.35	0.30	0.28	0.26	0.79	0.55	0.37	0.60	0.90	
10.5	1.10	1.07	1.00	0.93	0.86	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.66	0.60	0.55	0.50	0.47	0.45	1.00	0.76	0.57	0.81	1.11	
11.0	1.32	1.28	1.21	1.14	1.06	1.01	0.96	0.91	0.86	0.80	0.74	0.69	0.65	0.64	1.22	0.96	0.76	1.02	1.32	
11.5	1.53	1.49	1.42	1.34	1.27	1.21	1.16	1.11	1.06	0.99	0.92	0.87	0.84	0.82	1.43	1.17	0.95	1.22	1.53	
12.0	1.74	1.70	1.63	1.54	1.47	1.41	1.36	1.30	1.25	1.18	1.11	1.05	1.01	1.00	1.63	1.36	1.14	1.42	1.74	
12.5	1.96	1.91	1.83	1.75	1.67	1.61	1.55	1.49	1.44	1.36	1.28	1.23	1.18	1.17	1.84	1.56	1.32	1.62	1.94	
13.0	2.16	2.12	2.04	1.95	1.87	1.80	1.74	1.68	1.62	1.54	1.46	1.39	1.35	1.33	2.04	1.75	1.50	1.82	2.14	
13.5	2.37	2.32	2.24	2.14	2.06	1.99	1.92	1.86	1.80	1.71	1.62	1.56	1.51	1.49	2.24	1.93	1.67	2.01	2.34	
14.0	2.57	2.52	2.43	2.34	2.24	2.17	2.10	2.03	1.97	1.88	1.78	1.72	1.67	1.65	2.44	2.11	1.83	2.20	2.52	
14.5	2.77	2.72	2.63	2.52	2.43	2.34	2.27	2.20	2.14	2.04	1.94	1.87	1.82	1.80	2.63	2.29	1.99	2.38	2.71	
15.0	2.96	2.91	2.82	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.44	2.36	2.30	2.19	2.09	2.01	1.96	1.94	2.82	2.45	2.14	2.56	2.89	
15.5	3.15	3.10	3.01	2.89	2.77	2.68	2.60	2.52	2.45	2.34	2.24	2.15	2.10	2.08	3.01	2.62	2.29	2.73	3.07	
16.0	3.33	3.28	3.19	3.07	2.94	2.84	2.75	2.67	2.60	2.48	2.37	2.29	2.23	2.21	3.19	2.77	2.43	2.90	3.24	
16.5	3.51	3.46	3.37	3.24	3.10	2.99	2.90	2.81	2.74	2.61	2.50	2.42	2.36	2.34	3.37	2.92	2.56	3.07	3.40	
17.0	3.68	3.64	3.54	3.41	3.26	3.14	3.04	2.95	2.87	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.48	2.46	3.54	3.07	2.69	3.23	3.56	
17.5	3.85	3.81	3.71	3.57	3.41	3.28	3.17	3.08	3.00	2.86	2.75	2.66	2.60	2.57	3.70	3.20	2.81	3.39	3.71	
18.0	4.01	3.97	3.87	3.73	3.56	3.42	3.30	3.20	3.12	2.98	2.86	2.77	2.71	2.68	3.86	3.34	2.93	3.54	3.86	
18.5	4.16	4.12	4.03	3.88	3.70	3.55	3.42	3.32	3.23	3.08	2.97	2.88	2.82	2.79	4.02	3.46	3.04	3.68	4.00	
19.0	4.32	4.28	4.18	4.02	3.84	3.67	3.54	3.43	3.34	3.19	3.08	2.98	2.92	2.89	4.17	3.59	3.14	3.82	4.13	
19.5	4.46	4.42	4.32	4.16	3.97	3.79	3.65	3.53	3.44	3.29	3.17	3.07	3.01	2.98	4.31	3.70	3.24	3.96	4.26	
20.0	4.60	4.56	4.46	4.29	4.09	3.90	3.75	3.63	3.53	3.38	3.26	3.16	3.10	3.07	4.45	3.81	3.33	4.09	4.38	
20.5	4.74	4.69	4.59	4.42	4.21	4.01	3.85	3.72	3.62	3.46	3.34	3.25	3.18	3.15	4.58	3.91	3.42	4.21		
21.0	4.87	4.82	4.72	4.54	4.33	4.11	3.94	3.81	3.70	3.54	3.42	3.33	3.26	3.22	4.71	4.01	3.50	4.33		

Distribution of Intrinsic Brightness.—The range in intrinsic brightness among stars is enormous—at least twenty magnitudes, corresponding to an intensity ratio of 100 000 000 to 1. A knowledge of the frequencies of different luminosities among the stars in a given volume of space is essential (unless questionable assumptions are to be introduced) for the calculation of the space distribution of the stars. It is, however, difficult to obtain, and,

at present, the frequencies are but imperfectly known. By assuming that the mean parallaxes of stars of apparent magnitude m and proper motion μ can be represented by a linear function of m and $\log \mu$ supposed to be valid for all magnitudes and proper motions, Kapteyn and van Rhijn derived for the distribution of the absolute magnitudes a Gaussian error curve whose ordinates are given in the second column of Table 2. Seares (4) has shown

that their adopted mean parallax formula does not represent the distances of the stars of large motion and faint apparent magnitude, all of which are of low luminosity. A revision of the parallax formula, still only provisionally determined, and a recalculation of the luminosity function from about 500 stars of large proper motion leads to the frequencies in the third column of Table 2.

TABLE 2.—APPROXIMATE LUMINOSITY FUNCTION

$\phi(M)$ = number of stars, absolute magnitude M , per cubic parsec in the neighborhood of the sun. Unit of distance for M is 10 parsecs. 1 parsec = 3.26 light years = 30.8×10^{12} km.

M	$10 + \text{Log}_{10} \phi(M)$		Diff.
	Kapteyn v. Rhijn (3)	Seares (4)	
-4.64	2.61		
-3.64	3.42		
-2.64	4.17		
-1.64	4.85		
-0.64	5.46	5.58	0.12
+0.36	6.00	6.16	0.16
1.36	6.47	6.66	0.19
2.36	6.88	7.05	0.17
3.36	7.21	7.34	0.13
4.36	7.47	7.58	0.11
5.36	7.67	7.74	0.07
6.36	7.80	7.84	0.04
7.36	7.85	7.87	0.02
8.36	7.84	7.86	0.02
9.36	7.76	7.88	0.12
10.36	7.61	7.92	0.31
11.36	7.39	8.06	0.67
12.36	7.10	8.11	1.01
13.36	6.75	8.11	1.36
14.36	6.3	8.13	1.8

For the stars of low luminosity, the departure of Seares' curve from the error curve, shown by the differences in the fourth column, is important and must be accepted as real, although quantitatively the results are still very uncertain. The possibility of a maximum within the range of absolute magnitude considered is not excluded, but any such maximum must be well below the Kapteyn-van Rhijn limit, $M = 7.7$. Since the frequencies of stars of very low luminosity are still unknown, it is impossible at present to express the luminosity function as a true frequency function.

Space Distribution of Stars.—The space distribution is defined by a density function, preferably in a form expressing the total number of stars per unit volume at different distances from the sun. At present, however, we must be content with so expressing the number of stars which are brighter than some limit of absolute magnitude.

Analytically, the problem is to determine the density function, $\Delta(\rho)$, from the integral equation

$$\frac{dN_m}{dm} = \omega \int_0^\infty \phi(M) \Delta(\rho) \rho^2 d\rho$$

where the left hand member can be found from the data in Table 1; ω is a constant, ρ = distance from sun. Since $\phi(M)$, for $M > 8$, is still very uncertain, the general solution cannot be found at present. Values of the density for the neighborhood of the sun (Table 3) can, however, be calculated incidentally in deriving the data in Table 2. Results in the second column of Table 3 ($M = 7.86$) are in good agreement with similar results by Kapteyn and van Rhijn; the other tabular values indicate what is to be expected for lower limiting values of M . The uncertainty of the luminosity function for $M > 8$ scarcely justifies the effort required to complete the table.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF STARS, BRIGHTER THAN ABSOLUTE MAGNITUDE M , PER CUBIC PARSEC AT DISTANCE ρ FROM SUN (4)

Unit of ρ is 1 parsec; of distance for M , 10 parsecs. 1 parsec = 3.26 light years = 30.8×10^{12} km.

$\text{Log}_{10} \rho$	M	7.86	8.86	9.86	10.86	11.86	12.86	13.86	14.86
0.9		0.028	0.035	0.042	0.050	0.060	0.073	0.087	0.098
1.1		.026	.033	.040	.048	.058	.069	.078	
1.3		.024	.030	.035	.041				
1.5		.023	.028	.033					
1.7		.022							
1.9		.020							
2.1		.017							
2.3		.014							
2.5		.011							
2.7		.008							
2.9		.004							

(Values based upon $\phi(M)$ for stars near the sun, and on the assumption that the relative frequencies of M are the same at all distances.)

Average densities for the whole sky give a very imperfect picture of the real distribution in space, as the latter varies greatly with galactic latitude. Broadly speaking, the surfaces of equal space density are concentric, and approximately similar, ellipsoids of revolution, similarly situated, with axes in the ratio of about 5 to 1. See Table 4.

TABLE 4.—RADII OF EQUIDENSITY ELLIPSOIDS(6)

$\Delta(\rho)$ = number of stars per cubic parsec at distance ρ from sun. (Values require revision for recent star counts (Table 1) and for error in luminosity function (cf. Table 2)).

Unit of radius = 1 parsec. 1 parsec = 3.26 light years = 30.8×10^{12} km. Latitude is galactic.

$\Delta(\rho)$	Latitude	
	90°	0°
1.00	0	0
0.63	118	602
0.40	198	1010
0.25	296	1510
0.16	413	2106
0.100	553	2820
0.063	717	3656
0.040	902	4600

Size of the Galactic System.—At present we have no certain indication as to the distance of the most remote stars belonging to the galactic system; but if ordinary blue stars of absolute magnitude zero occur among the faintest objects listed in Table 1, the diameter of the system cannot be less than a million light years. Such objects are not to be expected in high galactic latitudes, where the stars of very faint apparent magnitude are almost certainly all dwarfs; but their occurrence in the Milky Way is by no means excluded. We have, indeed, strong, though not conclusive, evidence of the existence in the Milky Way of stars of zero absolute magnitude among those of the sixteenth apparent magnitude. The corresponding diameter of the system is a hundred thousand light years. This value may be accepted with some assurance as a lower limit for the size of the system in the plane of the Milky Way, exclusive of such objects as globular star clusters and spiral nebulae, whose relation to the general stellar system about us is not yet clearly defined.

Position of the Sun.—The symmetrical distribution of stars adopted in Table 1 tacitly assumes the sun to be at the center of the system. This is not actually the case, as is shown by systematic deviations from the adopted mean distribution. Shapley's (5)

value for the distance of the sun from the galactic plane is about 60 parsecs, to the north, which is certainly of the right order of magnitude. The sun's distance from the center is much less certain, and different estimates range from a few hundred to many thousand parsecs, according to the underlying assumptions and the method of attack. The question is much complicated by the fact that the sun lies within a local cluster whose members form a considerable fraction of the stars of the brighter apparent

magnitudes, and a final answer must await the detailed discussion of the distribution of faint stars in galactic longitude.

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

- (¹) Seares and van Rhijn, 197, 11: 358; 25; a more detailed account appears in 21, 62: 320; 25. (²) *Trans. Internat. Astronomical Union*, 1: 69; 22. (Standard magnitudes of stars.) (³) Kapteyn and van Rhijn, 21, 52: 23; 20. (⁴) Seares, 21, 59: 310; 24. (⁵) Shapley, 21, 49: 333, 19. (⁶) Kapteyn, 21, 55: 302; 22.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEBULAE

FREDERICK H. SEARES

The term nebula is applied to objects of such diversity of form, size, distance, and physical characteristics that any study of their distribution presupposes a consideration of the question of classification. The following general classification by Hubble provides for two mutually exclusive divisions, characterized by position in the sky as well as by physical peculiarities, and five sub-classes representing physical differences.

A GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF NEBULAE

- I. **Galactic nebulae**, characterized by (1) tendency to concentrate about the Milky Way, (2) conspicuous association with individual stars from which they probably derive their luminosity, (3) early-type spectra, either emission or absorption, depending upon the spectral type of the associated stars, and (4) smooth and cloudy or wispy texture. They include
 - (a) *Planetary*s, distinguished by symmetrical distribution of nebulosity about central stars, sharply defined edges, and emission spectra.
 - (b) *Diffuse nebulae*, clouds in low galactic latitudes, usually associated with early-type stars. This type ranges from luminous to dark and from semi-transparent to opaque. Subdivided into predominantly luminous, predominantly obscure, and conspicuously mixed.
- II. **Non-galactic nebulae**, characterized by (1) tendency to avoid the Milky Way, (2) no conspicuous association with stars, (3) late-type absorption spectra, and (4) usually a rotational symmetry about dominating non-stellar nuclei. They include
 - (a) *Elliptical nebulae*, amorphous objects whose forms can be represented as successive stages of an original globular mass flattening under the influence of increasing rotation.
 - (b) *Spirals of two kinds, logarithmic and barred*, which, once formed, appear to develop along parallel lines, the arms unwinding and the granulation of the material becoming more and more conspicuous.
 - (c) *Irregular nebulae*, including a few non-galactic objects having no dominating nuclei and, significantly, showing no rotational symmetry.

Physically, the planetaries and diffuse nebulae, Ia and Ib, are distinct and apparently without genetic relationship, except that the planetaries, which, in some cases at least, seem to be late stages in the development of novae, may represent the catastrophic consequences of the penetration of a star within a nebulous cloud of the diffuse sub-class. The spirals IIb, on the other hand, are apparently an evolutionary development from elliptical nebulae, IIa, although it does not follow that all elliptical nebulae will necessarily become spirals. The few irregular nebulae, IIc, present features that might be expected in the case of spirals in the absence of or through the neutralization of dominating dynamical characteristics.

The distribution of the various classes of nebulae is not in general easily shown in tabular form. The following summary for each of the important sub-classes includes, however, references to diagrams which exhibit the main features of the distribution.

Ia. Planetary Nebulae.—In the whole sky only about 150 of these objects are known, many of which are so small as to be recognizable only from their gaseous emission spectra. The smallest objects are closely associated with the Milky Way, and show a marked concentration in the Aquila-Sagittarius region. With increasing size the mean galactic latitude increases, and the largest known objects, to the extent of a dozen or so, are scattered over the sky with some approach to uniformity (3, 6, 11). This suggests that the linear distances of planetaries from the galactic plane are relatively small and that their angular diameters are correlated with their distances from the sun. Very small nebulae thus appear in low galactic latitudes because their distances from the sun are many times their distances from the galactic plane.

The actual distances of planetary nebulae are still very uncertain. Van Maanen (¹⁵) has measured the parallaxes of about 20 of these objects and finds distances ranging from 50 to a few hundred parsecs; but, as he points out, these values are in conflict with the fact that the radial velocities average about 30 km/sec, while the proper motions are apparently small, of the order of the parallaxes themselves.

Ib. Diffuse Nebulae.—The distant star clouds of the Milky Way define the galactic circle. A secondary galaxy, inclined some 12° to the galactic circle proper, is outlined by the bright helium stars of the much-flattened local cluster immediately surrounding the sun, most of whose members are within 500 parsecs (¹⁴). The diffuse nebulae outside the Magellanic Clouds, some hundreds in all,¹ are closely associated with the primary and secondary galactic circles (⁷). Since the mean galactic latitude of those following the primary galaxy is only about 2°, and since the space within the two circles is not well filled, the inference is that these nebulae are directly connected either with the Milky Way star clouds or with the local cluster, and that few are to be found in the intervening regions. We thus have a group of diffuse nebulae whose members are within a few hundred parsecs of the sun; the others, forming a widely scattered group associated with the Milky Way, are at distances probably to be counted in thousands of parsecs (¹⁰). Both groups include both luminous and dark nebulae; the luminous members of the two groups present somewhat different physical characteristics, most marked in their spectra, which may be either emission, or predominantly continuous or absorption in type. The continuous and absorption spectra occur mostly among the nearer objects connected with the local cluster. The luminous diffuse nebulae are conspicuously associated with stars of high temperature from which they derive their luminosity, either by excitation or reflection.

II. Non-galactic Nebulae.—The members of this class, consisting chiefly of the related sub-classes, elliptical nebulae (IIa) and spirals (IIb), are far more numerous than the galactic nebulae. On the whole, the elliptical nebulae outnumber the spirals many times; but if only bright objects are considered, the spirals are the more numerous. The distribution in galactic latitude is shown in

¹ Less than 200 luminous ones known; no complete list published (p. 7, 8). Most complete list of dark nebulae (182 small objects) is given by Barnard (¹).

Table 1, which gives to limiting magnitude 18.6 on the international photographic scale the average number per square degree at various latitudes in each hemisphere. The data are compiled from Fath's list (4), based on Mount Wilson photographs (exposure time 1 hour with 60-inch reflector) of the 139 Selected Areas between the North Pole and declination -15° . That part of the northern galactic hemisphere within which nebulae are frequent is wholly covered. About one-half the southern hemisphere is included, but not the south pole itself. Fath's counts have been corrected for losses caused by poor definition in the corners of the negatives (13).

TABLE 1.—NON-GALACTIC NEBULAE: NUMBER PER SQUARE DEGREE(4)

Average number; international photographic magnitude ≤ 18.6 ; cf. Table 2.

Galactic latitude	Hemisphere	
	N	S
5°	0.2	0.0
15	0.8	0.4
25	2.5	5.4
35	13.2	8.2
45	10.3	5.8
55	12.2	7.0
65	22.2	11.9
74	31	
83	(68)	

Fath's list includes all classes of nebulae, but the galactic nebulae are relatively so infrequent that it is practically one of non-galactic nebulae alone. These objects begin to appear at about 20° latitude and increase rapidly in the interval 20° to 35° . From 40° to 70° the numbers increase slowly. The concentration near the north galactic pole is very pronounced. Below latitude 70° the numbers in the southern hemisphere average about three-fourths those of the northern. The assumption of a similar ratio for the regions 70° to 90° leads to integrated totals of 170 000 and 128 000 for the northern and southern hemispheres, a round total of 300 000 for the whole sky (limiting phot. mag. for stars 18.6).

The summary in Table 2 emphasizes the dependence of the distribution on galactic latitude. The uncertainty in the average number per square degree in the region 70° – 90° is considerable, and since the number of nebulae in this region is large (29% or 50 000 in the northern hemisphere), the total given for the whole sky is in doubt by many thousand. Curtis (2) has estimated the total (to an undetermined limiting magnitude) to be over 700 000. The difference in the estimates may arise from a difference in magnitude limits or from the fact that the fields counted by Curtis are not certainly representative of the sky as a whole.

TABLE 2.—DISTRIBUTION OF NON-GALACTIC NEBULAE

Lat. = interval in galactic latitude. Sky = % area of sky. Neb. = % number of nebulae. N = northern, S = southern hemisphere.

Lat.	Sky	Neb.	
		N	S
0° – 30°	50	7	15
30° – 70°	44	64	56
70° – 90°	6	29	29

The distribution of non-galactic nebulae is not, however, simply one of galactic latitude. Data collected by Harcastle and Hinks (5) and by Reynolds (12) show marked irregularities in longitude, which seem to depend on the angular diameters of the nebulae. Thus objects with diameters $>10'$ are almost all in the hemisphere including galactic longitudes 50° to 230° . For diameters $5'$ to $10'$ the northern galactic hemisphere shows high frequencies in longitude 110° and 260° – 270° , which become even more marked for diameters $2'$ to $5'$. For still smaller nebulae, the distribution is again different. Fath's counts, including mostly very small and faint nebulae, show a band of high frequency crossing the northern galactic hemisphere approximately in longitudes 50° and 220° , with other irregularities suggesting a very complicated distribution.

Nothing is known directly of the distances of elliptical nebulae, but their relationship with the spirals is so intimate that the distances of the two sub-classes must be regarded as of the same order. Van Maanen's measures (16) of internal motion in spirals suggest distances of the order of 3000 to 30 000 light years. The application of Shapley's period-luminosity relation by Hubble (9) to numerous typical Cepheid variables discovered by him in the spirals Messier 31 (the Andromeda nebula) and Messier 33 leads to distances of about a million light years for these two objects. The applicability of the period-luminosity relation is assumed, but several lines of corroborative evidence strongly support the larger value of the distance. It is probable, however, that the zero point of the period-luminosity relation requires revision by an amount which would reduce these distances by about 40%.

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

- (1) Barnard, *21*, 49: 1; 19 (also consult index of other volumes). (2) Curtis, *Publ. Lick Obs.* 13: 15; 18. (3) Curtis, *Ibid.*, 13: 60; 18. (4) Fath, *Astronom. Jour.* 28: 75; 14. (5) Harcastle and Hinks, *Monthly Notices, R. A. S.* 74: 699; 14. (6) Hinks, *Ibid.*, 71: 694; 11. (7) Hubble, *21*, 56: 162; 22. (8) Hubble, *21*, 56: 400; 22. (9) Hubble, *Pop. Astronomy* 33: 252; 25. *Observatory* 48: 139; 25. (10) Lundmark, *Publ. Astron. Soc. Pacific*, 34: 40; 22. (11) Perrine, *21*, 46: 177; 17. (12) Reynolds, *Monthly Notices, R. A. S.* 81: 129; 20. 83: 147; 23. 84: 76; 23. (13) Seares, *21*, 62: 168; 25. (14) Shapley, *21*, 49: 311; 19. (15) van Maanen, *Mt. Wilson Contribs. Nos.* 237 (1922), 270 (1923), 280 (1925). (16) van Maanen, *21*, 57: 274; 23.

MOTIONS OF THE STARS AND NEBULAE

GUSTAF STRÖMBERG

The proper motion of a star is defined as the angular motion, per year, referred to a certain fundamental system of apparently bright stars distributed uniformly over the sky. The radial motion is determined by the Doppler shift for spectral lines of known wave-length. If the distance to a star is known, the three velocity-components of its space-velocity can be determined. Proper motions and radial velocities are in general referred to the sun as origin, by correction for the periodic changes due to the earth's motion. The proper motions are in general very small; for the majority of the stars they are below $0.1''$ per year. The largest proper motion is that of Barnard's star R. A. 17^h

53.0^m , Dec. $+4^\circ 28'$, (1900.0), which moves $10.27''$ per year. The radial velocities are mostly below 40 km/sec, the largest being that of the variable star V X Herculis, which approaches the sun with a velocity of 390 km/sec. The spiral nebulae have even higher velocities, the highest being 1800 km/sec, recession, (N. G. C. 584).

SOLAR MOTION

The sun's motion relative to the stars can be determined either from proper motions, from radial velocities, or from space-velocities. The point in the sky towards which the sun is moving is called the sun's apex.

TABLE 1.—SOLAR APEX AND THE SUN'S VELOCITY
(Referred to apparently bright stars. Unit: velocity, km/sec)

R. A. 1900	Dec. 1900	Velocity	Method	No. of stars	Lit.
18 ^h 03 ^m	+34.3°		Proper Motions P. G. C.*	5413	(2)
18 11	+31.6		Proper Motions m < 6.0†	4041	(5)
17 56	+32.3		Proper Motions P. G. C.	5943	(8)
17 54	+25.3	19.5	Rad. Vel. Lick Obs.	1193	(3)
18 2	+28.6	19.8	Rad. Vel. B to M	1596	(6)
18 4	+29.2	21.5	Rad. Vel. F to M	1405	(9)
18 11	+36.9	18.8	Space Vel. Giants	800	(10)
18 43	+29.5	31.7	Space Vel. Dwarfs	415	(10)
18 40	+32	29	Space Vel. of nearby stars	83	(7)

* Preliminary General Catalogue by L. Boss, Washington, 1910.

† Stars brighter than the 6th magnitude (apparent).

Although the agreement between the different determinations is fairly good, a detailed study shows that the sun's motion can not be regarded as a constant vector. The A stars and giant stars in general give a small velocity for the sun; and dwarf stars, a much higher velocity.

AVERAGE PECULIAR MOTIONS OF THE STARS

After the effect of the sun's motion has been removed, the residual or "peculiar" velocities show certain regularities. The average peculiar velocities are different for stars of different spectral types, and vary also with the intrinsic brightness of the stars.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RESIDUAL RADIAL VELOCITIES (θ) OF STARS OF DIFFERENT SPECTRAL CLASSES (Sp) AND ABSOLUTE MAGNITUDES (M)

Unit of $\theta = 1$ km/sec

Sp	M*	θ	Lit.	Sp	M*	θ	Lit.
O5 to O9	-3	20.7	(11)	K	+1	18.4	(1)
B	-1	6.5	(3)	K	+6	27.0	(1)
A	+1	11.0	(11)	M	+1	21.6	(1)
F	+2	15.8	(1)	M	+9	29.6	(11)
G	+1	18.0	(1)	Me†	0	40.1	(11)
G	+5	26.3	(1)	P†	—	28.6	(11)

* The apparent magnitude as observed from a distance of 10 parsecs.

† Contains M stars with bright hydrogen-lines; all are variable stars of long period.

‡ Bright-line nebulae.

PREFERENTIAL MOTION

The peculiar velocities of the stars are not distributed at random. In general the stars show a tendency to move parallel to the galactic plane. To describe the distribution of the peculiar velocities, a distribution-function is adopted, which gives the relative numbers of stars moving in different directions and with different velocities. The simplest distribution-function is the spherical distribution-law,

$$F(xyz) = \frac{N}{(2\pi)^3 \sigma^3} e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

where x , y , and z are the velocity-components referred to the "centroid" of the group. N is the number of stars in the group, and σ is the dispersion or the square-root of the mean of the squares of the velocity-components. The number of stars of velocity-components between $x \pm \frac{1}{2}dx$, $y \pm \frac{1}{2}dy$, $z \pm \frac{1}{2}dz$ is then given by $F(xyz) dx dy dz$. In a spherical distribution, the frequency of a velocity is independent of its direction and only dependent upon its size. Spherical velocity-distributions occur for several classes of stars, but in general the distribution in

velocity-space is either flattened (B stars) or elongated (A, F, and dwarf stars). Two functions have been used to describe the elongated distribution. Kapteyn and Eddington have used a sum of two spherical functions and have regarded the stars as belonging to two intermingled systems, "two stream hypothesis." Schwarzschild has introduced the ellipsoidal distribution defined by the distribution-function

$$F(xyz) = \frac{N}{(2\pi)^3 abc} e^{-\left(\frac{x^2}{2a^2} + \frac{y^2}{2b^2} + \frac{z^2}{2c^2}\right)}$$

with three principal dispersions a , b , and c , which define the three axes of the "velocity-ellipsoid." The velocity-components x , y , and z are here projected on the principal axes of this ellipsoid. The major axis of the velocity-ellipsoid corresponds to the line joining the two centers in the two stream theory. The direction of this fundamental axis, which is common in the two theories, is about R. A. 6^h 6^m, Dec. +9°, (true vertex). The dwarf stars give a somewhat higher declination for the true vertex.

In the analysis of proper motions, the two stream theory gives two vertices, which correspond to the directions of motion of the two streams relative to the sun. The coordinates of these vertices are R. A. 6^h 14^m, Dec. -13° (first stream) and R. A. 19^h 16^m, Dec. -60° (second stream).

Analyzing stellar motions on the basis of the two stream theory, we find a number of stars which cannot be regarded as belonging to either of the two streams. The B stars and stars of spectral class M, for instance, have a group-motion intermediate between the two streams. For this reason Halm has introduced a third stream (0 stream). But these streams taken together can be fairly well represented by an ellipsoidal distribution using a smaller number of parameters.

Charlier (4) has introduced a generalization of the ellipsoidal theory which makes it possible to take into account deviations from a strictly ellipsoidal distribution, but it is only when these deviations are small that this generalization is practicable.

MOVING CLUSTERS OR GROUPS

Several stars move nearly parallel to one another, the best known example being 5 of the 7 bright stars in the constellation Ursa Major. Another moving group or cluster is the Hyades in the constellation Taurus (Taurus Group). The proper motions of the stars belonging to such a group converge towards a point in the sky, the "convergent point," whose position in the sky gives the direction of motion of the group relative to the sun. The convergent point for 17 stars belonging to the Ursa Major Group is R. A. 20^h 30^m, Dec. -40°; for the Taurus Group (39 stars) R. A. 6^h 7^m, Dec. +7°. A number of other moving groups are known.

THE GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF COSMIC VELOCITIES

When the sun's motion is referred to different classes of objects it has been found that this motion is not a constant vector but varies greatly, from about 12 km/sec for the A stars and the Cepheids of long period up to 300 km/sec for the fast moving objects, the globular clusters and the spiral nebulae. A general relationship between group-motion and dispersion exists, which, according to Strömberg (11), holds for all classes of objects, but with a small deviation for the B star system. This variation in group-motion produces an asymmetry in the velocity distribution, in such a way that all fast moving objects move, relative to the sun, towards the same hemisphere. This asymmetry defines an axis along which the group-motion increases with increasing internal velocity-dispersion. The direction of this axis is R. A. 8^h 39^m, Dec. -57°, and the motion of objects with small velocity-dispersion relative to those of high velocity-dispersion is about 300 km/sec in the opposite direction. The group-motion of objects

with high velocity-dispersion is approximately the same as that of the globular clusters and spiral nebulae.

The general distribution of cosmic velocities can be approximately represented by a product of two symmetrical distributions S_1 and S_2 . The first of these is a sum of concentric and co-axial ellipsoidal distributions, the velocity of the sun relative to the center of the distribution S_1 being 14.8 km/sec in the direction R. A. $17^h 43^m$, Dec. $+22^\circ$. The sun's motion relative to the second distribution, S_2 , is 300 km/sec in the direction R. A. $20^h 28^m$, Dec. $+56^\circ$. The first distribution can be regarded as the velocity-distribution in our local system of stars, the second as a

velocity-restriction in a universal world-frame of enormous dimensions. Other interpretations, however, may be possible.

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

- (1) Adams, *Strömberg and Joy*, 21, 54: 9; 21. (2) Boss, 326, 26: 111; 10. (3) Campbell, *Lick Obs. Bull.* No. 196; 11. (4) Charlier, *Lund Observatorium, Meddelanden*, II: No. 13; 15. (5) Charlier and Wicksell, *Ibid.*, II: No. 12: 45; 15. (6) Gyllenberg, *Ibid.*, II: No. 13; 15. (7) Luyten, *Annals Harvard College Obs.* 85: No. 5; 23. (8) Raymond, 326, 30: 191; 17. (9) Strömberg, 21, 47: 7; 18. (10) Strömberg, 21, 56: 265; 22. (11) Strömberg, 21, 61: 363; 25.

TIME

CHRONOLOGICAL ERAS

Gregorian Calendar

Era	Year	Begins, 1925 A. D.
Byzantine¶	7434	September 14
Diocletian¶	1642	September 11
Grecian*¶	2237	{ September 14 October 14
Hegira	1344†	July 21
Japanese	2585†	January 1
Jewish	5686‡	September 18
Julian calendar	1925	January 14
Julian period	6638§	January 14
Mohammedan	1344†	July 21
Nabonassar¶	2674	May 12
Rome¶	2678||	January 14
Seleucidæ¶	2237	(See Grecian)

* In present-day usage of Syrians, begins in September or October depending upon the sect. In ancient usage of Damascus and Arabia Petraea, began with vernal equinox.

† The 14th year of period Taisho.

‡ Begins at sunset.

§ Julian day number of January 1, 1925 (Gregorian) is 2 424 152.

|| Since foundation of Rome, according to Varro.

¶ Based upon Julian calendar.

TIME

Interval	Days*
Year:	
Tropical†	365.2422
Sidereal	365.2564
Anomalistic	365.2596
Month:	
Synodical†	29.530 59
Tropical	27.321 58
Sidereal	27.321 66
Day:	
Sidereal	0.997 2696

* Mean solar days.

† Ordinary.

EQUATION OF TIME*

(Δ = mean — apparent)

Unit of Δ is minute. Time is Greenwich mean noon

Date	Δ	Date	Δ	Date	Δ
I 1	+ 3.4	V 11	-3.8	IX 18	- 5.6
6	5.8	16	-3.8	23	- 7.3
11	7.8	21	-3.7	28	- 9.0
16	9.7	26	-3.3	X 3	-10.7
21	11.3	31	-2.6	8	-12.2
26	12.6	VI 5	-1.8	13	-13.5
31	13.6	10	-1.0	18	-14.6
II 5	14.1	15	0.0	23	-15.5
10	14.4	20	+1.1	28	-16.1
15	14.3	25	2.2	XI 2	-16.3
20	14.0	30	3.2	7	-16.3
25	13.3	VII 5	4.2	12	-15.9
III 2	12.4	10	5.0	17	-15.1
7	11.4	15	5.6	22	-14.0
12	10.0	20	6.1	27	-12.5
17	8.7	25	6.3	XII 2	-10.7
22	7.2	30	6.3	7	- 8.8
27	5.7	VIII 4	6.0	12	- 6.5
IV 1	4.2	9	5.4	17	- 4.1
6	2.7	14	4.7	22	- 1.6
11	1.2	19	3.7	27	+ 0.9
16	+ 0.0	24	2.5	31	+ 2.8
21	- 1.2	29	+1.1		
26	- 2.2	IX 3	-0.4		
V 1	- 2.9	8	-2.1		
6	- 3.4	13	-3.8		

* Δ is the amount by which mean time exceeds apparent time when it is noon at Greenwich; it is the excess of the right ascension of the actual sun over that of the mean sun at that instant. It varies continuously with the time, and does not exactly repeat its values in successive years; those given are average values for Greenwich mean noon of an ordinary year, and will seldom differ from the actual values for that time by as much as 0.2 min., except in January and December, when the difference may amount to 0.3 min. In leap years, all dates in the table after February must be reduced by one day.

SOLAR SYSTEM

ORBITAL DATA; SOLAR SYSTEM (1925)

Units: Distance, 10^6 km; period, tropical year

Planet	Distance*	Eccentricity	Inclination†	Mean longitude		Sidereal period
				Node‡	Perihelion	
♿ Mercury.....	57.9	0.2056	7° 0' 12.0"	47° 26' 32.1"	76° 17' 18.9"	0.24085
♀ Venus.....	108.1	0.0068	3 23 38.0	76 0 16.7	130 30 56.8	0.61521
♁ Earth.....	149.5	0.01674			101 39 2.3	1.00004
♂ Mars.....	227.8	0.0933	1 51 0.6	48 58 45.0	334 40 42.2	1.88089
♃ Jupiter.....	778	0.0484	1 18 26.4	99 41 26.3	13 6 51.4	11.862
♄ Saturn.....	1426	0.0558	2 29 28.7	113 0 5.7	91 34 42.0	29.458
♅ Uranus.....	2869	0.0471	0 46 22.1	73 36 57.7	169 26 56.8	84.015
♆ Neptune.....	4496	0.00855	1 46 36.7	130 57 13.3	43 58 27.9	164.788

* Mean distance.

† Angle between plane of orbit and plane of ecliptic.

‡ Ascending node.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MEMBERS OF SOLAR SYSTEM

Units: Linear diameter, 1000 km; density, g/cm³; time, mean solar

Name	Diameter		Mass† × 10 ⁶ Mass sun	Density	Sidereal rotation	Number satellites
	Linear	Angular*				
Mercury.....	4.84	10.90"	0.1670	5.6		0
Venus.....	12.19	1' 0.80	2.451	5.1		0
Earth.....	12.76§		3.036‡	5.52	23 hr 56.07 min	1
Mars.....	6.78	17.88	0.3233	3.9	24 37.4	2
Jupiter.....	142.7§	46.86§	954.8	1.4	9.8 hr	9
Saturn.....	120.8§	19.52§	285.6	0.7	10.2 hr	10
Uranus.....	49.7	3.76	43.7	1.3+		4
Neptune.....	53.0	2.52	50.8	1.3		1
Sun||	1391	31 59.26	1 001 341	1.4	25.0 da	
Moon.....	3.48	31 5.16¶	0.037**	3.3	27.32 da	

* At distance = difference mean distance sun to object and mean distance sun to Earth; nearly at distance of nearest approach to Earth.

† Includes satellite (or planetary) system, if any.

‡ Mass of Earth alone = 2.999×10^{-6} mass of sun.

§ Equatorial diameter. Polar diameter: Earth = 12.71; Jupiter = 133.2, 43.74"; Saturn = 108.1, 17.46". Diameter of sphere of volume = Earth, is 12.74.

|| At mean distance of Earth, gravitational acceleration due to Sun is $k^2 = 2.9592 \times 10^{-8}$ (mean distance) per day² = 0.5926 cm per sec². For solar spectrum etc., see index.

¶ At mean distance from Earth. Apparent diameter varies, with distance, from 29.5' to 33.5'.

** Moon alone. Mass Moon = 0.01227 mass Earth.

SOLAR DATA

Inclination of equator to ecliptic, about.....	7°
Longitude of ascending node of equator.....	74.5°
Period of rotation, about.....	28 da*
Sun spot period, about.....	11 yr

TERRESTRIAL AND LUNAR DATA†

General precession (retro-grade).....	50.2564" + 0.000222"(t - 1900) per yr
Obliquity of the ecliptic.....	23° 27' 8.26" - 0.4684"(t - 1900)

* From observations of sun spots near latitude 45°; spots near equator rotate in about 24 da; those near lat. 80°, in 30 da.

† For geodetic and geophysical data, see p. 393.

Constant of nutation.....	9.21"
Constant of aberration.....	20.47"
Solar parallax.....	8.80"
From parallax measurements.....	8.806"
From velocity of light.....	8.781
From mass of Earth.....	8.762
From motion of Moon.....	8.773
Equatorial horizontal parallax of Moon*.....	57' 2.70" (Brown)
Mean distance Earth to Moon.....	384 403 km
Inclination of Moon's equator to ecliptic.....	1° 32.1"
Inclination of Moon's orbit to ecliptic, about 5° 8' 43"	
Eccentricity of Moon's orbit (average).....	0.055
Revolution of Moon's nodes (retrograde).....	18.6 yr

* Mean of greatest and least values; actual values vary from 53' to 61' ca.

* Column 2, Constant of aberration. Add this note: Astronomers now generally accept a value near 20.52, but the Paris conference value is used in the computation of the national ephemerides.

A Column 2, Solar parallax. Add this note: The direct determination (8.806") is by far the most reliable; the one from the velocity of light is based upon the value for the constant of aberration adopted at the Paris conference of 1896, which is smaller than the value now generally accepted. The two others are from the nature of the case somewhat uncertain.

COMPOSITION OF THE ATMOSPHERE

W. J. HUMPHREYS

TABLE 1.—COMPOSITION OF DRY AIR AT SEA-LEVEL (4, 5)

 v = volume of the gas in volume V of dry air

Gas	N ₂	O ₂	A	CO ₂	H ₂ *	Ne	He	Kr	Xe
10 v /V	7803	2099	94	3	1	0.123	0.04	0.005	0.0006

* Values found by analysis vary; the one here given is that accepted by Hann and the *Recueil de Constantes Physiques*.

TABLE 2.—COMPOSITION OF ATMOSPHERE AT VARIOUS LEVELS

Computed from data of Table 1 on the assumptions: (1) at surface, H₂O vapor supplies 1.2% of the total number of gas molecules, (2) absolute humidity decreases rapidly to a negligible amount at about 10 km, (3) temperature = 11°C at sea-level, decreases normally (6°C per km) to -55°C at 11 km, remains constant above 11 km, (4) relative proportions of the gases, water vapor excepted, remains constant up to 11 km, (5) above 11 km, distribution is in accordance with their molecular weights (3). The amount of H₂ is in doubt (see note Table 1), especially above 11 km; it may become oxidized to H₂O before reaching the upper atmosphere.

v = volume of the gas contained in volume V of atmosphere. Unit of height = 1 km = 0.621 mi.; of pressure = 1 mm of Hg

Height	100 v /V							Total pressure
	N ₂	O ₂	H ₂ O	A	CO ₂	H ₂	He	
140	0.01					99.15	0.84	0.0040
130	0.04					99.00	0.96	0.0046
120	0.19					98.74	1.07	0.0052
110	0.67	0.02	0.02			98.10	1.19	0.0059
100	2.95	0.11	0.05			95.58	1.31	0.0067
90	9.78	0.49	0.10			88.28	1.35	0.0081

Height	100 v /V							Total pressure
	N ₂	O ₂	H ₂ O	A	CO ₂	H ₂	He	
80	32.18	1.85	0.17			64.70	1.10	0.0123
70	61.83	4.72	0.20	0.03		32.61	0.61	0.0274
60	81.22	7.69	0.15	0.03		10.68	0.23	0.0935
50	86.78	10.17	0.10	0.12		2.76	0.07	0.403
40	86.42	12.61	0.06	0.22		0.67	0.02	1.84
30	84.26	15.18	0.03	0.35	0.01	0.16	0.01	8.63
20	81.24	18.10	0.02	0.59	0.01	0.04		40.99
15	79.52	19.66	0.01	0.77	0.02	0.02		89.66
11	78.02	20.99	0.01	0.94	0.03	0.01		168.00
5	77.89	20.95	0.18	0.94	0.03	0.01		405.
0	77.08	20.75	1.20	0.93	0.03	0.01		760.

TABLE 3.—MASSES OF THE ATMOSPHERE AND ITS CONSTITUENTS

Based upon Table 1, the assumptions of Table 2, and the assumption that the average atmospheric pressure at the surface of the earth = 73.7 cm and at base of stratosphere = 14.5 cm (1, 2). Area of earth is taken as 51×10^{17} cm².

Total mass $M = m \times 10^6$ kg; 1000 kg = 1.102 tons (of 2000 lb.)

Gas	All	N ₂	O ₂	A	H ₂ O	CO ₂	H ₂	Ne	Kr	He	Xe
m	511	387	116	624	133	217	129	471	64	63	116
n	16	16	16	14	14	13	12	11	11	11	10

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

(¹) Hann, *Lehrbuch der Meteorologie* (3rd ed.). (²) Humphreys, *Monthly Weather Review*, 49: 341; 21. (³) Humphreys, *Physics of the Air*, p. 69; 20. (⁴) Ramsay, 5, 80: 599; 08. (⁵) Various authorities.

MISCELLANEOUS GEODETIC DATA

W. D. LAMBERT

With certain exceptions which are especially noted, those of the following data which depend upon the dimensions of the earth have been calculated strictly in accordance with the INTERNATIONAL ELLIPSOID OF REFERENCE, adopted by the Section of Geodesy of the International Geodetic and Geophysical Union, meeting at Madrid, October 6 and 7, 1924. This ellipsoid is based upon the results obtained by J. F. Hayford (Supplementary Investigation in 1909 of the Figure of the Earth and Isostasy, Washington, 1910), but is not absolutely identical with Hayford's ellipsoid. (For some of the other spheroids that are used for geographical purposes, see Special Publication #100, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Recent attempts have been made to show that the actual figure of the earth can be represented more closely by an ellipsoid of three unequal axes, than by one of revolution, systematic departures from the latter being of the order of 100 to 200 meters in elevation and depression.)

If the positions of the two ends of a line are determined geodetically for any assumed spheroid of reference, the uncertainty in the length of the line as measured along the earth depends almost entirely upon the errors in the survey; for geodetic surveys of the highest class, the uncertainty is a little less than one in 100 000 and for an ordinary fair survey it is about four times as great. The proportional error in the straight-line distance is greater, mainly because the geoid does not coincide with the ellipsoid; these additional errors are not serious for a short line, but for two points almost diametrically opposite may amount to 100 or 200 meters.

If the end points are determined astronomically, the principal error in the computed length is due to the difference in the deflection of the plumb-line at the two points; unless the measured line is short, the average uncertainty so introduced is of the order of 200 meters, but may be much more, especially in rugged country.

Latitude.—The latitude of a place is defined as the angle which some line of reference makes with the equatorial plane. Four lines of reference, defining four distinct kinds of latitude, are used. Three of these lines pass through the place considered; viz., (1) The plumb-line, defining the *astronomical* latitude, (2) the normal to the spheroid of reference, defining the *geographical* latitude, and (3) the line to the center of the earth, defining the *geocentric* latitude. The fourth line of reference passes through the center of the earth and that point which is upon the circumscribed sphere (radius = equatorial radius of the spheroid) and at the same distance from the axis of rotation as is the point on the spheroid representing the place considered; this defines the *parametric*, or *reduced*, latitude.

Gravity.¹—If the earth's sea-level surface were accurately represented by the International Ellipsoid of Reference, and if no attracting matter projected above this surface, then the variation of gravity at sea-level (γ_0) would be represented by the equations

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_0 &= \gamma_e(1 + 0.005\,288 \sin^2 \varphi - 0.000\,006 \sin^2 2\varphi) \\ &= \gamma_{45}(1 - 0.002\,637 \cos 2\varphi + 0.000\,006 \cos^2 2\varphi)\end{aligned}$$

¹ The resultant acceleration arising from the gravitational attraction and the rotation of the earth.

where φ is the geographic latitude, and γ_{eq} , γ_{45} are the values of γ at the equator and at latitude 45° , respectively. These equations differ slightly from that used in computing the table on p. 396; the latter corresponds to an ellipticity of $1/297.4$.

TABLE 1.—FORM AND SIZE OF THE EARTH

Based upon International Ellipsoid of Reference; accepted constants, from which the others are computed, are $a = 6\,378\,388$ meters, ellipticity $[(a - b)/a] = 1/297$. The indicated uncertainties are estimates, by Lambert, based upon a consideration of systematic errors as well as of internal discordances.

a = semi-major axis.....	=	6 378 388(±60)m
b = semi-minor axis.....	=	6 356 911.946 m
Radius of sphere of same area.....	=	6 371 227.7 m
Radius of sphere of same volume.....	=	6 371 221.3 m
Length of equatorial quadrant.....	=	10 019 148.4 m
Length of meridional quadrant.....	=	10 002 288.3 m
f = ellipticity = $\left(\frac{a-b}{a}\right)$	=	0.003 367 0034
$\frac{1}{f}$ = reciprocal of ellipticity.....	=	297.0(±0.4)
e^2 = (eccentricity) 2 = $f^2\left(\frac{2}{f} - 1\right) = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2}$	=	0.006 722 6700
Area of the ellipsoid.....	=	510 100 934 km 2
Land area.....	=	148 847 000 km 2
Ocean area.....	=	361 254 000 km 2
Volume of the ellipsoid.....	=	1 083 319.78 $\times 10^6$ km 3
Mass of the ellipsoid* ($d = 5.527$ g/cm 3 , p. 395) =	=	5.988 $\times 10^{24}$ kg
Principal moments of inertia ($A = B < C$)†:		
$A^\dagger = B^\dagger$	=	0.332 35 Ea^2
C^\dagger	=	0.333 44 Ea^2
$C - A$	=	0.001 0921 Ea^2
$\left(\frac{C-A}{C}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{305.12}\right)^\S$	=	0.003 2774

* For discussion of variation of density with depth below surface, see Adams and Williamson, Smithsonian Annual Report, 1923, p. 241.

† E = mass of earth.

‡ Computed values vary but little with any admissible assumption regarding the constitution of the interior of the earth. Values are based upon computations of De Sitter (64*V*, 27: 233; 24); ellipticity taken as $1/296.92$.

§ Deduced from precession of equinoxes; involves no hypothesis regarding constitution of interior of earth.

TABLE 2.—DISTANCES UPON SURFACE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELLIPSOID OF REFERENCE

M = length of meridian from equator to geographic latitude φ ; S_m = length of meridian from latitude $(\varphi - \frac{1}{2}\Delta\varphi)$ to $(\varphi + \frac{1}{2}\Delta\varphi)$; S_p = length of arc of parallel for 1° of longitude at latitude φ . These may be computed by means of the equations: $M = a\varphi - b \sin 2\varphi + c \sin 4\varphi - d \sin 6\varphi$; $S_m = a\Delta\varphi - b \sin \Delta\varphi \cos 2\varphi + c \sin 2\Delta\varphi \cos 4\varphi - d \sin 3\Delta\varphi \cos 6\varphi$; S_m (for $\Delta\varphi = 1^\circ$) = $a - b \cos 2\varphi + c \cos 4\varphi - d \cos 6\varphi$; $S_p = a \cos \varphi - b \cos 3\varphi + c \cos 5\varphi$; where the coefficients and their logarithms have the following values:

Unit of length = 1 meter; of angle = 1°

	M^*		S_m^*	
	Value	log $_{10}$	Value	log $_{10}$
a	111 136.537	5.045 856 86	111 136.537	5.045 856 86
b	16 107.035	4.207 015 6	32 214.069	4.508 045 6
c	16.976	1.229 84	33.952	1.530 87
d	0.022	2.348	0.045	2.649

	S_m^* for $\Delta\varphi = 1^\circ$		S_p^*	
	Value	log $_{10}$	Value	log $_{10}$
a	111 136.537	5.045 856 86	111 417.657	5.046 954 02
b	562.213	2.749 901	93.904	1.972 686
c	1.185	0.073 7	0.119	1.074 6
d	0.002	3.37		

* Owing to uncertainty regarding the actual size of the earth, actual distances upon the earth at sea-level may differ from these computed distances by about 2 in 100 000 near the equator or the poles, by somewhat less in middle latitudes.

TABLE 3.—EXCESS OF GEOGRAPHIC LATITUDE (φ) OVER GEOMETRIC (φ') AND PARAMETRIC (θ) LATITUDES

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi - \varphi' &= a \sin 2\varphi - b \sin 4\varphi + c \sin 6\varphi \\ &= a \sin 2\varphi' + b \sin 4\varphi' + c \sin 6\varphi' \\ \varphi - \theta &= a' \sin 2\varphi - b' \sin 4\varphi + c' \sin 6\varphi \\ &= a' \sin 2\theta + b' \sin 4\theta + c' \sin 6\theta\end{aligned}$$

where the coefficients and their logarithms have the following values:

Unit of coefficients = $1''$

	Value			Value	
	Value	log $_{10}$		Value	log $_{10}$
a	695.6635	2.842 3992	a'	347.8327	2.541 3704
b	1.1731	0.069 34	b'	0.2933	1.467 29
c	0.0026	3.421	c'	0.0003	4.52

TABLE 4.—MISCELLANEOUS TERRESTRIAL DATA

Angular velocity of rotation.....	72.921 $\times 10^{-6}$ radians/sec*
Rotational energy.....	2.160 $\times 10^{36}$ ergs
Rotational energy lost by tidal friction.....	1.1 $\times 10^{13}$ ergs/sec†
Work required to dissipate the material of the earth to infinity..	2.46 $\times 10^{39}$ ergs
Mean elevation of land above sea-level.....	825 m
Mean depth of the oceans.....	3681 m
Mean effective viscosity is not known, but perhaps between.....	10 20 and 10 25 poises‡

* Mean solar second.

† Jeffreys, 62, 221A: 239; 20; *The Earth, Its Origin, History and Physical Constitution*, 205-237; 24. Heiskanen, 175, 18A: 1; 21.

‡ Schweydar, *Veröffentl. des Preuss. Geodät. Inst.*, No. 79; 19; Jeffreys, *Monthly Notices, Roy. Ast. Soc.*, 75: 648; 15. 76: 84; 16. 77: 449; 17; also *The Earth, its Origin, History, and Physical Constitution*, 222; 1924.

Rigidity (μ). From the yielding of the solid portions (revealed by observations with horizontal pendulums), and on assumption of incompressibility, Schweydar (Zentralbureau Int. Erdmes., Neue Folge No. 38, 1921) deduces $\mu = 30.8 (1 - 0.90r^2/a^2) \times 10^{11}$ dynes/cm 2 , and mean effective rigidity = 17.6×10^{11} dynes/cm 2 (r = distance from center, a = mean radius). To allow for compressibility, these values must be increased by about 20% (Lambert, preliminary, unpublished computations); even then the value computed for the outer shell of half-radius thickness is much less than that deduced from earthquake data. (See Adams and Williamson, Smithsonian Annual Report, 1923.) The discrepancy may arise from Schweydar's assumption of high rigidity in the central portions, which may possibly behave as a fluid. (See Knott, 68, 39: 157; 19; Sieberg, *Geologische, physikalische und angewandte Erdbebenkunde*, 364; 23.)

GRAVITY DATA

CLARENCE H. SWICK

This section includes: (A) The value of the gravitation constant; (B) the absolute determination upon which the tabulated values of the acceleration of gravity¹ rest; (C) values of the acceleration of gravity (g) at numerous stations well distributed over the surface of the earth, together with a table giving the values of g at sea-level and at various latitudes; and (D) means for computing the variation in g with the distance of the station above, or below, either the surface of the earth or sea-level. In preparing the data, valuable assistance was received from several colleagues. In particular should be mentioned Mr. W. D. Lambert's assistance with section D, and Miss Sarah Beall's and Mr. H. S. Rappleye's assistance with section C.

A. GRAVITATION CONSTANT

The best determinations of the gravitation constant (G)² are considered to be those by C. V. Boys (7) and by K. Braun (8). Each used an improved form of the Cavendish apparatus; and they obtained almost identical results, the final values of the two determinations being the same to the fourth significant figure. They found

$$G = 6.658 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}^3 g^{-1} \text{ sec}^{-2}$$

which requires that the mean density of earth = 5.527 g/cm³.

B. BASIS OF REFERENCE

The observed values of gravity in Tables 1 and 2 are relative determinations in the Potsdam system, that is, they are based on

¹ Throughout this section the term *acceleration of gravity*, or, briefly, *gravity*, is used, in its commonly accepted sense, to denote the resultant acceleration arising from the gravitational attraction and the rotation of the earth. It is this resultant which is denoted by g .

² The force (f) of gravitational attraction between two masses (m , m_1) separated by the distance r is $f = G \frac{mm_1}{r^2}$.

the value of 981.274 cm/sec² for the pendulum room of the Geodetic Institut in Potsdam, Germany. This value for Potsdam is the result of a large number of careful absolute determinations extending over a series of years. The degree of uncertainty in such absolute determinations is well illustrated by the fact that a similar series of absolute determinations at Vienna, Austria, gave a value 0.016 cm/sec² greater than the one above when referred to Potsdam by relative determinations.

All determinations of gravity should be based on the Potsdam system by means of relative determinations with some station already accurately based on that system. A table of 20 base stations on the Potsdam system is given in *Comptes Rendus l'Association Geodesique Internationale* for 1909, III:25. Most of these stations are included in Table 1.

C. ACCELERATION OF GRAVITY AT SELECTED STATIONS

The stations included in Table 1 are grouped (1) in the order America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and Oceanic; (2) generally, alphabetically according to countries (United States of America, first); (3) in each subdivision, the stations are arranged alphabetically. Numerals in parentheses, following the name of a subdivision or station refer to the bibliography, and indicate the source from which the data were obtained. If the effect of topography and of isostatic compensation has been computed on the uniform basis of compensation extending to a depth of 113.7 km, the amount of this computed effect is given in the column TC. This effect is the amount by which the actual value of the acceleration would exceed that obtained from Table 2, after correction for elevation by means of equation (1), if there were complete isostatic compensation and if the local distribution of matter were not anomalous.

TABLE 1.—ACCELERATION (g) OF GRAVITY, POTSDAM SYSTEM
(The effect of topography and of isostatic compensation = TC)
Units: Elevation (h), meters; g , cm/sec²; TC, cm/sec²

Station	Latitude	Longitude	h	g	TC	Station	Latitude	Longitude	h	g	TC
AMERICA											
United States (° 6')						Madison, Wis. (University of Wisconsin)	43° 4.6'	89° 24.0'	270	980.365	+0.003
Albany, N. Y. (Public School No. 24).....	42° 39.1'	73° 46.1'	61	980.344	-0.006	Minneapolis, Minn. (University of Minnesota).....	44 58.7	93 13.9	256	980.597	-0.005
Apalachicola, Fla. (Weather Bureau)...	29 43.5	84 58.8	4	979.322	+0.015	Mount Hamilton, Calif. (Lick Observatory).....	37 20.4	121 38.6	1282	979.660	+0.120
Asheville, N. C. (Post-office).....	35 35.9	82 33.3	670	979.603	+0.026	New Orleans, La. (City Hall).....	29 57.0	90 4.2	2	979.324	+0.013
Atlanta, Ga. (State Capitol).....	33 45.0	84 23.3	324	979.524	+0.014	New York, N. Y. (Columbia University).....	40 48.5	73 57.7	38	980.267	+0.011
Austin, Tex. (University).....	30 17.2	97 44.2	189	979.283	-0.001	Norris Geyser Basin, Wyo. (Yellowstone Park).....	44 44.2	110 42.0	2276	979.950	+0.031
Baltimore, Md. (Johns Hopkins University)	39 17.8	76 37.3	30	980.097	+0.006	Pembina, N. Dak. (Public School).....	48 58.1	97 14.9	243	980.917	-0.009
Bismarck, N. Dak. (Will School).....	46 48.5	100 47.0	516	980.625	-0.005	Philadelphia, Pa. (University of Pennsylvania).....	39 57.1	75 11.7	16	980.196	+0.009
Boise, Idaho (High School).....	43 37.2	116 12.3	821	980.212	-0.042	Pierre, S. Dak. (High School).....	44 21.9	100 20.8	454	980.427	-0.013
Calais, Me. (High School).....	45 11.2	67 16.9	38	980.631	+0.010	Pittsburgh, Pa. (Second Ward School)...	40 27.4	80 0.6	235	980.118	0.000
Cambridge, Mass. (Harvard College Observatory).....	42 22.8	71 7.8	14	980.398	+0.010	Point Isabel, Tex.	26 4.7	97 12.4	8	979.076	+0.015
Charleston, W. Va. (High School).....	38 20.9	81 37.7	184	979.936	-0.010	Portland, Oreg. (Custom House).....	45 31.4	122 40.7	8	980.646	-0.016
Charleston, S. C. (S. C. Military Academy)...	32 47.2	79 56.0	6	979.546	+0.016	Potsdam, N. Y. (Clarkson School of Technology).....	44 40.1	74 58.8	130	980.571	-0.004
Charlottesville, Va. (University of Virginia).....	38 2.0	78 30.3	166	979.938	+0.002	Princeton, N. J. (Princeton University).....	40 21.0	74 39.5	64	980.178	+0.013
Chicago, Ill. (Univ. of Chicago).....	41 47.4	87 36.1	182	980.278	+0.007	Richmond, Va. (Post-office).....	37 32.2	77 26.1	30	979.960	+0.010
Cincinnati, Ohio (Cincinnati Observatory).....	39 8.3	84 25.3	245	980.004	+0.002	St. Louis, Mo. (Washington University)...	38 38.0	90 12.2	154	980.001	+0.001
Cleveland, Ohio (Adelbert College).....	41 30.4	81 36.6	210	980.241	0.000	Salt Lake City, Utah (Temple Block).....	40 46.1	111 53.8	1322	979.803	-0.041
Colorado Springs, Colo. (Colorado College).....	38 50.7	104 49.0	1841	979.490	-0.007	San Francisco, Calif. (Davidson Observatory).....	37 47.5	122 25.7	114	979.965	+0.045
Denver, Colo. (University of Denver)...	39 40.6	104 56.9	1638	979.609	-0.015	Sandpoint, Idaho (Farmington Central School).....	48 16.4	116 33.3	637	980.680	-0.044
Dover, Del. (Wilmington Conference Academy).....	39 9.7	75 32.0	12	980.099	+0.013	Seattle, Wash. (Washington State University).....	47 39.6	122 18.3	58	980.733	-0.020
El Paso, Tex. (High School).....	31 46.3	106 29.0	1146	979.124	+0.001	Springfield, Ill. (Edwards Public School).....	39 47.7	89 39.5	183	980.089	+0.005
Galveston, Tex. (Ball High School).....	29 18.2	94 47.5	3	979.272	+0.007	State College, Pa. (Chemistry Physics Building).....	40 47.9	77 51.8	358	980.124	+0.010
Georgetown, Tex. (Southwestern University).....	30 38.0	97 40.1	231	979.298	+0.002	Terre Haute, Ind. (Rose Polytechnic Institute).....	39 28.7	87 23.8	151	980.072	+0.001
Goldfield, Nev. (High School).....	37 42.2	117 14.5	1716	979.456	+0.027	Washington, D. C. (U. S. C. and G. S., base station).....	38 53.2	77 0.5	14	980.112	+0.004
Hartford, Conn. (Jarvis Laboratory of Trinity College)...	41 44.8	72 41.8	37	980.336	+0.008	Washington, D. C. (Bureau of Standards).....	38 56.3	77 4.0	103	980.095	+0.012
Hinsdale, Mont. (Public School).....	48 23.8	107 5.3	661	980.739	-0.017	Wilmington, N. C. (Court House).....	34 14.2	77 56.6	9	979.663	+0.023
Hoboken, N. J. (Stevens Institute of Technology).....	40 44	74 2	11	980.269	+0.008	Worcester, Mass. (Worcester Polytechnic Institute)...	42 16.5	71 48.5	170	980.324	+0.018
Indianapolis, Ind. (Postoffice).....	39 45.9	86 8.8	217	980.090	+0.003	Yavapai, Ariz. (Yavapai Point).....	36 3.9	112 7.1	2179	979.192	+0.034
Ithaca, N. Y. (Cornell University).....	42 27.1	76 29.0	247	980.300	+0.005	Alaska (*)					
Kansas City, Mo. (Franklin School)...	39 5.8	94 35.4	278	979.990	-0.001	Fort Egbert, Eagle City.....	64 47.4	141 12.4	269	982.183	-0.042
Key West, Fla. (Post-office).....	24 33.6	81 48.4	1	978.970	+0.085	Percy Islands, Southeast Alaska.....	54 55.8	131 35.3	4	981.524	-0.013
Lancaster, N. H. (High School).....	44 29.5	71 34.3	261	980.486	+0.007						
Las Vegas, N. Mex. (Normal School)...	35 35.8	105 12.1	1960	979.204	+0.017						
Little Rock, Ark. (Postoffice).....	34 45.0	92 16.4	89	979.721	+0.001						

Station	Latitude	Longitude	h	g	TC	Station	Latitude	Longitude	h	g	TC
Point Young, South-east Alaska.....	58° 11.5'	134° 33.4'	7	981.757	-0.054	Karlowitz.....	49° 21.9'	18° 18.7'E	510	980.890	
Quiet Harbor, South-east Alaska.....	56 14.1	132 39.6	4	981.624	-0.034	Mount Hora.....	49 10.3	15 42.4 E.	710	980.845	
St. Michael.....	63 28.5	162 2.4	1	982.192	-0.004	Rosenu.....	48 39.1	20 32 E.	281	980.871	
St. Paul Island.....	57 7.3	170 16.6	10	981.726	+0.041	Denmark (2)					
Canada (6, 20, 21, 22)						Copenhagen (Sternwarte, base station)	55 41.2	12 34.7 E.	14	981.559	
Arctic Red River, N. W. Ter.....	67 26.6	133 44.2	41	982.434	-0.026	Frederikshavn.....	57 27.1	10 32.2 E.	15	981.740	
Banff, Alta.....	51 10.9	115 34.5	1376	980.753	-0.012	Magleby.....	54 47.3	10 43.0 E.	14	981.502	
Calgary, Alta.....	51 2.7	114 3.8	1044	980.823	-0.022	Peders Kirke.....	55 1.6	14 58.8 E.	42	981.533	
Charlottetown, P. E. I.....	46 13.9	63 7.5	8	980.733	+0.013	Trige.....	56 15.2	10 9.5 E.	91	981.618	
Chipewyan, Alta.....	58 42.7	111 8.8	229	981.723	-0.012	Vinding.....	55 40.3	9 34.5 E.	78	981.575	
Good Hope, N. W. Ter.....	66 15.3	128 38.2	59	982.340	-0.029	Deutschland, see Germany.					
Halifax, N. S.....	44 40.8	63 33.8	9	980.574	+0.008	England, see Great Britain.					
Kenora, Ont.....	49 46.0	94 30.0	380	980.974	+0.018	España, see Spain.					
Kingston, Ont. (City Hall).....	44 14.6	76 28.8	79	980.530	+0.008	Finland (2)					
Liard River, B. C.....	59 58.7	123 47.5	160	981.790	-0.059	Helsingfors (Observatory).....	60 9.7	24 57.3 E.	29	981.912	
Moose Jaw, Sask.....	50 23.4	105 31.8	541	980.943	+0.003	Uleaborg.....	65 1.2	25 29.1 E.	9	982.262	
Norman, N. W. Ter.....	64 54.0	125 34.2	87	982.214	-0.036	Viborg (Viipurin).....	60 42.9	28 43.7 E.	12	981.928	
Ottawa, Ont. (Dominion base station).....	45 23.6	75 43.0	83	980.618	0.000	Fiume (2)	45 20.0	14 25.8 E.	10	980.630	
Peace River, Alta.....	56 14.1	117 17.2	324	981.482	-0.038	France (2, 3)					
Port Arthur, Ont. (Masonic Building).....	48 26.0	89 13.0	189	980.820	-0.014	Arcachon.....	44 39.6	1 10.4	24	980.586	
Providence, N. W. Ter.....	61 21.2	117 39.2	156	981.955	-0.018	Aurillac, Lyceum.....	44 56.8	2 26.6 E.	640	980.483	
Resolution, N. W. Ter.....	61 10.1	113 40.5	152	981.942	-0.009	Bayonne.....	43 29.7	1 28.0	3	980.475	
Revelstoke, B. C.....	50 59.8	118 11.8	453	980.903	-0.080	Bordeaux (Observatoire).....	44 50.1	0 31.4	72	980.572	
St. Jérôme (Chateau Larose).....	45 46.6	74 0.0	107	980.681	+0.006	Coutras.....	45 2.5	0 7.9	13	980.591	
St. John, N. B. (Meteorological Observatory).....	45 16.0	66 5.0	33	980.663	+0.016	Jonzac.....	45 26.7	0 26.0	35	980.647	
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. (City Hall).....	46 30.4	84 19.2	186	980.680	-0.005	Langon.....	44 32.7	0 15.3	25	980.561	
Simpson, N. W. Ter.....	61 51.6	121 20.8	132	982.004	-0.023	Lihons.....	49 50.0	2 45 E.	106	981.038	
Sydney, N. S.....	46 8.4	60 11.8	12	980.731	+0.014	Lyon.....	45 41.0	4 47 E.	286	980.629	
Vancouver, B. C.....	49 16.8	123 6.8	6	980.949	-0.046	Marseille (Observatoire).....	43 17.9	5 23 E.	61	980.482	
Winnipeg, Man.....	49 54.4	97 8.0	231	980.990	+0.002	Metz.....	49 7.0	6 10.7 E.	175	980.957	
Woodstock, N. B. (Armoury).....	46 9.0	67 34.5	56	980.699	+0.008	Meudon (Observatoire).....	48 48.3	2 13.9 E.	130(?)	980.919	
Woodstock, Ont. (Market).....	43 8.6	80 47.0	299	980.352	-0.002	Mont Blanc (Observatoire).....	45 50	6 52 E.	4807	979.401	
Central and South America (2)						Mont-Louis.....	42 31.0	2 7 E.	1620	979.996	
Bahia Blanca, Argentina.....	38 47.1 S.	62 15.9	2	980.061		Nice (Observatoire).....	43 42.8	7 18 E.	367	980.471	
Buenos Aires, Argentina.....	34 36.5 S.	58 22.2	2	979.669		Paris (Observatoire, base station).....	48 50.2	2 20.3 E.	61	980.943	
Bahia, Brazil.....	12 58.5 S.	38 31.0	4	978.331		Port-Vendres.....	42 50.9	3 6 E.	25	980.456	
Panama, Canal Zone.....	8 54.9	79 31.9	6	978.243		Rosendaël-les-Dunk.....	51 2.9	2 24 E.	20	981.170	
Valdivia, Chile.....	39 53.4 S.	73 28.3	10	979.920		Soulac.....	45 31.0	1 7.4	8	980.655	
Valparaiso, Chile.....	33 1.8 S.	71 38.5	60	979.609		Strasbourg (base station).....	48 35.0	7 46.1 E.	137	980.904	
Callao, Peru.....	12 4.1 S.	77 15.8	1	978.375		Valence.....	44 56	4 53 E.	125	980.562	
Acajutla, Salvador.....	13 34.7	89 50.4	12	978.303		Germany (2, 6)					
Montevideo, Uruguay.....	34 54.5 S.	56 12.9	4	979.772		Alter Bruch.....	50 45.7	15 44.6 E.	917	980.930	+0.060
Canada see Canada.						Bremen.....	53 5.0	8 49.2 E.	0	981.341	
EUROPE						Brocken.....	51 48.0	10 37 E.	1140	981.015	+0.088
Allemagne, see Germany.						Coburg.....	50 16.0	10 58 E.	290	981.015	
Angleterre, see Great Britain.						Göttingen (Sternwarte).....	51 32.0	9 57 E.	162	981.176	
Austria (2, 6)						Grimmen.....	54 6.9	13 2.7 E.	11	981.434	
Brenner.....	47 0.3	11 30.5 E.	1372	980.353		Hamburg (Seewarte).....	53 32.8	9 58.3 E.	24	981.375	
Dallas.....	47 8	9 59 E.	838	980.454		Helgoland.....	54 10.8	7 53.1 E.	51	981.410	
Grafenstein.....	46 37	14 28 E.	417	980.614		Immenstaad.....	47 40.0	9 22.1 E.	403	980.709	
Mixnitz.....	47 19.8	15 22 E.	445	980.657		Jena.....	50 55.6	11 35.2 E.	154	981.123	
Ober-Drauburg.....	46 45	12 58 E.	617	980.555		Karlsruhe.....	49 0.7	8 24.7 E.	114	980.967	
Stilfserjoch (Stelvio Pass).....	46 31.8	10 27.4 E.	2760	980.045	0.152	Kiel (Sternwarte).....	54 20.5	10 9 E.	41	981.464	
Vienna (base station).....	48 12.7	16 21.5 E.	183	980.860		Kirchhain.....	51 38.3	13 33.5 E.	98	981.235	
Waidhofen.....	47 57.7	14 46.7 E.	352	980.750		Kolberg.....	54 11.3	15 35.8 E.	8	981.453	
Wien (base station).....	48 12.7	16 21.5 E.	183	980.860		Königsberg (Sternwarte).....	54 42.8	20 29.8 E.	22	981.477	
Wolfthal.....	48 8.3	17 0.5 E.	146	980.904		Leipzig.....	51 20.1	12 23.5 E.	115	981.180	
Belgium (2)						Lüdenhausen.....	52 4.3	9 0.0 E.	205	981.242	
Brussels.....	50 51.0	4 22 E.	102	981.112		Munich.....	48 8.7	11 36.6 E.	525	980.733	
Czechoslovakia (2)						Münster.....	51 57.9	7 37.9 E.	62	981.233	
Böhmerwald.....	49 40.1	12 59.3 E.	537	980.921		Neumünster.....	54 4.4	10 0 E.	25	981.427	
Cebon.....	50 0.9	13 0.4 E.	822	980.906		Potsdam (Geodetic Institute, base station).....	52 22.9	13 4.1 E.	87	981.274	
						Scharfenstein.....	51 50.0	10 36.0 E.	623	981.130	+0.041
						Schneekoppe.....	50 44.2	15 44.6 E.	1605	980.776	+0.110
						Schlaggrund.....	52 52.8	15 48.0 E.	109	981.278	
						Stuttgart.....	48 46.9	9 10.5 E.	247	980.901	
						Waldsee.....	47 55	9 45.3 E.	590	980.706	

Station	Latitude	Longitude	h	ρ	TC	Station	Latitude	Longitude	h	ρ	TC
Great Britain (2)						Norway (2, 6)					
Edinburgh, Scotland (Observatory).....	55° 57.4'	3° 9.4'	104	981.584		Bergen (Sternwarte)...	60° 23.9'	5° 18.3' E.	38	981.922	
Glasgow, Scotland (University).....	55 51.5	4 14.0	61	981.605		Christiansund.....	63 6.6	7 44.2 E.	20	982.175	
Greenwich, England (Observatory).....	51 28.6	0 0.0	48	981.168		Dambass.....	62 4.6	9 8.3 E.	643	981.892	
Kew, England (Observatory).....	51 28.1	0 19	5	981.201		Florø.....	61 35.8	5 2.4 E.	10	982.071	
Plymouth, England.....	50 22.2	4 8.4	43	981.148		Langenes.....	69 1.2	15 8.7 E.	8	982.640	
Holland, see Netherlands						Laredal.....	61 6.3	7 27.9 E.	7	981.942	
Hungary (2)						Mehavn.....	71 1.3	27 47 E.	10	982.688	
Budapest.....	47 29.5	19 3.6 E.	108	980.852		Oala (Christiania) (Sternwarte, base station).....	59 54.7	10 43.5 E.	28	981.927	
Kis-Komárom.....	46 32.9	17 10.7 E.	115	980.745		Oxö.....	58 4.3	8 3.5 E.	10	981.763	
Italy (2, 6)						Rörvik.....	64 51.9	11 14.3 E.	10	982.313	
Alba.....	44 42.0	8 2.3 E.	169	980.444		Sand.....	59 29.1	6 15.7 E.	14	981.853	
Arona.....	45 45.8	8 34.1 E.	210	980.629		Sannesjöen.....	66 1.3	12 38.8 E.	12	982.351	
Bologna (Università).....	44 29.8	11 21.3 E.	51	980.450		Sörvaagen.....	67 53.6	13 2 E.	19	982.622	+0.0
Brenner (see Austria).....						Stavanger.....	58 58	5 44.3 E.	11	981.845	
Catania, Sicily.....	37 30.2	15 4.7 E.	43	980.065		Triset.....	59 25.8	8 10.8 E.	115	981.795	
Castellammare di Stabia.....	40 41.6	14 28.7 E.	4	980.321		Österreich, see Austria.					
Domo d'Ossola.....	46 7.0	8 18.4 E.	276	980.598		Olanda, see Netherlands.					
Florence.....	43 46.8	11 15.2 E.	48	980.510		Paësi Bâssi, see Netherlands.					
Genoa (Istituto Idrografico).....	44 25.1	8 55.3 E.	93	980.573		Pays-Bas, see Netherlands.					
Livorno (Leghorn).....	43 32.0	10 18.5 E.	6	980.534	-0.018	Poland (2)					
Milan (Osservatorio).....	45 28.0	9 11.5 E.	141	980.569		Bedzin.....	50 19.3	19 8.7 E.	256	981.058	
Padua (Osservatorio, base station).....	45 24.0	11 52.3 E.	19	980.658		Kraków (Sternwarte).....	50 3.9	19 57.6 E.	205	981.054	
Palermo, Sicily.....	38 6.9	13 22.0 E.	20	980.069		Lwów (Lemberg).....	49 50.2	24 0.0 E.	314	980.911	
Pola.....	44 51.8	13 50.7 E.	28	980.626		Tuchla.....	48 55.2	23 29 E.	540	980.789	
Pracchia.....	44 3.0	10 54.3 E.	627	980.378		Portugal (18)					
Romagnano.....	45 38.1	8 23.8 E.	266	980.620		Camposancos.....	41 53.2	8 49.0	9	980.383	
Rome.....	41 53.5	12 29.7 E.	49	980.367	-0.012	Lisbon.....	38 42.5	9 11.3	75	980.088	
San Remo.....	43 49.1	7 46.5 E.	23	980.505		Oporto.....	41 8.2	8 36.1	94	980.290	
Stilfserjoch, see Austria						Praia da Rocha.....	37 7.0	8 32.7	17	980.005	
Stromboli, Lipari Is... ..	38 48.2	15 14.1 E.	48	980.212		Rumania (2)					
Turin.....	45 4.1	7 41.8 E.	233	980.549		Boca.....	46 56.9	22 42 E.	379	980.711	
Jugoslavia, see Yugoslavia						Bucharest (Bucuresti).....	44 24.6	26 6.8 E.	83	980.553	
Netherlands (24)						Elesd.....	47 2.5	22 22 E.	225	980.794	
Amsterdam (Université).....	52 21.9	4 54.7 E.	0	981.288		Maros-Ludas (Ludos).....	46 28.1	24 6 E.	281	980.715	
Bergen op Zoom (Cathédrale).....	51 29.7	4 17.3 E.	10	981.212		Russia and Siberia (2, 11)					
Breda (Académie Militaire).....	51 35.5	4 46.5 E.	1	981.213		Alexandropol.....	40 47.0	43 49.7 E.	1519	979.785	
De Bilt (Institut Météorologique, base station).....	52 6.2	5 10.7 E.	2	981.267		Archangel.....	64 34	40 31.0 E.	5	982.278	
Delft (Institut Géodésique).....	52 0.6	4 22.1 E.	2	981.264		Astrakhan.....	46 21.0	48 2.7 E.	-21	980.774	
Gronigen (Université).....	53 13.2	6 34.0 E.	5	981.348		Byelgorod.....	50 36.1	36 35.9 E.	203	981.038	
Hollander (Sanatorium Hellendoorn).....	52 24.2	6 25.0 E.	11	981.296		Dagarskoje (Lake Baikal), Siberia.....	55 42.2	109 54 E.	465	981.32	
Leeuwarden (Friesche Levensverzekering).....	53 12.3	5 48.3 E.	1	981.348		Erivan.....	40 10.7	44 32.8 E.	990	979.880	
Leiden (Observatoire).....	52 9.4	4 29.1 E.	2	981.273		Gorjatchinskoi, Siberia.....	52 59.4	108 18.0 E.	470	981.178	
Maastricht (Hôtel de Ville).....	50 51.2	5 41.6 E.	49	981.140		Irkutsk, Siberia (Météorological Observatory).....	52 16.5	104 16.5 E.	470	981.096	
Middelburg (États Prov.).....	51 30.0	3 36.8 E.	6	981.215		Kazan (Observatory).....	55 47.4	49 7.3 E.	70	981.572	
Oldenzaal (Église Plechelmi).....	52 18.8	6 55.8 E.	47	981.282		Kingisepp.....	59 22.5	28 35.7 E.	16	981.858	
School (École primaire).....	52 42.1	4 41.6 E.	9	981.312		Leningrad, see St. Petersburg.....					
Sittard (Ambachtschool).....	50 59.8	5 51.6 E.	48	981.148		Lenkoran.....	38 45.6	48 51.5 E.	-20	980.092	
Sleen.....	52 46.5	6 48.1 E.	16	981.318		Listvinichnoe, Siberia.....	51 51.0	104 52.5 E.	465	981.051	
Terschelling (École Navale).....	53 21.6	5 12.9 E.	6	981.376		Moscow (Observatory).....	55 45.3	37 34.3 E.	139	981.562	
Ubagsberg.....	50 51.0	5 57.2 E.	191	981.108		Novgorod.....	58 31.4	31 17.3 E.	48	981.780	
Utrecht (Observatoire).....	52 5.2	5 7.8 E.	5	981.263		Odessa.....	46 26.4	30 46.4 E.	43	980.769	
Weert (Église catholique).....	51 15.3	5 42.5 E.	33	981.161		Pulkova (base station).....	59 46.3	30 19.7 E.	71	981.899	
Winschoten.....	53 8.7	7 2.4 E.	0	981.346		St. Petersburg (Leningrad).....	59 56.5	30 17.7 E.	3	981.929	
						Schaitanskij.....	56 54.8	59 57.0 E.	310	981.641	
						Simbirsk.....	54 19.0	48 24.2 E.	181	981.469	
						Staraya Russa.....	57 59.4	31 22 E.	23	981.747	
						Tartu (Dorpat, Yuriev), (Observatory).....	58 22.8	26 43.2 E.	50	981.793	
						Tiflis (Physical Observatory).....	41 43.1	44 47.8 E.	412	980.176	
						Tver.....	56 51.2	35 50.9 E.	136	981.607	
						Verevye.....	58 40.8	32 42.0 E.	113	981.794	
						Volkhovo.....	59 4.2	31 46.2 E.	21	981.826	
						Vyshniy Volochok.....	57 35.1	34 33.1 E.	164	981.695	
						Vologda.....	59 13	39 53.0 E.	118	981.837	
						Schweden, see Sweden					
						Schweiz, see Switzerland					
						Scotland, see Great Britain					

Station	Latitude	Longitude	h	g	TC	Station	Latitude	Longitude	h	g	TC
Spain (18)						Ungarn, see Hungary.					
Alcázar de San Juan..	39° 24.0'	3° 12.0'	648	979.933		Ungheria, see Hungary.					
Andújar.....	38 3.0	4 3.0	207	979.943		Yugoslavia (2)					
Aranda de Duero.....	41 40.0	3 40.0	801	980.086		Marburg (Maribor)...	46° 34'	15° 39' E.	270	980.708	
Arbas.....	43 0.9	5 45.0	1329	980.132		Ragusa (Dubrovnik)...	42 38.6	18 6 E.	47	980.394	
Badajoz.....	38 53.0	6 58.0	188	980.050		Serajevo.....	43 48.2	18 19.7 E.	511	980.382	
Barcelona.....	41 25.0	2 7.0 E.	407	980.240		ASIA					
Baza.....	37 30.0	2 45.0	858	979.669		Giappone, see Japan.					
Cortegana.....	37 54.0	6 47.0	765	979.895		China (2)					
Daroca.....	41 7.0	1 25.0	770	980.038		Hankow.....	30 35.5	114 17.5 E.	73(?)	979.369	
Lérida.....	41 37.0	0 38.0 E.	165	980.260		Hongkong.....	22 18.2	114 10.5 E.	33	978.771	
Llansá.....	42 22.0	3 9.0 E.	6	980.431		Port Arthur.....	38 47.9	121 22.3 E.	1	980.128	
Málaga.....	36 43.0	4 25.2	61	979.918		Shasi.....	30 18.1	112 14.8 E.	122(?)	979.303	
Plasencia.....	40 2.0	6 3.0	369	980.073		Weihaiwei.....	37 30.0	122 11.0 E.	1	979.993	
Puigcerdá.....	42 25.0	1 54.7 E.	1190	980.055		Zikawei, Observatory.	31 11.6	121 25.8 E.	4	979.437	
Roncal.....	42 49.0	0 59.6	675	980.228		India (6, 9)					
Salamanca.....	40 58.0	5 39.0	805	980.057		Agra.....	27 10.3	78 1.1 E.	163	979.058	-0.018
Salou.....	41 4.0	1 9.0 E.	2	980.268		Allahabad.....	25 25.9	81 55 E.	88	978.945	-0.021
San Fernando.....	36 28.0	6 12.3	44	979.843		Badnur.....	21 54.2	77 54.2 E.	641	978.609	+0.018
Santander.....	43 29.1	3 49.0	10	980.503		Chatras.....	24 12.7	88 23.4 E.	20	978.880	-0.019
Seville.....	37 23.0	5 59.0	11	979.965		Colaba.....	18 53.8	72 48.8 E.	10	978.633	0.000
Tarifa.....	36 0.0	5 37.0	29	979.748		Cuttack.....	20 29.1	85 52.0 E.	28	978.661	0.000
Toledo.....	39 51.0	4 1.0	520	980.015		Dehra Dun.....	30 19.5	78 3.2 E.	682	979.065	-0.080
Torrejón.....	38 0.1	0 39.1	2	980.032		Dolpur.....	26 42.0	77 54.8 E.	176	979.001	-0.015
Valencia.....	39 29.0	0 23.0	6	980.127		Gesupur.....	28 33.0	77 42.0 E.	211	979.127	-0.025
Valladolid.....	41 39.0	4 43.0	695	980.111		Jacobabad.....	28 16.6	68 27.1 E.	56	979.188	-0.024
Vivero.....	43 39.0	7 35.0	12	980.553		Jalpaiguri.....	26 31.3	88 44.2 E.	82	978.924	-0.093
Suede, see Sweden.						Jubbulpore.....	23 8.9	79 59 E.	447	978.721	-0.002
Suisse, see Switzerland.						Kalianpur.....	24 7.2	77 39.3 E.	537	978.779	+0.011
Svezia, see Sweden.						Madras.....	13 4.1	80 14.9 E.	6	978.281	+0.040
Svizzera, see Switzerland.						Majhauri.....	26 17.8	83 58 E.	67	978.930	-0.037
Sweden (2)						Mian Mir.....	31 31.6	74 22.5 E.	216	979.385	-0.033
Haparanda.....	65 49.7	24 9.6 E.	4	982.337		Moghal Sarai.....	25 17.0	83 6 E.	78	978.921	-0.024
Hernösand.....	62 37.8	17 57.0 E.	25	982.082		Montgomery.....	30 39.8	73 6.3 E.	170	979.323	-0.019
Lund (Sternwarte)...	55 41.9	13 11.3 E.	32	981.564		Mussorie (Camel's Back).....	30 27.6	78 4.5 E.	2110	978.795	+0.032
Stockholm (Sternwarte, base station)...	59 20.6	18 3.5 E.	45	981.843		Muzaffarpur.....	26 7.1	85 25 E.	55	978.936	-0.038
Upsala (Sternwarte)...	59 51.5	17 37.6 E.	20	981.910		Quetta.....	30 12.2	67 0.7 E.	1682	978.853	+0.024
Switzerland (9, 23)						Raipur.....	21 13.9	81 41 E.	304	978.614	+0.001
Basel (base station)...	47 33.6	7 34.8 E.	277	980.788		Rajpur.....	30 24.2	78 5.8 E.	1012	979.004	-0.066
Bern (Landestopographie).....	46 56.5	7 26.8 E.	522	980.622		Sacredkphu Peak.....	27 6.1	88 0 2 E.	3586	978.192	+0.141
Bionico.....	46 7.4	8 55.7 E.	473	980.580		Yercaud.....	11 46.9	78 12.5 E.	1369	977.910	+0.116
Brusio.....	46 15.3	10 7.7 E.	721	980.429		Japan (2, 6)					
Burgdorf (Technikums).....	47 3.5	7 37.2 E.	558	980.633		Aomori.....	40 49	140 45 E.	1	980.325	
Chanion (Klubhütte).....	45 56.3	7 22.9 E.	2435	980.107	+0.113	Chofu.....	34 0	131 0 E.	6	979.691	
Eggishorn (Hotel Jungfrau).....	46 25.2	8 6.8 E.	2187	980.169	+0.086	Fukushima.....	37 45	140 27 E.	67	980.022	
Frauenfeld (Kantonschule).....	47 33.3	8 54.2 E.	431	980.703		Fukuyama.....	34 30	133 22.5 E.	3	979.711	
Fribourg (Universität).....	46 47.6	7 9.4 E.	633	980.584		Hachinohe.....	40 31	141 30 E.	21	980.359	+0.049
Gornergrat.....	45 59.0	7 46.8 E.	3016	979.992	+0.165	Hamada.....	34 54	132 6 E.	3	979.768	
Grand St. Bernard.....	45 52.1	7 10.4 E.	2473	980.072	+0.131	Hamamatsu.....	34 42.9	137 43 E.	31	979.750	
Geneva (Sternwarte)...	46 12.0	6 9.2 E.	402	980.592		Himeji.....	34 50.1	134 42 E.	16(?)	979.754	
Gsteig (Hotel Sanetsch).....	46 23.2	7 56.2 E.	1185	980.396	-0.001	Kamakura.....	35 19.2	139 34 E.	13	979.779	
Landquart (Schulhaus).....	46 57.8	9 32.6 E.	520	980.523		Kofu.....	35 39	138 35 E.	270	979.719	
Lausanne (Ecole de Chimie et de Physique).....	46 31.5	6 38.2 E.	531	980.599		Kurume.....	33 19.3	130 31.6 E.	11	979.618	
Les Verrières.....	46 54.3	6 28.8 E.	928	980.573		Kyoto.....	35 1.6	135 47.1 E.	55	979.727	
Lungern (Schulhaus)...	46 47.1	8 9.6 E.	714	980.515		Matsue.....	35 30	133 3 E.	23	979.812	
Luzern (Kantonschule).....	47 3.0	8 18.2 E.	434	980.626		Matsuyama.....	33 50	132 45 E.	19	979.607	
Neuchâtel (Sternwarte).....	47 0.1	6 57.3 E.	487	980.653	-0.026	Mizusawa.....	39 8.1	141 8 E.	61	980.139	
Rivera.....	46 7.4	8 55.7 E.	473	980.580		Nagasaki.....	32 44.7	129 52.3 E.	30	979.594	
St. Maurice (Hotel du Simplon).....	46 13.0	7 0.2 E.	422	980.512	-0.130	Nagoya.....	35 10.4	136 53 E.	14	979.756	
Simplonhospis.....	46 14.9	8 1.9 E.	1998	980.202	+0.076	Nikko.....	36 44	139 38 E.	649	979.780	
Sion (Collège).....	46 14.1	7 21.5 E.	514	980.480	-0.082	Okazaki.....	34 57.4	137 10 E.	25	979.764	
Stilfserjoch, see Austria.....	46 44.6	8 59.4 E.	859	980.432		Shizuoka.....	34 58.4	138 23 E.	23	979.753	
Truns (Schulhaus)...	46 1.5	7 45.0 E.	1603	980.250	-0.007	Tokyo (base station)...	35 42.6	139 46.0 E.	18	979.801	
Zernath.....	46 42.0	10 5.8 E.	1473	980.308		Taukuba.....	36 13.4	140 5.8 E.	870	979.781	
Zürich.....	47 22.7	8 33.1 E.	463	980.676		Uwajima.....	33 13	132 34.5 E.	2	979.597	
Tcheco-Slovaquie, see Czechoslovakia.						Wakayama.....	34 14.2	135 11.0 E.	3	979.704	
						Yamada.....	34 29.6	136 42.8 E.	4	979.727	
						Yamagata.....	38 15	140 16 E.	153	980.027	
						Siam (2, 3, 6)					
						Bangkok.....	13 43.9	100 29.4 E.	7	978.278	
						Siberia, (see Russia, p. 398).					
						Turkestan (2, 6)					
						Derbent, Bokhara.....	38 12.0	67 3.2 E.	1012	979.672	
						Kala Khum, Bokhara.....	38 27.3	70 46.5 E.	1345	979.462	-0.086
						Samarkand.....	39 39.1	66 58.7 E.	719	979.883	
						Sultan-Bend.....	37 7.5	62 28.0 E.	272	979.798	
						Tashkent.....	41 19.5	69 17.7 E.	478	980.086	
						Chardshui (International Latitude Station).....					
							39 6.2	63 36 1 E.	192	980.014	

Station	Latitude	Longitude	h	g	TC	Station	Latitude	Longitude	h	g	TC
AFRICA						Perth.....	31° 57.1' S.	115° 50.5' E.	58	979.378	
Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (10)						Sydney.....	33 51.7 S.	151 12.7 E.	43	979.680	
Abu Hamed.....	19° 32.0'	33° 19.9' E.	339	978.538		OCEANIC					
Aswan.....	24 5.1	32 53.1 E.	97	978.879		Atlantic Ocean a n d					
Atbara.....	17 41.9	33 58.9 E.	354	978.421		Mediterranean Sea					
Helwan.....	29 51.5	31 20.4 E.	104	979.295		(2, 3, 6, 18)					
Khartum.....	15 36.6	32 32.9 E.	383	978.308		Bastia, Corsica.....	42 41.2	9 27 E.	20	980.519	
Luxor.....	25 43.1	32 39.3 E.	82	978.982		Bridgetown, Barbados.	13 4.3	59 36.5	2	978.340	
Minia.....	28 5.8	30 45.5 E.	42	979.155		Catania, Sicily.....	37 30.2	15 4.7 E.	43	980.065	
Wadi Halfa.....	21 55.8	31 19.9 E.	126	978.728		Fornells, Balearic Is-					
Red Sea (2)						lands.....	40 3.4	4 7.9 E.	7	980.283	
Aden.....	12 47.3	44 59.3 E.	5	978.327		Ibiza, Balearic Islands.	38 54.3	1 26.1 E.	3	980.146	
Harmil Island, Dah-						Jamesstown, St. Helena	15 55 S.	5 43.7	10	978.712	+0.177
lak Archipelago Eri-						Karajak Glacier,					
trea.....	16 28.8	40 8.7 E.	4	978.465		Greenland.....	70 26.9	50 19.8	20	982.534	
St. John Island (Zeb-						Kingston, Jamaica...	17 57.7	76 47.3	2	978.591	
irget).....	23 35.8	36 12.0 E.	6	979.026		Las Palmas, Canary					
Mersa Dhibah.....	25 20.2	34 44.3 E.	2	979.007		Islands.....	28 7.0	15 26.0	8	979.385	
Sherm Sheikh (Sinai).	27 51.1	34 16.9 E.	2	979.174		Palermo, Sicily.....	38 6.9	13 22.0 E.	20	980.069	
Suez.....	29 56.0	32 33.4 E.	3	979.307		Palma de Mallorca,					
Sudan, see Egypt.						Balearic Islands....	39 34.5	2 39.1 E.	23	980.179	
Miscellaneous (2, 3)						Ponta Delgada, Azores	37 43.8	25 40.8	4	980.143	
Algiers (Observatory).	36 44.8	3 3 E.	213	979.905		Reykjavik, Iceland...	64 8.5	22 0.3	39	982.273	
Bizerta, Tunisia.....	37 16.4	9 52.5 E.	7	979.975		St. George, Bermuda.	32 21	64 40	2	979.806	+0.218
Biskra, Algeria.....	34 50.9	5 43 E.	137	979.617		Santa Cruz de la					
Cape Town, U. S. Af.						Palma, Canary Is-					
(Observatory).....	33 56.1 S.	18 28.7 E.	11	979.657		lands.....	28 41.0	17 46.0	12	979.459	
Dar-es-Salaam, Tan-						Stromboli, Lipari Is-					
ganyika Ter.....	6 49.0 S.	39 18.0 E.	7	978.117		lands.....	38 48.2	15 14.1 E.	48	980.212	
Domjo Ndorobbo.....	3 08.8 S.	35 13.2 E.	1715	977.549		Whales Point, Spits-					
Freetown, Sierra Leone	8 29.4	13 14.3	65	978.200		bergen.....	77 30.4	20 58.8 E.	458(?)	982.899	
E. Uasso Nyiro, Kenya	1 53.1 S.	36 8.2 E.	676	977.737		Valetta, Malta.....	35 53.8	14 31.3 E.	62	979.887	
Johannesburg, U. S.						Indian Ocean, see Pacific					
Af. (Observatory)....	26 10.9 S.	28 4.5 E.	1805	978.553		Ocean.					
Kampo, Cameroons,						Mediterranean Sea, see					
Fr. Equat. Af.....	2 21.2	9 49.6 E.	3	978.040		Atlantic Ocean.					
Laghat, Algeria.....	33 47.7	2 53 E.	755	979.356		Pacific and Indian					
Langenburg, U. S. Af.	9 35.8 S.	34 8.6 E.	477	977.907		Oceans (2, 3, 6)					
Libreville, Gabon, Fr.						Auckland, New Zea-					
Equat. Af.....	0 22.3	9 27.2 E.	2	977.999		land.....	36 50.9 S.	174 46.2 E.	3	979.962	
Loanda, Angola, Portu-						Batavia, Java (Ob-					
guese W. Af.....	8 48.6 S.	13 14.1 E.	4	978.212		servatory).....	6 11.0 S.	106 49.8 E.	7	978.178	
Lourenço Marques,						Hobart, Tasmania					
Mozambique, Portu-						(Observatory).....	42 53.6 S.	147 22.0 E.	58	980.441	
guese E. Af. (Ob-						Honolulu, Territory of					
servatory).....	26 2.5 S.	32 19.8 E.	55	979.068		Hawaii (Observa-					
Lüderitz Bay, South-						tory).....	21 18.1	157 51.8	6	978.946	+0.162
west Af.....	26 38.8 S.	15 9.7 E.	2	979.103		Kudat, British North					
Monrovia, Liberia....	6 19.0	10 48.8	41	978.165		Borneo.....	6 53.0	116 50.7 E.	2	978.149	
Mozambique, Portu-						Makassar, Celebes....	5 7.3 S.	119 24.5 E.	2	978.138	
guese E. Af.....	15 2.1 S.	38 25 E.	3	978.451		Manila, Philippines...	14 34.7	120 38.6 E.	3	978.360	
Ouled Rhamoun, Al-						Marau-Sound, Solo-					
geria.....	36 10.8	6 41 E.	687	979.709		mon Islands.....	9 49.1 S.	160 48.5 E.	3	978.349	
Pangani, Tanganyika						Mauna Kea, Hawaiian					
Ter.....	5 25.8 S.	38 58.8 E.	7	978.039		Islands.....	19 49.2	155 28.8	3981	978.069	+0.469
Rio del Rey, Nigeria..	4 43.5	8 38.3 E.	2	978.087		Numea, New Caledo-					
Tangier, Morocco....	35 46.5	5 48.6	63	979.737		nia.....	22 16.6 S.	166 27.8 E.	2	978.877	
AUSTRALIA (2, 3, 19)						Singapore, Straits					
Brisbane (Observa-						Settlements.....	1 16.5	103 50.3 E.	21	978.082	
tory).....	27 28.0 S.	153 1.6 E.	40	979.148		Port Vila, Sandwich					
Hobart, Tasmania						Island, New Heb-					
(Observatory).....	42 53.6 S.	147 22.0 E.	58	980.441		rides.....	17 45.0 S.	168 19.0 E.	3	978.637	
Melbourne (Observa-						Winter Quarters,					
tory).....	37 49.9 S.	144 58.5 E.	26	979.987		Kaiser Wilhelm II					
						Land.....	66 2.2 S.	89 38.1 E.	1	982.388	

TABLE 2.—ACCELERATION OF GRAVITY AT SEA-LEVEL (g_0)

$g = 978.039 (1 + 0.005294 \sin^2 \varphi - 0.000007 \sin^2 2\varphi)^*$; Bowie (6). φ = latitude. Unit of g_0 is cm/sec². Basis: Potsdam system

φ	g_0 cm/sec ²	φ	g_0 cm/sec ²	φ	g_0 cm/sec ²	φ	g_0 cm/sec ²	φ	g_0 cm/sec ²	φ	g_0 cm/sec ²	φ	g_0 cm/sec ²	φ	g_0 cm/sec ²	φ	g_0 cm/sec ²
0° 00'	978.039	10° 00'	978.194	20° 00'	978.642	30° 00'	979.328	40° 00'	980.172	50° 00'	981.071	60° 00'	981.917	70° 00'	982.608	80° 00'	983.060
10	.039	10	.199	10	.652	10	.341	10	.186	10	.086	10	.930	10	.618	10	.065
20	.039	20	.205	20	.661	20	.354	20	.201	20	.100	20	.943	20	.628	20	.070
30	.039	30	.210	30	.671	30	.368	30	.216	30	.115	30	.956	30	.637	30	.075
40	.040	40	.215	40	.681	40	.381	40	.231	40	.130	40	.969	40	.647	40	.080
50	.040	50	.221	50	.691	50	.394	50	.246	50	.145	50	.982	50	.656	50	.085
1 00	978.041	11 00	978.227	21 00	978.701	31 00	979.407	41 00	980.261	51 00	981.160	61 00	981.995	71 00	982.665	81 00	983.089
10	.041	10	.232	10	.711	10	.420	10	.276	10	.174	10	.982.008	10	.675	10	.094
20	.042	20	.238	20	.721	20	.434	20	.291	20	.189	20	.020	20	.684	20	.099
30	.043	30	.244	30	.731	30	.447	30	.306	30	.204	30	.033	30	.693	30	.103
40	.043	40	.250	40	.742	40	.460	40	.321	40	.218	40	.046	40	.702	40	.107
50	.044	50	.256	50	.752	50	.474	50	.336	50	.233	50	.058	50	.711	50	.112
2 00	978.045	12 00	978.262	22 00	978.762	32 00	979.487	42 00	980.350	52 00	981.248	62 00	982.071	72 00	982.720	82 00	983.116
10	.046	10	.268	10	.773	10	.501	10	.365	10	.262	10	.083	10	.729	10	.120
20	.048	20	.274	20	.783	20	.515	20	.380	20	.277	20	.096	20	.738	20	.124
30	.049	30	.280	30	.794	30	.528	30	.395	30	.292	30	.108	30	.746	30	.128
40	.050	40	.287	40	.804	40	.542	40	.410	40	.306	40	.121	40	.755	40	.132
50	.052	50	.293	50	.815	50	.555	50	.425	50	.321	50	.133	50	.764	50	.136
3 00	978.053	13 00	978.300	23 00	978.826	33 00	979.569	43 00	980.440	53 00	981.335	63 00	982.145	73 00	982.772	83 00	983.139
10	.055	10	.306	10	.837	10	.583	10	.455	10	.350	10	.157	10	.780	10	.143
20	.056	20	.313	20	.848	20	.597	20	.471	20	.364	20	.169	20	.789	20	.147
30	.058	30	.320	30	.859	30	.611	30	.486	30	.379	30	.182	30	.797	30	.150
40	.060	40	.327	40	.870	40	.624	40	.501	40	.393	40	.194	40	.805	40	.153
50	.062	50	.334	50	.881	50	.638	50	.516	50	.407	50	.206	50	.813	50	.157
4 00	978.064	14 00	978.341	24 00	978.892	34 00	979.652	44 00	980.531	54 00	981.422	64 00	982.218	74 00	982.821	84 00	983.160
10	.066	10	.348	10	.903	10	.666	10	.546	10	.436	10	.229	10	.829	10	.163
20	.068	20	.355	20	.914	20	.680	20	.561	20	.450	20	.241	20	.837	20	.166
30	.071	30	.362	30	.926	30	.694	30	.576	30	.465	30	.253	30	.845	30	.169
40	.073	40	.369	40	.937	40	.708	40	.591	40	.479	40	.265	40	.853	40	.172
50	.076	50	.377	50	.948	50	.722	50	.606	50	.493	50	.276	50	.861	50	.175
5 00	978.078	15 00	978.384	25 00	978.960	35 00	979.736	45 00	980.621	55 00	981.507	65 00	982.288	75 00	982.868	85 00	983.177
10	.081	10	.392	10	.971	10	.751	10	.636	10	.521	10	.300	10	.876	10	.180
20	.083	20	.399	20	.983	20	.765	20	.651	20	.536	20	.311	20	.883	20	.182
30	.086	30	.407	30	.994	30	.779	30	.666	30	.550	30	.322	30	.891	30	.185
40	.089	40	.415	40	.979.006	40	.793	40	.681	40	.564	40	.334	40	.898	40	.187
50	.092	50	.423	50	.018	50	.807	50	.696	50	.578	50	.345	50	.905	50	.189
6 00	978.095	16 00	978.430	26 00	979.030	36 00	979.822	46 00	980.711	56 00	981.592	66 00	982.356	76 00	982.912	86 00	983.191
10	.098	10	.438	10	.042	10	.836	10	.726	10	.606	10	.368	10	.919	10	.193
20	.102	20	.446	20	.054	20	.850	20	.741	20	.620	20	.379	20	.926	20	.195
30	.105	30	.455	30	.065	30	.865	30	.757	30	.634	30	.390	30	.933	30	.197
40	.108	40	.463	40	.077	40	.879	40	.772	40	.648	40	.401	40	.940	40	.199
50	.112	50	.471	50	.090	50	.894	50	.787	50	.661	50	.412	50	.947	50	.201
7 00	978.113	17 00	978.479	27 00	979.102	37 00	979.908	47 00	980.802	57 00	981.675	67 00	982.423	77 00	982.953	87 00	983.202
10	.119	10	.483	10	.114	10	.922	10	.817	10	.689	10	.434	10	.960	10	.204
20	.123	20	.496	20	.126	20	.937	20	.832	20	.703	20	.444	20	.967	20	.205
30	.127	30	.505	30	.138	30	.951	30	.847	30	.716	30	.455	30	.973	30	.207
40	.131	40	.514	40	.151	40	.966	40	.862	40	.730	40	.466	40	.979	40	.208
50	.135	50	.522	50	.163	50	.981	50	.877	50	.744	50	.476	50	.986	50	.209
8 00	978.139	18 00	978.531	28 00	979.175	38 00	979.995	48 00	980.892	58 00	981.757	68 00	982.487	78 00	982.992	88 00	983.210
10	.143	10	.540	10	.188	10	.980.010	10	.907	10	.771	10	.497	10	.998	10	.211
20	.147	20	.549	20	.200	20	.924	20	.922	20	.784	20	.508	20	.983.004	20	.212
30	.152	30	.558	30	.213	30	.039	30	.937	30	.798	30	.518	30	.010	30	.213
40	.156	40	.567	40	.226	40	.054	40	.952	40	.811	40	.528	40	.016	40	.214
50	.160	50	.576	50	.238	50	.068	50	.967	50	.825	50	.539	50	.022	50	.215
9 00	978.165	19 00	978.585	29 00	979.251	39 00	980.083	49 00	980.981	59 00	981.838	69 00	982.549	79 00	983.027	89 00	983.215
10	.170	10	.594	10	.264	10	.098	10	.996	10	.851	10	.559	10	.033	10	.216
20	.174	20	.604	20	.277	20	.113	20	.981.011	20	.865	20	.569	20	.038	20	.216
30	.179	30	.613	30	.290	30	.127	30	.026	30	.878	30	.579	30	.044	30	.216
40	.184	40	.623	40	.302	40	.142	40	.041	40	.891	40	.589	40	.049	40	.217
50	.189	50	.632	50	.315	50	.157	50	.056	50	.904	50	.598	50	.055	50	.217
																90 00	983.217

* This formula differs slightly (not over one in 100 000) from that proposed by Helmert (14) and quite extensively used. A table similar to this, but based on Helmert's formula is given by Albrecht (1).

D. VARIATION OF GRAVITY WITH ELEVATION AND DEPTH

Elevation; Free Air Method.—If there were no matter projecting above the geoid and the geoid were a smooth ellipsoid of revolution, then the value (g_H) of the acceleration of gravity (cm/sec²) at a height H meters above the surface would be related (15, 16) to that (g_0) at the surface, as indicated by equation (1), in which φ is the latitude.

$$g_H = g_0 - (0.000\ 308\ 55 + 0.000\ 000\ 22\cos 2\varphi)H + 0.000\ 072$$

$$\left(\frac{H}{1000}\right)^2 \quad (1)$$

This is known as the free air correction. For most purposes it is sufficient to use the approximate formula (2).

$$g_H = g_0 - 0.000\ 3086\ H \quad (2)$$

If g_0 is taken from Table 2, the value of g_H obtained for any station by the use of equation (1) will agree fairly well with the true acceleration, if the surrounding topography is not too rugged. In a fairly flat country, the difference will be considerably less than 0.1 cm/sec², except in very rare cases; and even in a mountainous country, the difference will ordinarily be less than 0.2 cm/sec². For stations below sea-level, but not below the surface of the earth, the same formulae apply; but for such stations, H is negative.

More Exact Methods.—In mountainous country, the computed value will be practically as close to the true value as in flat country if an additional term is added to the right hand side of equation (1), to take account of the elevation of the place above or below the general level of the topography within a radius of, say, approximately 160 km. For every 10 m the place in question is above the general level, this term amounts to 0.001 cm/sec², and for every 10 m below the general level, it amounts to -0.001 cm/sec². In computing the height of a coast station above the general level, the water must be considered replaced by an equal mass of rock, of average surface density, resting on the bottom of the ocean.

If it is desired to obtain a somewhat better value for the computed gravity at a place, the correction term just mentioned must be replaced by a correction for topography and isostatic compensation, computed by the method of John F. Hayford (12).

A somewhat larger error should be expected in the computed values of gravity on oceanic islands than on the continents. The rocks forming these islands are evidently somewhat heavier than normal in many cases, or the ocean is over-compensated, and the observed values of gravity are therefore usually larger than the computed values. In such cases, an error of 0.3 cm/sec², or possibly even 0.4 cm/sec² in computed values may be expected.

Depth.—As the density of the crust is less than two-thirds the mean density of the earth, the acceleration of gravity increases as we advance into the crust. The mean rate of increase is 0.000 0851 cm/sec² per meter of depth. The actual rate at any place depends upon the density of the crustal material in that locality, and is approximately given by the formula (13, 17)

$$g_d = g_0 + (0.000\ 3086 - 0.000\ 0837\rho)d \quad (3)$$

where g_d = acceleration of gravity (cm/sec²) at the depth of d m, and ρ = density (g/cm³).

LITERATURE

(For a key to the periodicals see end of volume)

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AERODYNAMICS

L. J. BRIGGS AND H. L. DRYDEN

Problems in aerodynamics cannot be idealized with the same readiness as problems in mechanics. The side of a building may not be regarded as a thin, flat plate for the purpose of computing the force of the wind, and data for a cylinder of a particular length cannot be directly applied for computing the wind force on a cylinder of some other length. Nearby objects exert an influence which cannot be neglected.

Results obtained for a particular object can be applied strictly only to geometrically similar (definition 6) objects in similar surroundings. Many of the apparent discrepancies among the results of different experimenters are to be attributed to departures from geometrical similarity of the models, to the effects of the supports or other nearby objects, and to differences in the fine structure (turbulence) of the approximately steady air streams, rather than to errors in measuring the force or wind speed. It is not possible to discuss these matters in detail here, and there is no complete discussion available for reference.

SYMBOLS

A	Some specified area	C_M	Moment coefficient (see paragraph on air foils)
A_r	Aspect ratio	C_N	Coefficient of force normal to the plane of reference
C	A coefficient	C_P	Coefficient of power (input)
C_{sp}	Coefficient of center of pressure		
C_d	Coefficient of drag		
C_l	Coefficient of lift		

C_{ps}	Coefficient of power out-put	$N. A.$	National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, U. S. A.
C_Q	Coefficient of torque	n	Number of revolutions per second
C_{Q_0}	Coefficient of torque load (output)	P_0	Power developed (output)
C_T	Coefficient of force parallel to the plane of reference	P_i	Power input to propeller
C_l	Coefficient of thrust	$P. R.$	Pitch ratio
$C. P.$	Center of pressure	p	Pressure at a point on a surface
c	Length of chord of air-foil	p_s	Static pressure of the air
D	Diameter	Q	Torque
F	Resultant wind force	Q_0	Torque load (output)
F_d	Drag = Component of F parallel to wind	q	Dynamic pressure, as indicated by Pitot tube (Fig. 1)
F_f	Frictional force	q_0	$\rho V^2/2$ = q if there is no compression of their
F_l	Lift = Component of F normal to wind and to W	R	Reynold's number
F_N	Component of F normal to the plane of reference	S	That dimension of the plane of reference which is at right angles to the wind = Span
F_T	Component of F parallel to the plane of reference	T	Temperature
F_t	Thrust of propeller	t	Thickness
F_x	Any component of F	V	Air speed relative to point considered
L	Some linear dimension	V_i	Indicated air speed
M	Moment of F about forward (leading) edge	W	Width = That dimension of plane of ref-

	ence which is normal to S ; i.e., makes least angle with wind	μ	Viscosity
		ρ	Density of air when undisturbed by bodies moving relatively to it.
x_0	Distance in the plane of reference, from the leading edge, or its projection to C. P.	ρ_0	Conventionally chosen "standard" value of ρ
η	Efficiency	ϕ	A definite but unspecified mathematical function
θ_A	Angle of attack		

DEFINITIONS

1. Angle of Attack (θ_A) is the angle which the direction of the wind makes with the plane of reference; it is positive if the wind strikes what is the under side of this plane when the body is in its usual position.
2. Aspect ratio (A_r) = S/W .
3. Center of pressure (C. P.) of a body is that point, in the plane of reference, about which the resultant moment of the pressures is zero.
4. Chord (c). See paragraph on airfoils.
5. Coefficient of center of pressure (C_{cp}).
 $C_{cp} = x_c/W$; for airfoil, $C_{cp} = x_c/c$.

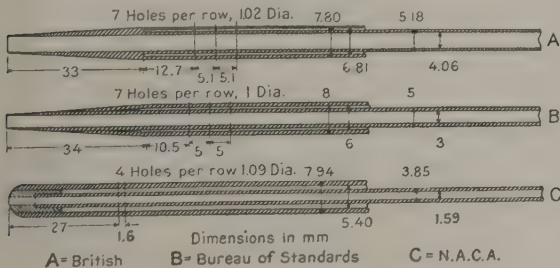


FIG. 1.—Standard Pitot-static tubes.

6. Geometrically similar systems. If two bodies together with their surroundings, are so related geometrically that one system corresponds exactly with a uniformly magnified image of the other, the two systems are said to be geometrically similar.
7. Indicated air speed (V_i) is defined by the relation $q = \rho V_i^2/2 = \rho_0 V_i^2/2$, where ρ_0 is the "standard" air density.
8. Mean temperature (T_m) of atmospheric air column below Z is that temperature for which the pressure at height Z in an isothermal column of air, pressure at bottom = 760 mm of mercury, would be that actually observed in the atmosphere at Z .
9. Pitch ratio ($P. R.$) _{x} at any point of the blade of a propeller or of a wind-mill distant x from the axis of revolution is $(P. R.)_x = 2\pi x/D \tan \theta_x$, where D is the diameter of propeller or mill wheel, θ_x = angle which face of blade makes with plane of revolution. If $(P. R.)_x$ is independent of x , propeller has a constant pitch ratio; if θ_x is independent of x , it has a constant blade angle.
10. Reynold's number (R) = $VL\rho/\mu$, where L is some specified linear dimension. The choice of L depends upon the form of the object, and the problem. R is dimensionless.

CONSTANTS ASSUMED

Standard air density is $\rho_0 = 1.2255 \text{ kg/m}^3 (= 0.002377 \text{ slug/ft.}^3)$, which is essentially that of dry air, with normal CO_2 content, at 15°C and one atmosphere.

$$\mu/\rho = 1.427 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2/\text{sec} (= 1.535 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ft.}^2/\text{sec}).$$

For geometrically similar systems $F_x = qL^2\phi(R) = CAq$ (43), where ϕ is independent of the actual size of the system, and q is the value of the dynamic pressure at some specified point. C is a function only of R and of the geometrical form of the system; its value is the same in every self-consistent system of units, and is independent of the actual size of the system. The data in the following tables and graphs apply when all surrounding bodies

are so far removed from the one considered that they produce no effect upon F_x .

Reduction of Observations.—To obtain true air speed from speed recorded by cup anemometer, use Table 1. Aerodynamic data are usually reduced to a standard air density (ρ_0). For q , this reduction can be effected by replacing the true air speed (V) by the indicated air speed (V_i) (definition 7), and in most cases the same procedure is amply sufficient for C . Example: If $V = 100 \text{ ft./sec}$ in air at 30°C and 754 mm of mercury, $V/V_i = 1.030$ (Fig. 2); hence $V_i = 97.1 \text{ ft./sec}$ and $q_0 = 11.20 \text{ lb./ft.}^2$ (Table 2). Owing to isentropic compression of air at this speed, the actual dynamic pressure (q) is $11.20/0.998$ (Table 3) = $11.22 \text{ lb./ft.}^2 = 54.78 \text{ kg/m}^2$.

As a basis for the calibration of altimeters, and for use in the comparison of the performances of aircraft, it is assumed that (1) below a certain altitude (Z_i), the rate of decrease (a) of the temperature (T) with the altitude is a constant; (2) above Z_i , $a = 0$; (3) at $Z = 0$, pressure = p_0 , temperature = T_0 . The temperature at $Z_i = T_i$; the mean temperature below Z is T_m . All temperatures are reckoned from absolute zero. Then, if $Z < Z_i$, $T_m = aZ/\log_e(T_0/T)$; if $Z > Z_i$, $T_m = Z/\left(\frac{1}{a} \log_e \frac{T_0}{T_i} + \frac{Z - Z_i}{T_i}\right)$, and for any value of Z , $Z = K \frac{T_m}{T_0} \log_{10} \left(\frac{p_0}{p}\right)$.

The values of these constants define what is called the "standard" atmosphere. There is not entire agreement regarding the values which best represent the average atmospheric condition (28). Those adopted by the governmental aeronautic organizations of the U. S. A. and by many of those of Europe are $T_0 = 288^\circ\text{C}$, $T_i = 218^\circ\text{C}$, $p_0 = 760 \text{ mm}$ of mercury, $a = 6.500 \times 10^{-3}^\circ\text{C/m}$ ($= 1.9812 \times 10^{-3}^\circ\text{C/ft.}$), $Z_i = 10769 \text{ m}$ ($= 35332 \text{ ft.}$), $K = 19413.3 \text{ m}$ ($= 63691.8 \text{ ft.}$). These differ slightly from those adopted by the International Commission for Aerial Navigation (see p. 72).

TABLE 1.—ROBINSON CUP ANEMOMETER*

True air speed = V ; recorded speed = V_r . If unit is 1 mi./hr, $\log_{10} V = 0.079 + 0.9012 \log_{10} V_r$.

Unit is 1 mi./hr = 1.467 ft./sec = 0.4470 m/sec

V_r	V	V_r	V	V_r	V	V_r	V
1	1.20	26	22.6	51	41.5	76	59.4
2	2.24	27	23.4	52	42.2	77	60.1
3	3.23	28	24.2	53	42.9	78	60.8
4	4.18	29	24.9	54	43.7	79	61.5
5	5.12	30	25.7	55	44.4	80	62.2
6	6.03	31	26.5	56	45.1	81	62.9
7	6.93	32	27.3	57	45.9	82	63.6
8	7.81	33	28.0	58	46.6	83	64.3
9	8.69	34	28.8	59	47.3	84	65.0
10	9.55	35	29.5	60	48.0	85	65.7
11	10.4	36	30.3	61	48.7	86	66.4
12	11.3	37	31.1	62	49.5	87	67.1
13	12.1	38	31.8	63	50.2	88	67.8
14	12.9	39	32.6	64	50.9	89	68.5
15	13.8	40	33.3	65	51.6	90	69.2
16	14.6	41	34.1	66	52.3	91	69.9
17	15.4	42	34.8	67	53.0	92	70.6
18	16.2	43	35.6	68	53.8	93	71.3
19	17.0	44	36.3	69	54.5	94	72.0
20	17.8	45	37.1	70	55.2	95	72.7
21	18.6	46	37.8	71	55.9	96	73.4
22	19.4	47	38.5	72	56.6	97	74.0
23	20.2	48	39.3	73	57.3	98	74.7
24	21.0	49	40.0	74	58.0	99	75.4
25	21.8	50	40.7	75	58.7	100	76.1

* U. S. Weather Bureau type; diameter of cups = 4 in.; centers of cups are 6.72 in. from axis; V_r = 3 times linear speed of centers of cups (2, 82, 83).

TABLE 2.—DYNAMIC PRESSURE ($q = q_0$) FOR INDICATED AIR SPEED V_i

Air compression is negligible, and $q = q_0 = \rho_0 V_i^2/2$ if $V_i < 30$ m/sec ($= 100$ ft./sec.); for greater speeds, q exceeds q_0 , see Table 3. Metric units are m, kg, sec. English units are ft., lb., sec. 1 lb./ft.² = 4.882 kg/m²; 1 ft./sec = 0.3048 m/sec.

Metric	V_i	English	Metric	V_i	English	English							
q_0		q_0	q_0		q_0	V_i	q_0	V_i	q_0	V_i	q_0	V_i	q_0
0.063	1	0.00119	42.25	26	0.8038	51	3.093	76	6.868	101	12.13	126	18.88
0.250	2	0.00476	45.56	27	0.8668	52	3.215	77	7.050	102	12.37	127	19.18
0.562	3	0.01070	49.00	28	0.9322	53	3.340	78	7.234	103	12.61	128	19.48
1.00	4	0.0190	52.56	29	0.9999	54	3.467	79	7.421	104	12.86	129	19.79
1.56	5	0.0297	56.25	30	1.070	55	3.597	80	7.610	105	13.11	130	20.09
2.25	6	0.0428	60.06	31	1.143	56	3.729	81	7.801	106	13.36	131	20.40
3.06	7	0.0583	64.00	32	1.218	57	3.863	82	7.995	107	13.61	132	20.72
4.00	8	0.0761	68.06	33	1.295	58	4.000	83	8.191	108	13.87	133	21.03
5.06	9	0.0963	72.25	34	1.374	59	4.139	84	8.390	109	14.13	134	21.35
6.25	10	0.1189	76.56	35	1.457	60	4.280	85	8.591	110	14.39	135	21.67
7.56	11	0.1438	81.00	36	1.541	61	4.424	86	8.794	111	14.65	136	21.99
9.00	12	0.1712	85.56	37	1.628	62	4.571	87	9.000	112	14.91	137	22.32
10.56	13	0.2009	90.25	38	1.717	63	4.719	88	9.208	113	15.18	138	22.64
12.25	14	0.2330	95.06	39	1.808	64	4.870	89	9.418	114	15.45	139	22.97
14.06	15	0.2675	100.0	40	1.902	65	5.024	90	9.631	115	15.72	140	23.30
16.00	16	0.3044	105.1	41	1.999	66	5.179	91	9.846	116	16.00	141	23.64
18.06	17	0.3436	110.3	42	2.097	67	5.337	92	10.06	117	16.28	142	23.97
20.25	18	0.3852	115.6	43	2.198	68	5.498	93	10.28	118	16.56	143	24.31
22.56	19	0.4292	121.0	44	2.302	69	5.661	94	10.51	119	16.84	144	24.66
25.00	20	0.4756	126.6	45	2.408	70	5.826	95	10.73	120	17.12	145	25.00
27.56	21	0.5243	132.2	46	2.516	71	5.994	96	10.96	121	17.41	146	25.34
30.25	22	0.5755	138.1	47	2.627	72	6.164	97	11.18	122	17.70	147	25.69
33.06	23	0.6290	144.0	48	2.739	73	6.336	98	11.42	123	17.99	148	26.04
36.00	24	0.6849	150.1	49	2.855	74	6.511	99	11.65	124	18.28	149	26.40
39.06	25	0.7431	156.3	50	2.973	75	6.688	100	11.89	125	18.58	150	26.75

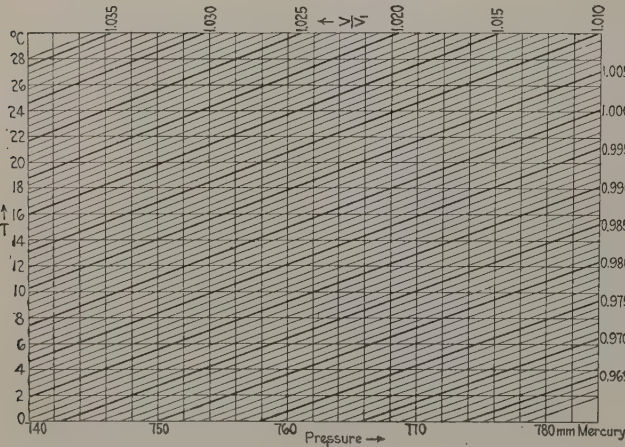


Fig. 2.—Ratio of true air speed (V) to indicated air speed (V_i).

TABLE 3.—CORRECTION FOR ISENTROPIC COMPRESSION (63)

Metric (M) unit of $V = 1$ m/sec; English (E) = 100 ft./sec

V			V		
E	M	$\rho v^2/2q$	E	M	$\rho v^2/2q$
		$= q_0/q$			$= q_0/q$
1	30	0.998	6	183	0.931
2	61	0.992	7	213	0.907
3	91	0.982	8	244	0.881
4	122	0.969	9	274	0.852
5	152	0.951	10	305	0.822

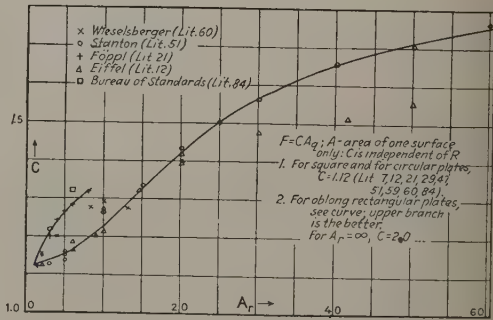


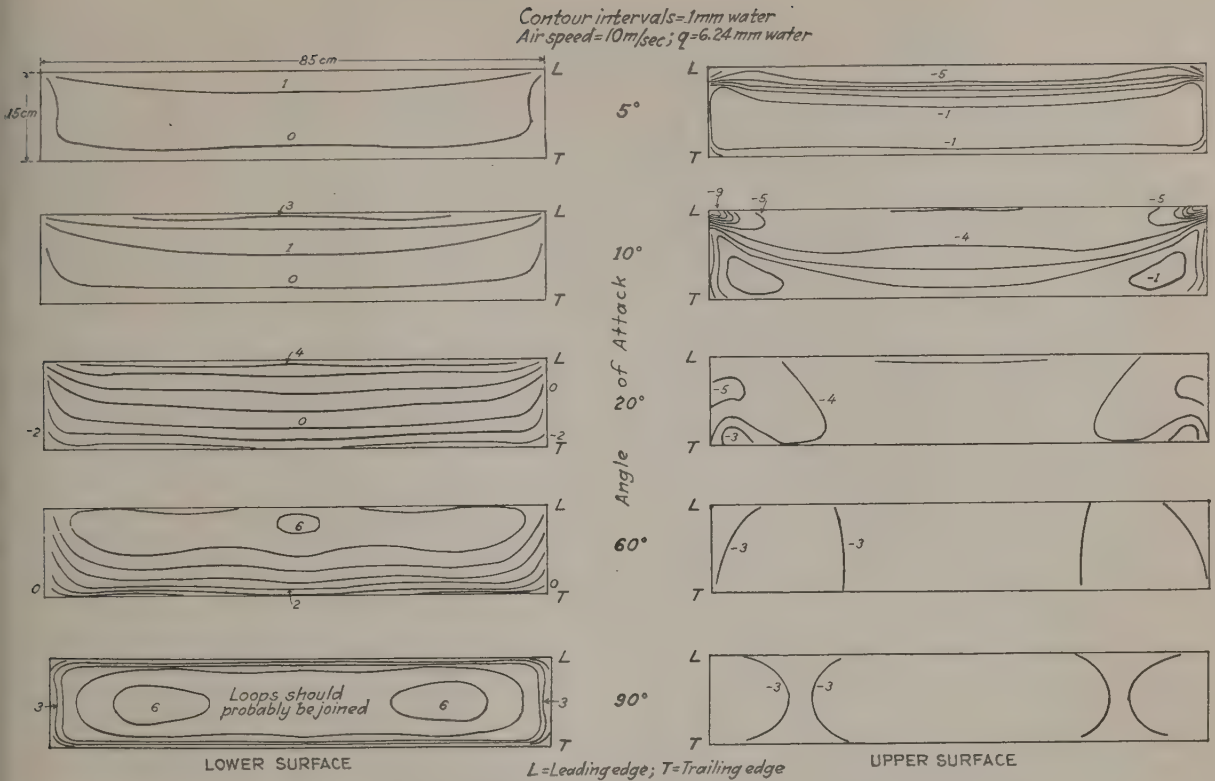
Fig. 3.—Air force: flat plates normal to wind.

TABLE 4.—WIND PRESSURE ON STRUCTURES

Reference plane (see below) is normal to wind. $F_N = C_N A q$;
 A = area of projection of object upon reference plane
Unit of $F_N/A = 1$ lb./ft.² = 4.88 kg/m²

Object	C_N	F_N/A^*
1. Long flat plate.....	2	30
2. Square flat plate.....	1.1	16
3. Rectangular prism (1:1.5) (75).....	1.6	24
4. Long cylinder.....	0.8	12
5. Short cylinder.....	0.7	10

* For $V = 76$ mi. per hr ($= 34$ m/per sec) true speed = 100 mi. per hr recorded by Robinson anemometer.



Wind Pressure on Structures.—One must consider (1) maximum wind speed to which the structure will be subjected, (2) the value of the coefficient C_N , and (3) the effective exposed area. The first and the third depend upon local conditions; in the third, shielding effects are very important. The value of C_N should be determined from observations upon a model of the actual structure, as experiments upon flat plates are of little value for this purpose. Opinions differ regarding whether, in gusty winds, the maximum value of F_N is determined by the average or by the maximum value of V (20, 52). Approximate values of C_N for certain typical cases are given in Table 4, where reference plane for flat plate is surface of plate; for prism, its largest face; for cylinder, the plane through axis and normal to that which contains axis and direction of wind. Object (1) is comparable to such structures as wireless masts and long narrow bridge girders; (2) to thin square signboards; (3) to tall buildings; (4) to chimneys; (5) to cylindrical water tanks.

TABLE 5.—SURFACE FRICTION (F_f) ON THIN FLAT PLATES
(Standard density and viscosity)

F_f ($= \int f dA$) $= 0.0375 \ A q R^{-0.15} = F_0 A K_u K_v$ (5.61) where A = total area (both sides) exposed to air stream, F_0 is a factor depending upon the density and viscosity of the air and upon the units employed, and K_u and K_v are numerical factors determined, respectively, by the width (W) of the plate in the direction of the stream, and by the speed (V). F_0 is independent of the ratio S/W , provided $0.5 < (S/W) < 2$; if $S/W = 30$, F_0 is 10% less than the value given in the table. For effect of roughness (this is great), and for variation of f from point to point see (22, 24, 32, 53, 54, 55, 62).

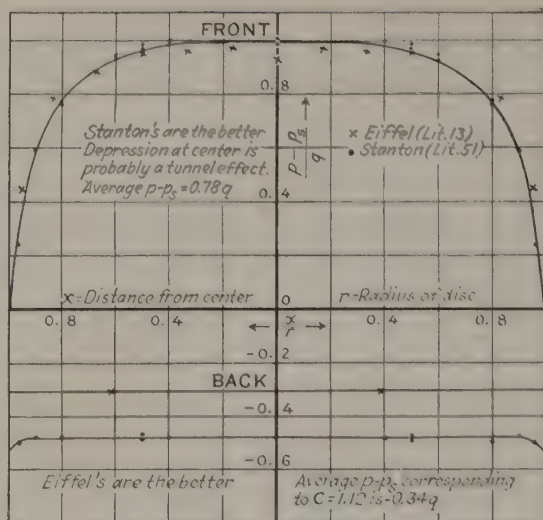


FIG. 5.—Pressure distribution: thin circular disc normal to wind.

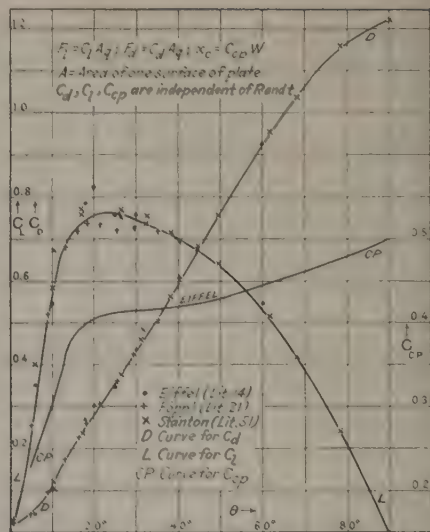
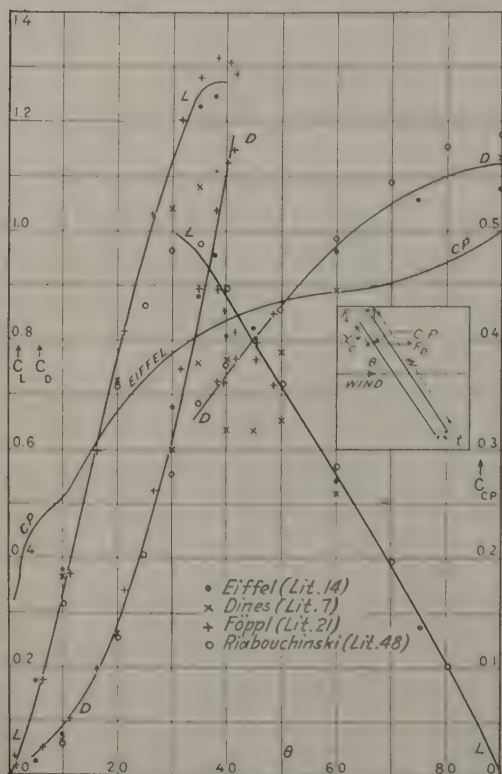
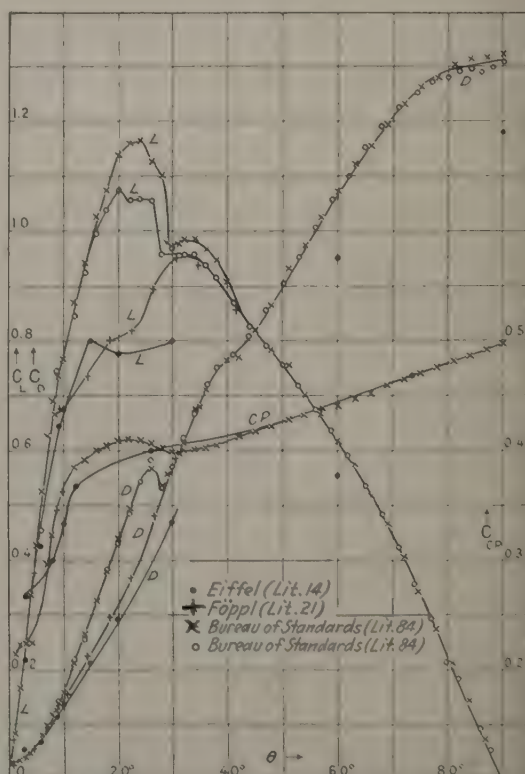
FIG. 7.—Coefficients: inclined, rectangular plates, $A_r = 3$. (See Table 6.)

FIG. 6.—Coefficients: square, inclined plates. (See Table 6; for notation, v. Fig. 7.)

FIG. 8.—Coefficients: inclined rectangular plates, $A_r = 6$. (See Table 6; for notation, v. Fig. 7.)

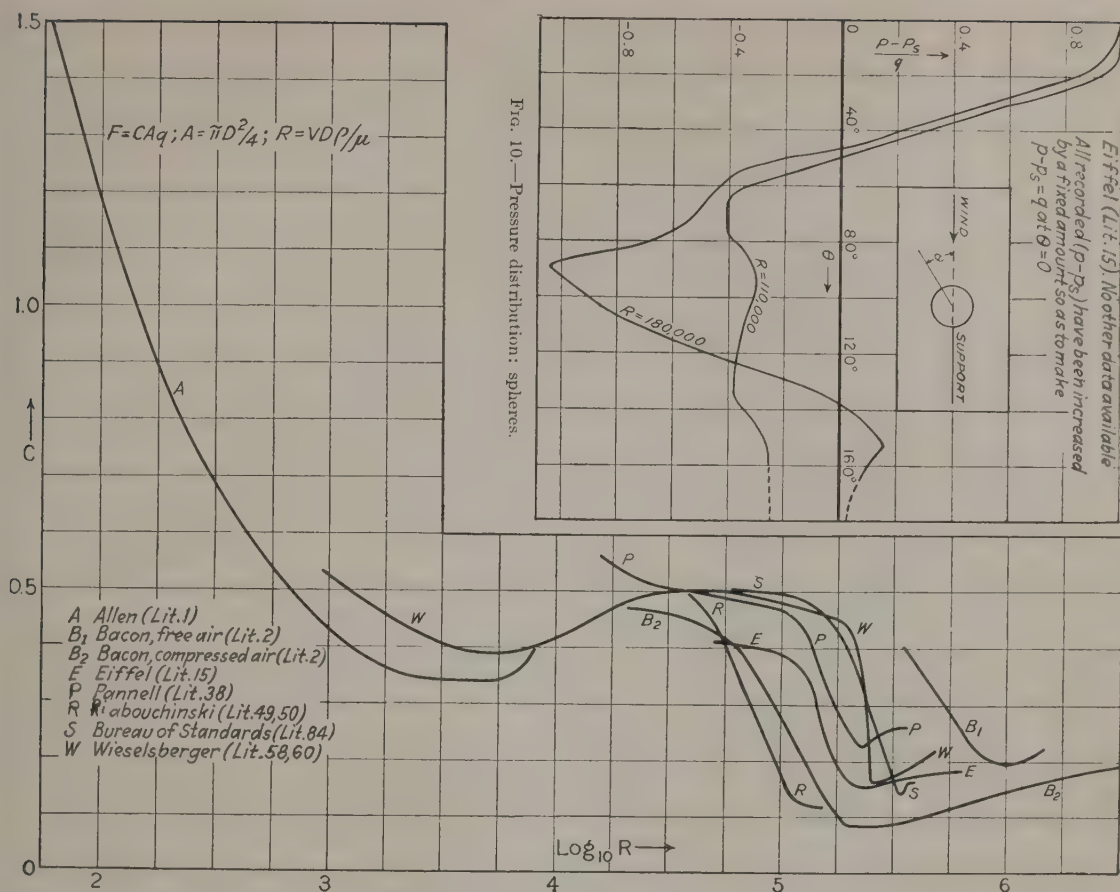


Fig. 9.—Air force: spheres.

TABLE 6.—EXPERIMENTAL DATA; FIGURES 6, 7, 8

Unit of S and $W = 1$ cm; of $t = 1$ mm; of $TD = 1$ m; of $R^\dagger = 1000$

	Fig. 6				Fig. 7				Fig. 8			
	.	X	+	0	.	X	+	0	.	X	+	0
S	25	30.5	12	12	45	7.6	36	90	30.5	72	30.5	
W	25	30.5	12	12	15	2.5	12	15	5.08	12	5.08	
t	3	3.18	1.7		3	0.25	1.7	3	1.17	1.7	1.29	
TD^*	1.5	∞	2.0	1.2	1.5	0.6	2.0	1.5	1.37	2.0	1.37	
R	210	382	55	42	126	10	55	126	64	55	64	

* TD = tunnel diameter.

$\dagger R$ is dimensionless.

The flow about a sphere is extremely sensitive to slight changes in the method of support, and to the condition of turbulence of the air stream. Changes in C are associated with changes in the locus of the points at which the smooth flow leaves the surface, forming a highly turbulent region to the rear. The location of this locus is determined solely by the irregularities in the air stream, as there are no sharp edges or other geometrical feature which might serve to fix it.

Airfoils.—Aerodynamical characteristics are specified in the same manner as are those of plates. An airfoil's area and angle of attack are conventionally defined with reference to some specified plane. The area of the airfoil is defined as that of its normal projection upon this plane of reference. The length (c) of

the projection upon this plane of any fore-and-aft section of the airfoil is called the chord of that section; it is the unit in terms of which all dimensions of that section are expressed. The form of the section is specified by the rectangular coordinates of points upon its boundary; the choice of axes is immaterial, although usually one axis is in the plane of reference. The aspect ratio (A_r) of the airfoil is defined as the ratio of length of span (S) to length of the chord. In addition to the coefficients considered for plates, the moment coefficient $C_M = M/(qAc)$, and the lift-drag ratio (F_l/F_d) are also of importance.

Data are usually given for $A_r = 6$. If $A_r > 3$, then for a given C_l , $\theta_A = \theta'_A + C_l/\pi A_r$ radians, and $C_d = C'_d + C^2_l/\pi A_r$; θ'_A and C'_d are values of θ_A and C_d when $A_r = \infty$; $C_l/\pi A_r$ and $C^2_l/\pi A_r$ are called the induced angle of attack and the induced coefficient of drag, respectively (25, 26, 42, 72).

For airfoils, C_l increases slightly, and C_d decreases very appreciably, as R is increased; C_{ep} remains unchanged. The difference between the values of the coefficients for airfoils of the size used on aircraft and those for models of the size generally employed in laboratory tests, depends upon the form of the airfoil; for a thin, low cambered section (RAF 15), it is small; for a highly cambered section, it is large.

For the effects produced by placing one airfoil near another, as in a biplane combination see (26, 27, 36, 42, 74).

For a complete airplane, the drag introduced by the body, and the moment of tail lift, both vary appreciably with the size of the airplane (6, 67, 73).

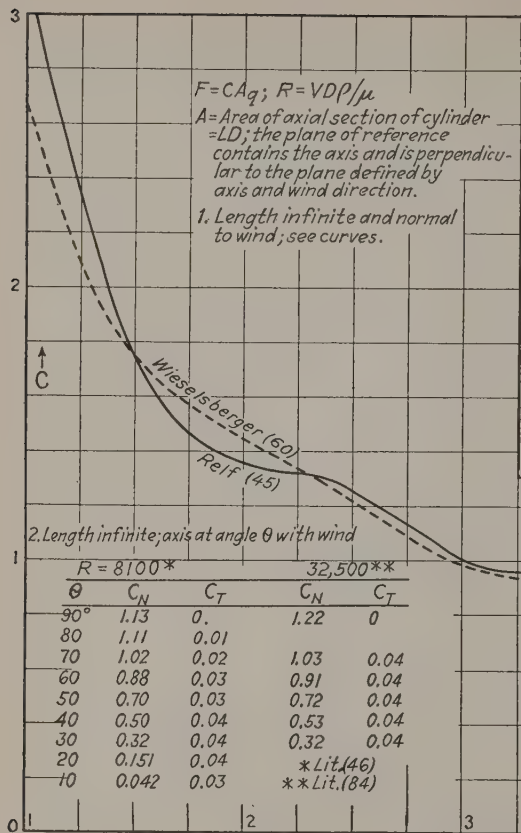


FIG. 11.—Air force: non-rotating circular cylinders.

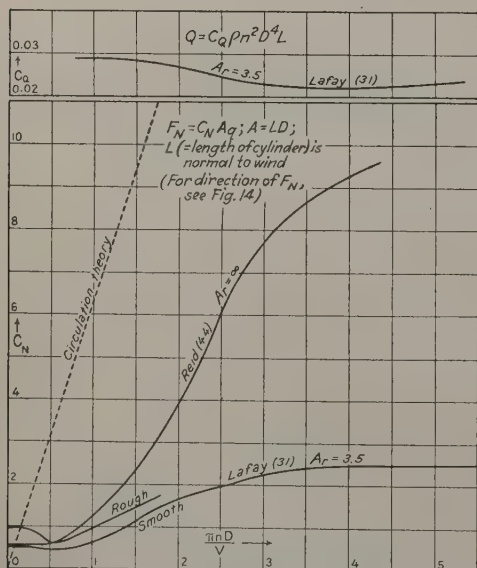
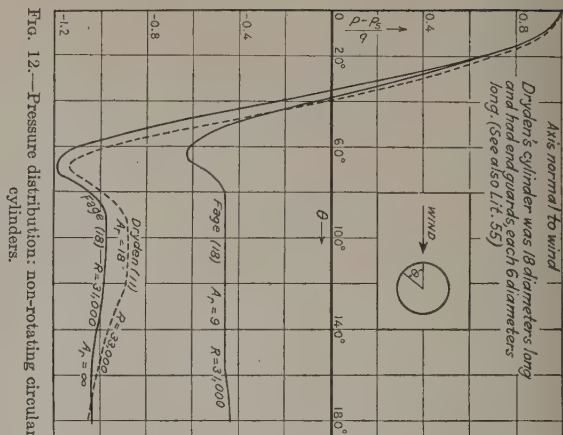


FIG. 13.—Air force: rotating circular cylinders (Magnus effect).

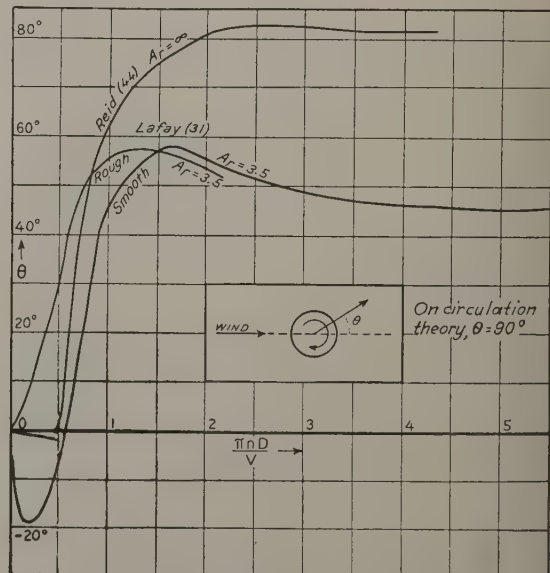


FIG. 14.—Direction of air force: rotating circular cylinders (Magnus effect).

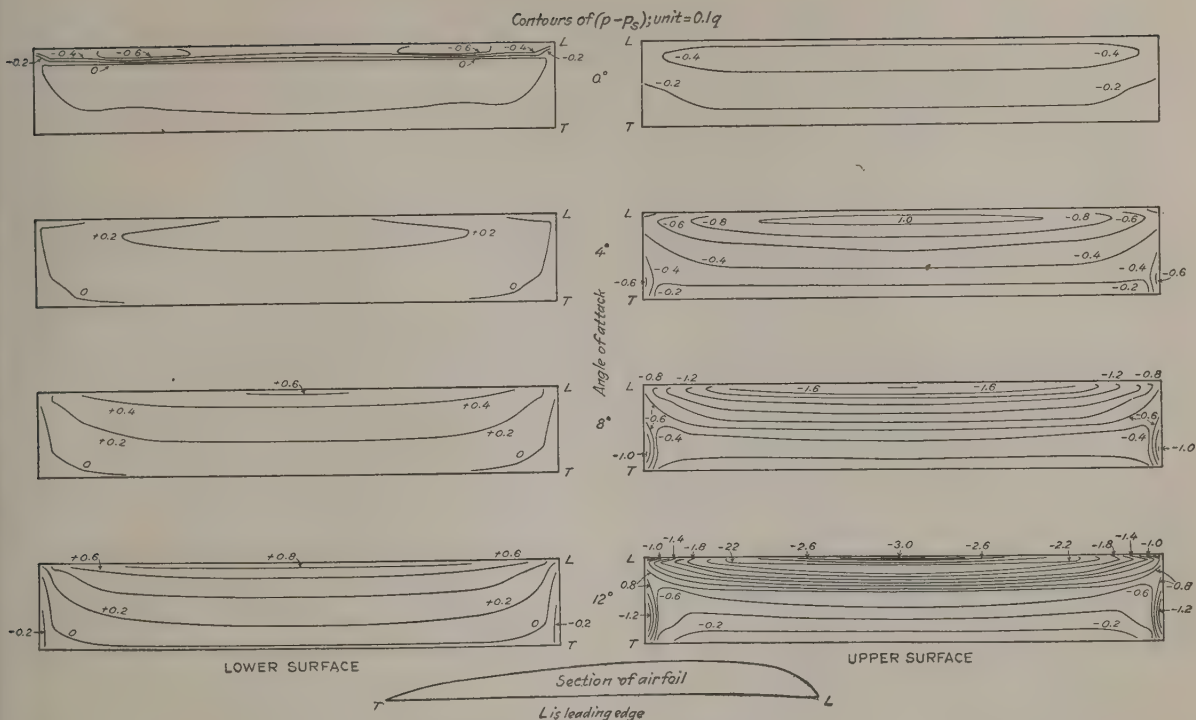


FIG. 15.—Pressure distribution: airfoil (30).

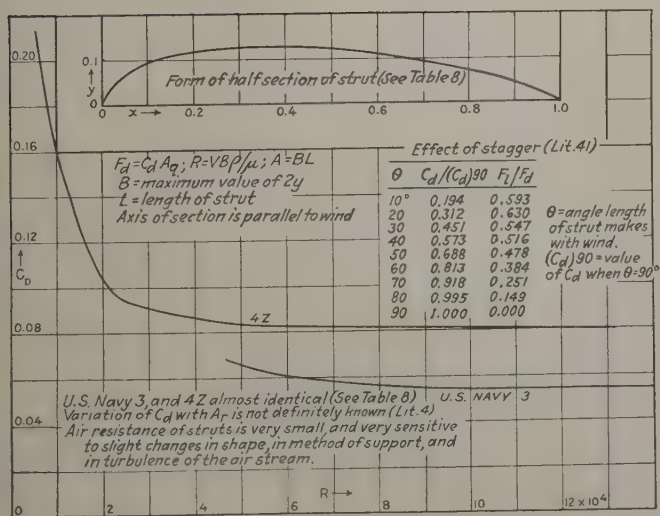


FIG. 16.—Air force on long struts (40, 64, 78, 79).

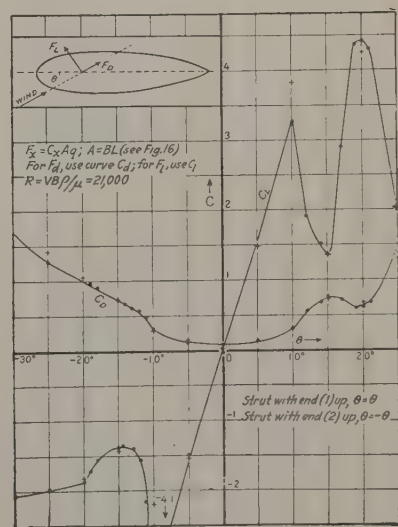



FIG. 17.—Air force on strut 4Z: inclined (⁸⁵), see also (⁴).

TABLE 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF AIRFOIL SECTIONS

$A_r = 6$; model 36 in. by 6 in.; $V = 40$ mi./hr; $R (= \rho Vc/\mu) = 181\,000$; tunnel diameter = 7.5 ft. (57). θ_A is measured from reference plane AB (see Figs. 22, 23, 24); x and y are rectangular coordinates of points on surface of airfoil (y_u, y_l refer to upper and lower surface, respectively); x is measured in plane AB . Unit of x and of y is 1% of chord. For additional data for these and other sections see (12, 13, 14, 34, 37, 68, 69, 70, 73, 80, 81).

Form			Aerodynamical characteristics						
x	y_u	y_l	θ_A	C_l	C_d	F_l/F_d	x_c/c	C_M	
									
0.00	0.30	+0.30							
1.25	1.90	-0.35							
2.50	2.85	-0.70	-4°	-0.18	0.025	-7.3	—	—	
5.00	3.95	-1.05	-2°	-0.04	0.014	-2.8	—	—	
7.50	4.65	-1.15	-1°	+0.03	0.013	+2.6	0.966	0.029	
10.00	5.05	-1.20	0°	0.14	0.013	10.7	0.479	0.067	
15.00	5.55	-0.85	1°	0.24	0.013	18.8	0.407	0.098	
20.00	5.78	-0.55	2°	0.32	0.016	20.0	0.367	0.117	
30.00	5.80	-0.10	4°	0.46	0.023	20.0	0.321	0.148	
40.00	5.60	-0.03	6°	0.61	0.033	18.4	0.302	0.185	
50.00	5.23	-0.24	8°	0.76	0.047	16.2	0.297	0.228	
60.00	4.65	-0.50	10°	0.89	0.061	14.7	0.288	0.260	
70.00	4.05	-0.65	12°	1.00	0.083	12.1	0.281	0.286	
80.00	3.30	-0.65	14°	1.02	0.124	8.2	0.298	0.313	
90.00	2.30	-0.30							
95.00	1.68	0.00							
100.00	0.65	+0.34							

0.00	0.00	0.00							
1.25	2.02	-1.65							
2.50	2.71	-2.45							
5.00	3.67	-3.46							
7.50	4.47	-4.10	-4°	-0.26	0.014	—	—	—	
10.00	4.95	-4.57	-2°	-0.10	0.012	-8.8	—	—	
15.00	5.37	-5.27	0°	+0.04	0.013	+3.1	0.197	0.008	
20.00	5.69	-5.58	2°	0.18	0.015	12.4	0.224	0.040	
30.00	5.69	-5.69	4°	0.33	0.020	17.2	0.229	0.076	
40.00	5.32	-5.27	6°	0.50	0.028	17.5	0.241	0.121	
50.00	4.68	-4.52	8°	0.65	0.040	16.2	0.242	0.159	
60.00	3.72	-3.56	10°	0.78	0.054	14.6	0.244	0.193	
70.00	2.61	-2.39	12°	0.88	0.076	11.6	0.246	0.220	
80.00	1.60	-1.44	14°	0.73	0.170	4.3	0.234	0.181	
90.00	0.69	-0.74	16°	0.70	0.239	2.9	0.382	0.293	
95.00	0.37	-0.43							
100.00	0.16	-0.16							

0.00	3.61	3.61							
1.25	6.74	1.35							
2.50	7.98	0.80	-8°	-0.07	0.071	-0.9	—	—	
5.00	9.86	0.35	-6°	+0.08	0.031	+2.6	1.410	0.109	
7.50	11.32	0.18	-4°	0.22	0.024	9.4	0.684	0.150	
10.00	12.40	0.09	-2°	0.37	0.026	14.3	0.507	0.188	
15.00	13.83	0.00	0°	0.51	0.031	16.4	0.436	0.222	
20.00	14.77	0.07	2°	0.66	0.039	16.9	0.396	0.261	
30.00	15.36	0.21	4°	0.81	0.051	15.9	0.369	0.300	
40.00	14.88	0.37	6°	0.96	0.067	14.3	0.348	0.336	
50.00	13.47	0.54	8°	1.10	0.084	13.0	0.337	0.374	
60.00	11.59	0.54	10°	1.23	0.104	11.8	0.323	0.403	
70.00	9.27	0.54	12°	1.33	0.125	10.6	0.307	0.416	
80.00	6.57	0.49	14°	1.42	0.148	9.6	0.312	0.454	
90.00	3.61	0.27	16°	1.43	0.182	7.9	0.315	0.466	
95.00	1.99	0.16	18°	1.42	0.213	6.7	0.327	0.486	
100.00	0.36	0.00	20°	1.41	—	—	—	—	

TABLE 8.—FORM OF STRUTS; U. S. NAVY 3, BRITISH 4Z

(See Fig. 16) (These struts give as small a C_d as any)

Unit = axial length of section

2y			2y			2y		
x	U.S.N. 3	4Z	x	U.S.N. 3	4Z	x	U.S.N. 3	4Z
0	0	0	0.250	0.240		0.700	0.184	0.182
0.025	0.092		0.300	0.247	0.250	0.750	0.164	
0.050	0.132	0.122	0.350	0.250		0.800	0.142	0.142
0.075	0.159		0.400	0.250	0.246	0.850	0.116	
0.100	0.180	0.182	0.450	0.250		0.900	0.085	0.094
0.125	0.197		0.500	0.240	0.234	0.950	0.049	
0.150	0.210		0.550	0.230		1.000	0.000	0.000
0.175	0.220		0.600	0.215	0.212			
0.200	0.229	0.240	0.650	0.201				

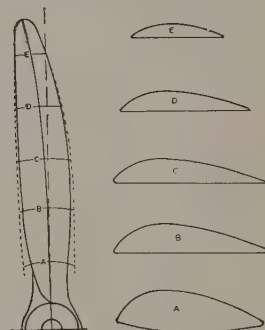
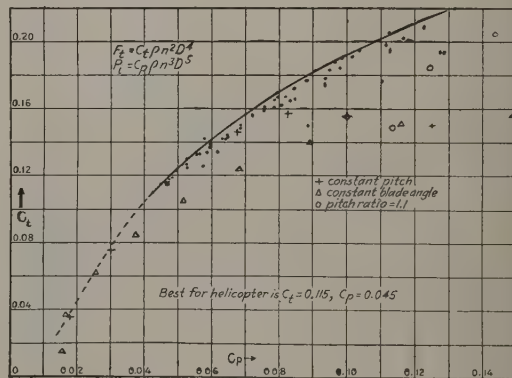
Fig. 18.—Durand's $F_2A_1S.P.1$ propeller family. Pitch ratio constant. (Members differ only in pitch ratio.)

Fig. 19.—Characteristics of Durand propellers at a fixed point (8, 10).

Elongated stream-line solids of revolution have a small resultant drag, which varies greatly with turbulence of air stream, position of neighboring bodies, and slight changes in form. The area entering into the expression $F = CA_q$ is generally taken either as the area of maximum section normal to the length, or as (volume)^{2/3}. C varies with the Reynold's number. When $A = (\text{volume})^{2/3}$, the minimum value of C for large values of R , and for bodies which are 4 to 5 diameters long, is of the order of 0.014. When $A =$ sectional area, the minimum value of C is of the order 0.03, and is obtained with bodies shorter than 4 diameters. Their equilibrium when parallel to the air stream is unstable; adding fins gives stability and greatly increases their drag (23, 35, 39).

Propellers.—Propellers are usually divided into families in which pitch-ratio and diameter are the only variables. Blade thickness and outline are usually determined largely by structural considerations; if the average thickness and width of blade are fixed, other variations have small effect upon attainable efficiency (8, 9, 15, 19, 65, 66, 71, 76, 77).

The characteristics of a propeller working at a fixed point may be expressed by two dimensionless coefficients, C_t and C_p , defined by the equations $F_t = C_t \rho n^2 D^4$ and $P_t = C_p \rho n^2 D^5$. For most propellers, there is, between C_t and C_p , a functional relation which is nearly independent of the design, provided large blade angles are not used (33). In Fig. 19, the curve indicates the most favorable results; marked departures from the curve occur mainly with propellers of high pitch ratio, or of constant blade angle.

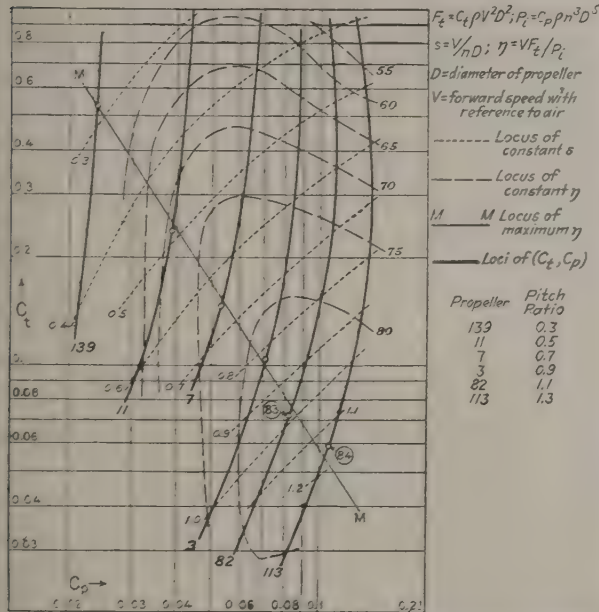


FIG. 20.—Characteristics of advancing Durand $F_1A_1S_1P_1$ propeller family (8).

The characteristics of propellers at various forward speeds (V) and speeds of rotation may be expressed by curves showing the relationships between three parameters. In Fig. 20, the parameters used are C_t , C_p , and s or η , defined by the equation $F_t = C_t \rho V^2 D^4$, $P_t = C_p \rho n^2 D^5$, $s = V/nD$; $\eta = C_t s^3 / C_p$, and D = diameter of the propeller. Useful range of C_t is 0.05 to 0.25; of C_p is 0.04 to 0.16. Data given are for propellers of two blades; increasing the number of blades, displaces the curves upwards and to the right.

Wind mills.—Quite different principles control the designing of wind mills which derive power from natural winds, and of those (such as the small wind mills used on airplanes for driving fuel pumps, etc.) which derive their power from the motion of a power driven craft. In the former, the controlling factor is the cost per unit of power developed; in the latter, it is the power consumed per unit of power, or torque load, developed.

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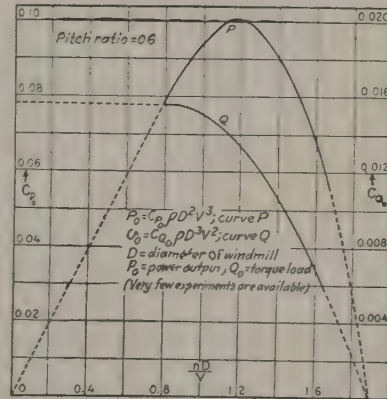


FIG. 21.—Characteristics of two blade windmill (17).

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63. Physikalische Zeitschrift.
- 64P. Proceedings of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Amsterdam.
- 64V. Verslag koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam.
65. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
67. Proceedings of the Physical Society of London.
68. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
69. Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada.
70. Recueil des travaux chimiques des Pays-Bas.
72. Rendiconti reale istituto Lombardo de scienze e lettere.
75. Sitzungsberichte Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche Klasse.
76. Sitzungsberichte der preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
77. Stahl und Eisen.
78. Transactions of the American Electrochemical Society.
80. Transactions of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.
83. Transactions of the Faraday Society.
88. Verhandlungen der physikalischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin. *See also* No. 96.
89. Wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen der physikalisch-technischen Reichsanstalt.
91. Zeitschrift für analytische Chemie.
92. Zeitschrift für angewandte Chemie.
93. Zeitschrift für anorganische und allgemeine Chemie.
94. Zeitschrift für Kristallographie. (Name changed in 1921 from Zeitschrift für Kristallographie und Mineralogie.)
95. Zeitschrift für Metallkunde.
96. Zeitschrift für Physik. (Verhandlungen der physikalischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin, 1882-1898; Verhandlungen der deutschen physikalischen Gesellschaft, 1899-1902; Berichte der deutschen physikalischen Gesellschaft, 1903-1919; Zeitschrift für Physik, 1920-)
98. Zeitschrift des Vereines deutscher Ingenieure.
101. Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift.
105. Journal of the Society of Glass Technology.
112. Dingers polytechnisches Journal.
115. Engineering.
119. Proceedings of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

128. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences.
132. Anales de la sociedad española de física y química.
133. British Association for the Advancement of Science, Reports.
135. Chemical News and Journal of Industrial Science. (*Name changed in 1921 from Chemical News and Journal of Physical Science.*)
136. Chemiker Zeitung.
137. Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab, Matematisk-fysiske Meddelelser.
138. Societas scientiarum fennica. Commentationes physico-mathematicae.
139. Ferrum.
140. Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute, London.
141. Journal of Biological Chemistry.
143. Journal of the Franklin Institute.
144. Matematikai és Természettudományi Ertesítő, Budapest.
147. Meddelanden från K. Vetenskapakademiens Nobelinstitut.
149. Archives des sciences physiques et naturelles. (Bibliothèque britannique, 1796-1815; Bibliothèque universelle des sciences, belles-lettres et arts, 1816-1835; Bibliothèque universelle de Genève, 1836-1845; Supplément à la bibliothèque universelle de Genève. Archives des sciences physiques et naturelles, 1846-1847; Bibliothèque universelle de Genève. Archives des sciences physiques et naturelles, 1848-1857; Bibliothèque universelle, revue suisse et étrangère. Archives des sciences physiques et naturelles, 1858-1861; Bibliothèque universelle et revue suisse. Archives des sciences physiques et naturelles, 1862-1877; Bibliothèque universelle. Archives des sciences physiques et naturelles, 1878-)
152. Carnegie Institution of Washington Publications.
153. Minutes of Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
156. U. S. Geological Survey, Bulletin.
159. Science Reports of the Tôhoku Imperial University.
166. Science.
168. Communications from the Physical Laboratory of the University of Leiden.
173. Analyst, London.
175. Annales academiae scientiarum fennicae.
176. Chemisch Weekblad, Amsterdam.
186. Bulletin de la classe des sciences, académie royale de Belgique.
187. Metall und Erz, Zeitschrift für Metalhuttenwesen und Erzbergbau, einschl. Aufbereitung.
188. Nachrichten von der königlichen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen. Geschäftliche Mitteilungen; mathematisch-physikalische Klasse.
189. Centralblatt für Mineralogie, Geologie und Paläontologie.
190. Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie, Geologie und Paläontologie.
196. Sammlung chemischer und chemisch-technischer Vorträge.
197. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.
198. Revue générale des sciences pures et appliquées.
199. Le Radium. (Merged into No. 51 in 1920.)
200. Jahrbuch der Radioaktivität und Elektronik.
201. Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.
202. Zeitschrift für physiologische Chemie.
205. Biochemische Zeitschrift.
207. Geologiska Föreningens i Stockholm Föreläsningar.
208. Physica, Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Natuurkunde.
209. Japanese Journal of Chemistry.
210. Scientific Papers, Institute of Physical-Chemical Research, Tokyo.
211. Abhandlungen der mathematisch-physischen Klasse der sächsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig.
212. Transactions of the American Society for Steel Treating.
213. Sitzungsberichte der mathematisch-physikalischen Klasse der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München.
214. Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab, Skrifter naturvidenskabelig og matematisk Afdeling.
215. Lunds Universitets Årsskrift.
216. Giornale di chimica industriale ed applicata. (Annali di chimica applicata, 1914; *continued as* Giornale di chimica applicata; *combined with* Giornale di chimica industriale, March, 1920, to form Giornale di chimica industriale ed applicata.)
217. U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Special Publications.
218. Naturwissenschaften.
219. Proceedings of the Physico-Mathematical Society of Japan.
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224. Kosmos, Stockholm.
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228. Denkschriften der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Wien, mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche Klasse.
229. Journal of Bacteriology.
230. Biochemical Journal.
231. U. S. Public Health Service, Public Health Reports.
232. Soil Science.
233. Pharmaceutisch Weekblad.
234. Journal of the South African Chemical Institute. (*Name changed in 1922 from* Journal of the South African Association of Analytical Chemists.)
235. Comptes-rendus des travaux du laboratoire Carlsberg.
236. Ergebnisse der Physiologie.
237. Fortschritte der Chemie, Physik und physikalischen Chemie.
238. Travaux et mémoires du bureau international des poids et mesures.
239. Nouveaux mémoires de l'académie royale des sciences, des lettres et des beaux-arts de Belgique, Brussels.
240. Bibliothèque universelle des sciences, belles-lettres et arts. (Continued as No. 149.)
241. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society.
242. Vierteljahrsschrift der naturforschenden Gesellschaft, Zürich.
243. Zeitschrift für Instrumentenkunde.
244. Journal of the Society of Automotive Engineers.
245. Zeitschrift für das gesamte Schiess- und Sprengstoffwesen.
246. Ice and Refrigeration.
247. Chemist-Analyst.
248. Proceedings of the University of Durham Philosophical Society.
249. Fortschritte auf dem Gebiete der Röntgenstrahlen.
250. Bulletin de la société française de physique.
251. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria, Melbourne.
252. Chemische Umschau auf dem Gebiete der Fette, Oele, Wachse und Harze. (*Before 1916* Chemische Revue über die Fett- und Harz Industrie.)
253. Lubrication.
254. Zeitschrift für Beleuchtungswesen, Heisungs- und Lüftungstechnik.
255. Bulletin of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. (Continued as No. 329.)
256. Comptes rendus de la société scientifique, Warsaw.
266. Indianapolis Medical Journal.
267. Philippine Journal of Science.
268. Terrestrial Magnetism.

269. Mineralogical Magazine and Journal of the Mineralogical Society.
 270. Berichte der naturforschenden Gesellschaft zu Freiburg, im Breisgau.
 271. Revue scientifique.
 272. Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.
 273. Berichte der deutschen pharmazeutischen Gesellschaft.
 274. Pharmazeutische Zentralhalle für Deutschland.
 275. International Sugar Journal.
 276. Chemical Age, London.
 277. Archiv für experimentelle Pathologie und Pharmakologie.
 278. Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie des Menschen und der Tiere. (Pflüger.)
 279. Zeitschrift für Untersuchung der Nahrungs- und Genussmittel sowie der Gebrauchsgegenstände.
 280. Umschau.
 281. Zeitschrift für Psychologie und Physiologie der Sinnesorgane.
 282. Wochenschrift für Brauerei.
 283. Journal de psychologie normale et pathologique.
 284. Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association.
 285. Journal of Mathematics and Physics.
 286. Chemical Reviews, Baltimore.
 287. Kolloidchemische Beihefte.
 288. Revue générale des colloïdes.
 297. National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics. Technical Reports.
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 299. British Aeronautical Research Committee. Reports and Memoirs.
 300. British Advisory Committee on Aeronautics. Reports and Memoirs.
 301. Jahrbuch der Motorluftschiff-Studiengesellschaft.
 302. Smithsonian Institution Publications. Miscellaneous Collection.
 303. Bulletin de l'institut aérodynamique de Koutchino, Petrograd.
 304. Aerodynamische Versuchsanstalt zu Göttingen. Ergebnisse.
 305. Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers.
 315. Memorial des poudres. (*Formerly* Memorial des poudres et salpêtres.)
 326. Astronomical Journal.
 327. Annales de la société scientifique de Bruxelles.
 328. American Mineralogist.
 329. Mining and Metallurgy.
 330. Psychological Monographs.
 331. Archives of Psychology.
 332. Philosophische Studien.
 333. Psychological Review.
 334. Journal of Experimental Psychology.
 335. American Journal of Psychology.
 336. Bulletin of the Geological Society of America.
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 - B61. Ullmann, Enzyklopädie der technischen Chemie. Berlin, Urban, 1914-1923.
 - B62. Henning, Die Grundlagen, Methoden und Ergebnisse der Temperaturmessung. Braunschweig, 1915.
 - B63. Holborn, Scheel and Henning, Wärmetabellen. Braunschweig, Vieweg und Sohn, 1919.
 - B64. Ostwald and Luther, Hand- und Hilfsbuch zur Ausführung physikochemischer Messungen. 3rd ed. Leipzig, Akad. Verslagsges. m. b. H., 1922.
 - B65. Stähler, Handbuch der Arbeitsmethoden in der anorganische Chemie. 5 volumes. Berlin and Leipzig, de Gruyter & Co., 1920.
 - B66. Zsigmondy, Kolloidchemie; ein Lehrbuch. 4th ed. Leipzig, Spamer, 1922.
 - B69. Helmholtz, Physiological Optics, translated from the 3rd German edition by Southall. Optical Society of America, 1924.
 - B70. Parson, An Introduction to the Study of Color Vision. Cambridge Univ. Press, 1915.



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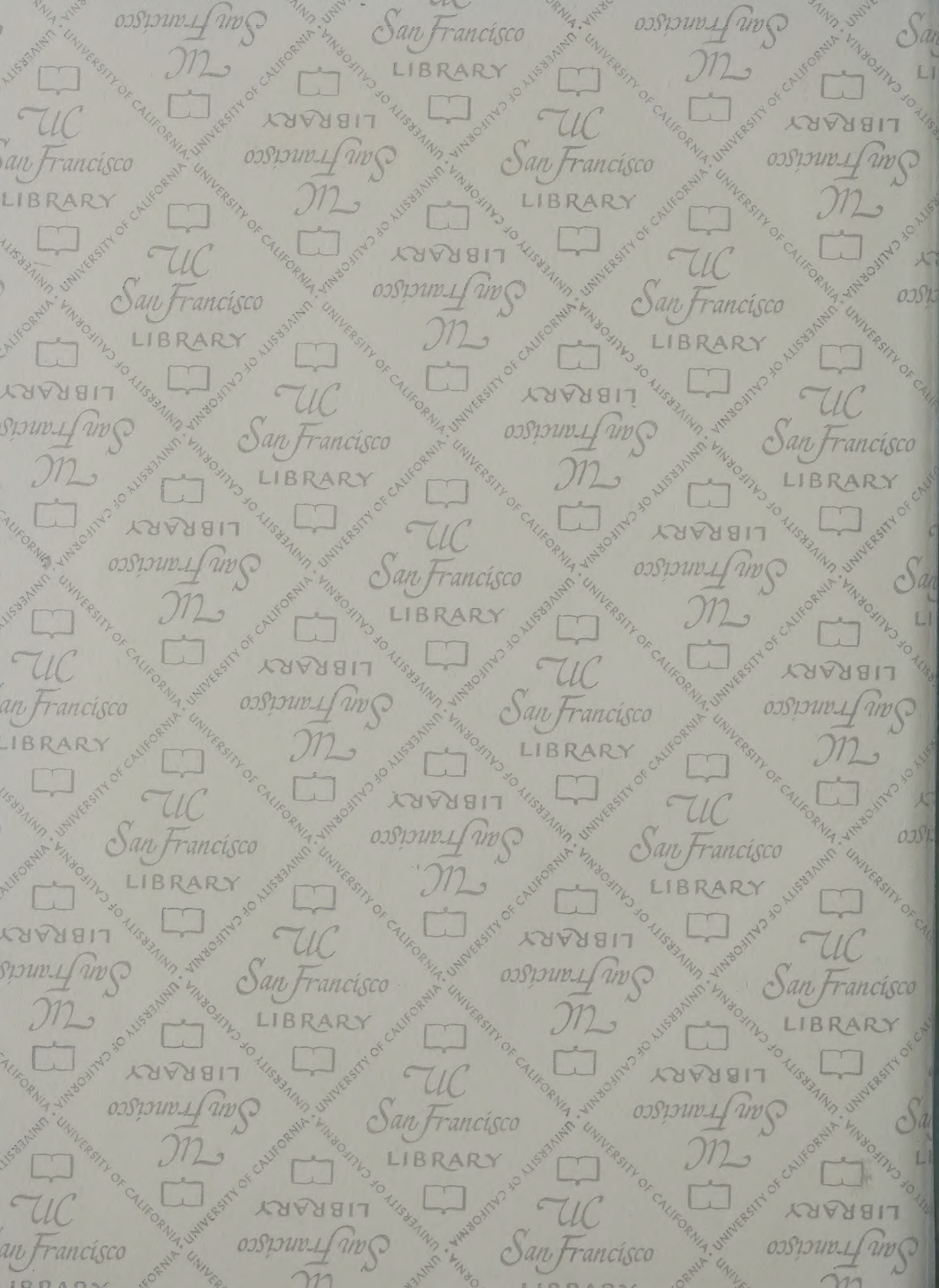
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